

MAY 23 1919

The Literary Digest

NOTICE TO READERS: When you finish reading a magazine bearing this notice, place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers, sailors or marines. NO WRAPPING—NO ADDRESS.
A. S. BURLINSON, Postmaster-General.



— J. F. KERNAN —

VETERANS

New York FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY *London*

PUBLIC OPINION *New York* combined with *The LITERARY DIGEST*

Vol. 61, No. 8. Whole No. 1518

MAY 24, 1919

Price 10 Cents

Macbeth Lens

*Our boys welcomed home by
Macbeth Lighthouse Lens
in torch of Statue of Liberty*



Do Not Wait and Regret Trouble

EVERY time you drive with glaring lights and every time you reach for the dimmer button, you take an unnecessary chance.

Why not get the lawful Macbeth Lenses on your motor car today?

With the Green Glass Visor they are not only lawful and safe, but they add a touch of distinction to your car.

The front surface of these lenses is divided into horizontal prisms, which make use of the upward, dangerous rays and re-direct them with concentrated brilliance upon the road directly in front of wheels and far ahead.

Four vertical, cylindrical lenses at the back of the lens spread the light and

Use This Lens And Avoid It

make it uniform throughout the lighted area. Macbeth Lenses are produced by a company which has devoted years to scientific study of world-wide lens problems.

Get greater protection and show more road courtesy by having your car equipped with Macbeth Lenses.

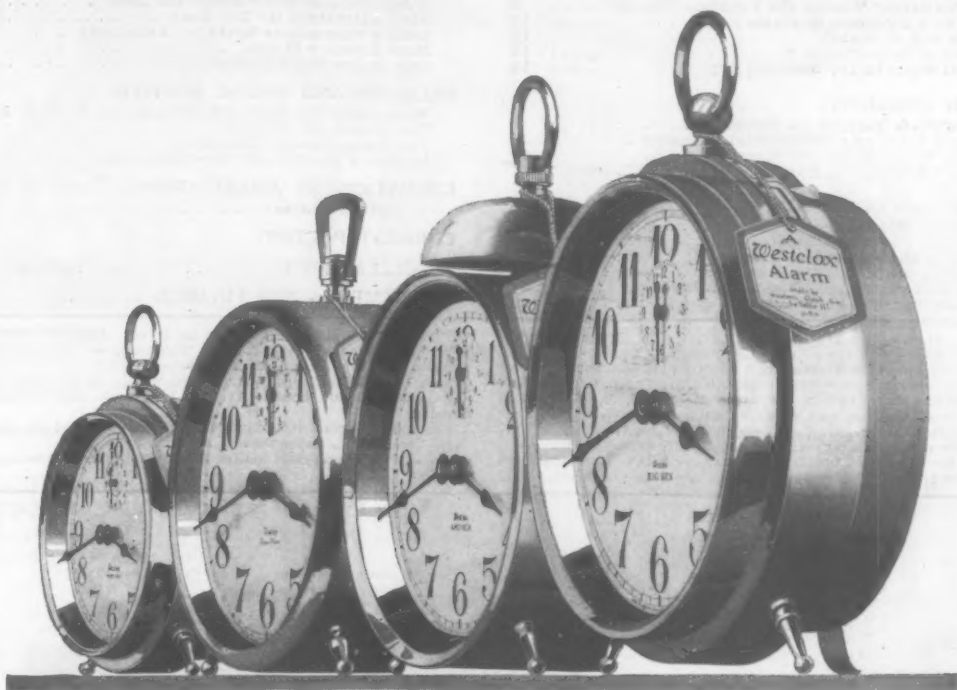
Price per pair \$5.00—Denver and West \$5.50—Canada \$6.00—Winnipeg and West \$6.50

Macbeth lenses are for sale by leading jobbers, accessory dealers and garages everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Pittsburgh

Branch Offices in: Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; San Francisco

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada



Westclox

IT'S the way you *start* your day that counts. A leisurely, untroubled get-away in the morning usually means a day of many things well done.

That's what a good alarm clock does for you. Millions of men thank their Westclox alarms for smoother-running, more resultful days. They get off to business feeling *right*.

That's because each Westclox does *its* job right. It's built so it will. All Westclox have the same construction that won Big Ben's success.

Wheels turn on needle-fine pivots of polished steel. Friction is lessened. The clock runs easier; lasts longer. Westclox, on the dial and tag, means that kind of a clock.

Western Clock Co. - makers of Westclox

La Salle & Peru, Illinois, U. S. A.

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

	Page
Does the Treaty Violate the Fourteen Points?	9
Germany's Economic Shackles	12
Labor's Bill of Rights	13
An End of Price-Fixing	15
Hopeful Signs in the Business Sky	16

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Japan's Press Barrage on America	18
Germany Starting a Commercial Offensive	19
Turkish Women's Cry for Mercy	20
British "Failure" in Egypt	21

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A River of Electric Power	22
For Better Control of Explosives	23
Inventors Discouraged in France	23
Why Aviators Fall	24
Plants Stimulated by Ultra-Violet Rays	24
Flesh-Eating and Ferocity	25

LETTERS AND ART:

	Page
D'Annunzio at His "Worst and Best"	26
Shall Literature Go Dry Too?	27
Indian Monuments Saved by Americans	28
More Literary Hotels	29
Zola in the Peace Treaty	29

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE:

Ninety-five Per Cent. Efficiency in the Y. M. C. A.	30
The Nation of "Biblers"	31
The Home-Coming Chaplains	31
Dropping the Old and New Testament	32

EDUCATION IN AMERICANISM. Finns in the

United States	34
-------------------------	----

CURRENT POETRY

36

MISCELLANEOUS 39-128; 134-135

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE 180-184

TERMS: \$4.00 a year, in advance; six months, \$2.25; three months, \$1.50; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, \$2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS**, not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, \$1.00 each. **QUARTERLY INDEXES** will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; date of expiration includes the month named on the label. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both*

old and new addresses must always be given. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends. Those who desire to renew such subscriptions must do so before expiration.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.



BRISCOE

There are two kinds of motoring satisfaction. The physical is afforded by roomy seats, deftly upholstered and supported by resilient springs. The mental satisfaction comes from the pride of possession due to good appearance.

□ □ □

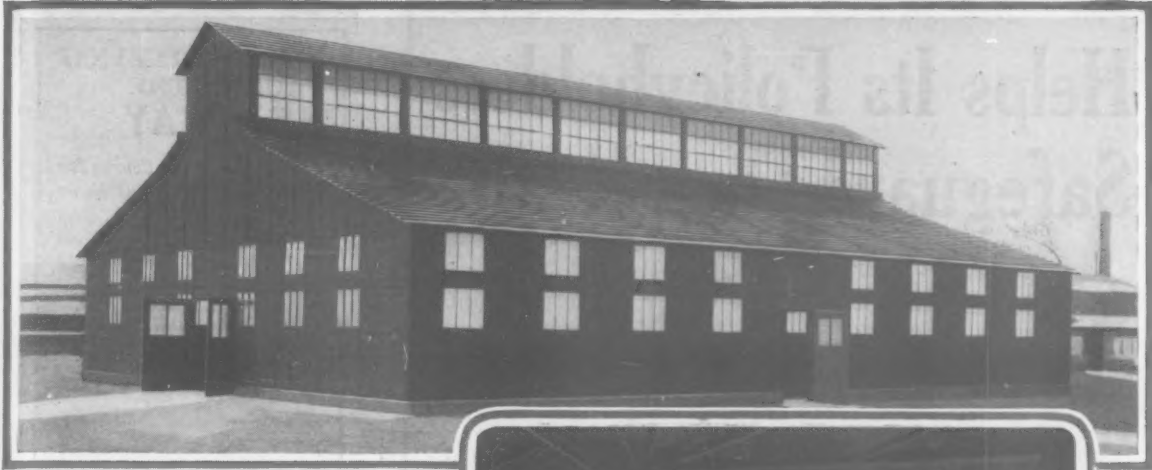
You will find both attributes of enjoyment at their utmost in the Briscoe, and at a remarkably moderate price.

*Touring
and
Roadster
Types*

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION
JACKSON MICHIGAN

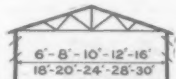
The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company Limited, Brockville, Ontario





WIDTHS OF TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS

Any Length of Building varying by 2 ft.
Wall Heights, curb to eave, 7'-10" or 11'-6"



TYPE 1 (Clear Span) BUILDINGS

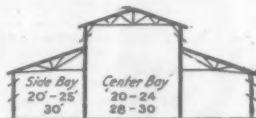


TYPE 2 (Two Bay) BUILDINGS
One Row of Columns in Center



TYPE 3 (Three Bay) BUILDINGS
Two Rows of Columns in Interior

Widths—50' 52'-56'-58'-60'-64'-68'-70'-74'-78'-80'-84'-90'



TYPE 3M (Monitor) BUILDINGS

Widths—60'-64'-68'-70'-74'-80'-84'-90'



TYPE 4 (Four Bay) BUILDINGS
Three Rows of Columns in Interior

Widths—80' (4 Bays @ 20')
100' (4 Bays @ 25')

CONTINUOUS MONITOR 12'-0" WIDE CAN BE PROVIDED AT RIDGE OF ANY BUILDING



A Permanent Building which Meets Your Unforeseen Needs

A STORAGE building today—a factory building tomorrow; this year sixty feet long, next year ninety feet long and with rearrangement of windows, doors, etc.; now built in your factory yard, next month re-erected in an entirely new location:—these are some of the transformations of which Truscon Standard Buildings are capable—easily and without loss or depreciation.

Because of this flexibility of construction and wide range of usefulness, leading industries have adopted Truscon Standard Buildings for warehouses, machine shops, tool rooms, foundries, paint shops, garages, repair shops, dining halls, hospitals, etc.

Best of all, Truscon Standard Buildings provide permanent fireproof and weather-proof protection, yet they are economical in cost.

As they are made entirely from interchangeable steel panels, they can be taken down, rearranged, reduced or enlarged in size, and re-erected with speed and economy.

Being carried in warehouse stock, these buildings are shipped promptly. Furnished in any length, various heights and widths up to one hundred feet.

Write for complete information and prices, using coupon if convenient.

Exterior of Truscon Standard Building,
Liberty Iron and Wire Co., Norfolk, Va.

Interior of Truscon Standard Building,
Hayden Chemical Co., Garfield, N. J.

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
Warehouses and Sales Offices in Principal Cities
Manufacturing Steel, Metal Lath, Steel Windows, Steel Buildings, Prepaid Steel, Corrugated T. B. S.

TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY, Youngstown, Ohio.

Send catalog and information on type..... Truscon Standard Building.....
ft. long..... ft. wide..... ft. high, to be used for.....
Write your name and address in margin below.

Helps Its Policyholders Safeguard Their Health

The ideal insurance-institution can do much more for its policyholders than collect premiums and pay death-claims.

It can help them to enjoy better health, to prove more efficient, to live longer and happier; and that is just what is done for its policyholders by the

Resources
more than
\$9,000,000

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Insurance
in Force
\$40,000,000

SOME SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE HEALTH BULLETINS

- * The Body's Needs
- Food and the Man
- Health Conservation
- Cleanliness
- Practical Sanitation
- Caring for the Stomach
- Eyesight
- Spring Health-Hints
- Mouth Hygiene
- Pneumonia
- Value of Raw Food
- Child Mortality
- Grip
- Gateway of the Body
- Healthfulness
- Eyesight and Illumination
- Colds
- Science and Sense in Optics
- Health-Hints for Children
- How to Treat the Eyes, etc., etc.

The "POSTAL", as it is now familiarly called, was chartered in June 1905 and soon thereafter began rendering a distinct co-operative service through its POLICYHOLDERS' HEALTH BUREAU. Some of the features of the BUREAU are as follows:

Health Bulletins: A valued privilege extended by the BUREAU consists of practical Health Bulletins, prepared under scientific guidance, and presenting in simple language dependable information regarding disease prevention.

Correspondence: Policyholders are privileged to correspond with the HEALTH BUREAU regarding matters of personal hygiene and health preservation and advice is given which is timely and helpful.

Annual Examinations: Policyholders are entitled, under certain liberal conditions, to the privilege of one free medical examination, each year, if desired, so as to detect disease in time to check it.

Statistical Service: The Company receives and studies published statistics on Health-Conservation in the interest of policyholders. It thus supplies a haven helpful to the public health in many communities.

It will thus be seen that the POSTAL LIFE is not only the company of **safety** and **saving** but also of **service**—real, co-operative service, of distinct, immediate advantage to its policyholders and the general public.

Furthermore, the Company by dealing **direct**, is enabled to pay you a **Guaranteed Dividend of 9½% of your premium.**

Full Information Sent On Request

To learn more in detail just how the POSTAL serves its policyholders, along health-lines, write for the company's free Booklet, "POLICYHOLDERS' HEALTH BUREAU", and a Bulletin on any particular subject mentioned at the left.

To find out what you can save on any form of policy, simply mention LITERARY DIGEST for May 24 and give

- (a) Your exact date of birth, and
- (b) Your occupation.

No agent will be sent to visit you. The Company will send you full information—by mail only.

Postal Life Insurance Company

Wm. R. Malone, President

511 Fifth Avenue, cor. 43rd Street
New York City



TYPEWRITING TAUGHT THE NEW WAY

An Easily Learned Course for Spare Time Study at Home

EFFICIENT Typists earn \$20 to \$35 per week. And there is an ever-increasing demand for Experts.

Business Psychologists assure America, during the coming year, the Biggest Boom in her history. Get ready for the Splendid Opportunities that will open to those who can qualify.

For over 17 years The New Way Course in Typewriting has benefited thousands. Stenographers are earning higher wages every year, and especially is this true of New Way graduates.

Here is a practical Course—only a few scientifically applied lessons necessary—needs but an hour daily of your time—fascinating as a game—simple—never forgotten.

Money Refunded If Not Satisfied at Completion of Course

Jump to a big salaried position—private secretary or the like, and enjoy the pleasures of life—remember Expert Typists are greatly in demand and The New Way is your **BIG CHANCE**—guarantees 80 to 100 words per minute on the typewriter. Write for free offer.



The Tulloss School

3225 College Hill
Springfield Ohio

BETHLEHEM

Each Festival

June 6th—4 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Eight Cantatas

June 7th—2 p. m. and 5 p. m.

Mass in B Minor

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY Bethlehem, Pa.

Training for Authorship

How to write, what to write, and where to sell.



Dr. Esenwein for many years editor of Lippincott's Magazine, and a staff of literary experts. Constructive criticism. Frank, honest, helpful advice. *"Real teaching."*

One pupil has received over \$5,000 for stories and articles written mostly in spare time—"play work," he calls it. Another pupil received over \$1,000 before completing her first course. Another, a busy wife and mother, is averaging over \$75 a week from photoplay writing alone.

There is no other institution or agency doing so much for writers, young or old. The universities recognize this, for over one hundred members of the English faculties of higher institutions are studying in our Literary Department. The editors recognize it, for they are constantly recommending our courses.

We publish *The Writer's Library*. We also publish *The Writer's Monthly*, especially valuable for its full reports of the literary market. Besides our teaching service, we offer a manuscript criticism service.

150-page illustrated catalogue free

Please address

The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 74, Springfield, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1897 INCORPORATED 1904



"The Years that the Locust hath Eaten"

A solemn sounding line it is, full of sad significance.

The years when there were no crops, because they were destroyed by the enemies of crops. The years when men worked and made no progress; when the end of the year found them a little poorer than its beginning, because a part of their little span of life was gone and had produced no increase.

* * *

In almost every life there are some fruitless years; but the tragedies occur when, year after year, men go along feeding their lives to the locust of indecision, or the locust of laziness, or the locust of too great concentration on a petty task.

In every week of every year the Alexander Hamilton Institute is brought into contact with such tragedies.

"I wish I had acted earlier"

MY experience with the Alexander Hamilton Institute leaves me only with the regret that I did not make contact with it at an earlier time," says one man.

For that regret there is no healing. The years when one might have acted, and did not: these are the years that the locust hath eaten.

"If I had read your Course before getting mixed up in my mining proposition, it would have kept me out of trouble," another writes.

He might have read it before; the opportunity was offered to him time after time, in advertisements such as this, but he did not act. And Fate exacted payment for those wasted opportunities, the years that the locust hath eaten.

"If I had enrolled with you a year or two ago, I should be better able to handle the problems put up to me every day," another says.

In a very old book named Joel, after the man who wrote it, you will find this line—*"The years that the locust hath eaten."*

He is making progress now, rapid progress. But the progress might just as well have started two years earlier.

The punishment of wasted years

THIS happened just the other day: A man wrote asking that someone call on him who could give him detailed information as to just how the Alexander Hamilton Institute has helped more than 85,000 men to greater success.

The representative found a man past fifty years of age, occupying a modest position in a great corporation. He sat down to explain the Institute's plan and method. And as he talked, naming one and another who now occupy high positions, he looked across at the gray-haired man, who was plainly disturbed by emotion.

The representative of the Institute turned away his eyes; he knew what that man was thinking. His thoughts were turned back over the fields of wasted opportunity; he was plagued by the thought of the years that the locust hath eaten.

*Today you may start forward
with 85,000 others*

YOU can hardly call this an advertisement about the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The facts about its Modern Business Course and Service have been printed so many times that few men need to have them repeated.

The average man could say them almost by heart. He knows that the Institute is the American institution that specializes in taking men who know only one department of business, and rounding them out into fitness for high executive tasks.

He knows that 85,000 men, in every state and city of this country, are proof of its strength and standing; he knows that business and

educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Advisory Council

THIS Advisory Council consists of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; General Coleman duPont, the well-known business executive; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist; and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

This advertisement is directed to the man who knows all this, and knowing it, has let the weeks and months and years slip by—years that might have meant so much to him, and now are gone and beyond recalling: years that the locust hath eaten.

*Take the first step by sending
for "Forging Ahead in
Business"*

TO such men—and to all men of earnest purpose who seek to avoid these wasted years, the Alexander Hamilton Institute comes now, asking for only one moment of firm decision—one moment in which to take the first step that can begin to turn ordinary years into great years of progress.

A book has been published for you entitled "Forging Ahead in Business."

It is not a book for drifters; but to men who are asking themselves: "Where am I going to be ten years from now?" it is offered freely and gladly without the slightest obligation.

Today your copy of "Forging Ahead in Business" is waiting. Send for it now.

Alexander Hamilton Institute

79 Astor Place New York City

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business" FREE.



Name

Print here

Business
Address

Business
Position

THE DIGEST SCHOOL DIRECTORY INDEX

We print below the names and addresses of the schools, colleges and camps whose announcements appear in *The Digest* during May. The May 3rd issue contains a descriptive announcement of each. We suggest that you write for catalogs and special information to any of the institutions listed below, or we will gladly answer your direct inquiry. Latest data procured by one who visits the schools is always on hand. Price, locality, size of school or camp, age of child, are all factors to be considered. Make your inquiry as definite as possible.

School and Camp Department of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS & COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

Girls' Collegiate School	Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss Howe & Miss Marot's Sch.	Thompson, Conn.
St. Margaret's School	Waterbury, Conn.
Chevy Chase School	Washington, D. C.
Colonial School	Washington, D. C.
Gumston Hall	Washington, D. C.
Holy Cross Academy	Washington, D. C.
National Park Seminary	Washington, D. C.
Shorter College	Rome, Ga.
Ferry Hall School	Lake Forest, Ill.
Frances Shimer School	Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Miss Haire's School	Chicago, Ill.
Monticello Seminary	Godfrey, Ill.
Illinois Woman's College	Jacksonville, Ill.
Rockford College	Rockford, Ill.
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College	St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.
Maryland College	Lutherville, Md.
The Girls' Latin School	Baltimore, Md.
Hood College	Frederick, Md.
Misses Allen School	West Newton, Mass.
Bradford Academy	Bradford, Mass.
Sea Pines School	Brewster, Mass.
Mount Ida School	Newton, Mass.
Howard Seminary	West Bridgewater, Mass.
Rogers Hall School	Lowell, Mass.
Miss Guild & Miss Evans' School	Boston, Mass.
Lasell Seminary	Auburndale, Mass.
The MacDuffie School	Springfield, Mass.
Tenacre	Wellesley, Mass.
Saint Mary's Hall	Faribault, Minn.
Hosmer Hall	St. Louis, Mo.
Lindenwood College	St. Charles, Mo.
Miss Beard's School	Orange, N. J.
Centenary Collegiate Institute	Hackettstown, N. J.
Dwight School	Englewood, N. J.
Kent Place School	Summit, N. J.
Miss Mason's Summer School	Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Cathedral Sch. of St. Mary	Garden City, N. Y.
Drew Seminary	Carmel, N. Y.
Knox School	Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Lady Jane Grey School	Binghamton, N. Y.
Ossining School	Ossining, N. Y.
Putnam Hall School	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Scudder School	New York City, N. Y.
St. Mary's	Raleigh, N. C.
Glendale College	Glendale, Ohio
Oxford College	Oxford, Ohio
Beechwood	Jenkinson, Pa.
The Baldwin School	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
The Birmingham School	Birmingham, Pa.
Bishopthorpe Manor	Bethlehem, Pa.
The Cowles School	Oak Lane, Pa.
Highland Hall	Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Linden Hall Seminary	Lititz, Pa.
The Mary Lyon School	Swarthmore, Pa.
Rydal	Rydal, Pa.
The Shipley School	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Ogontz School	Ogontz School, Pa.
Lincoln School	Providence, R. I.
Mary C. Wheeler School	Providence, R. I.
Ashley Hall	Charleston, S. C.
Ward-Belmont	Nashville, Tenn.
Averett College	Danville, Va.
Mary Baldwin Seminary	Staunton, Va.
Hollins College	Hollins, Va.
Randolph-Macon Woman's Coll.	Lynchburg, Va.
Randolph-Macon Institute	Danville, Va.
Southern College	Petersburg, Va.
Southern Seminary	Buena Vista, Va.
Stuart Hall	Staunton, Va.
Sullins College	Bristol, Va.
Sweet Briar College	Sweet Briar, Va.
Virginia College	Roanoke, Va.
Warrenton Country School	Warrenton, Ore.
Milwaukee-Downer College	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lewisburg Seminary	Lewisburg, W. Va.

BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Loomis Institute	Windsor, Conn.
Army and Navy Prep. School	Washington, D. C.
St. Albans	Washington, D. C.
Lake Forest Academy	Lake Forest, Ill.
Tome School	Port Deposit, Md.
Chauncy Hall School	Boston, Mass.
Tabor Academy	Marion, Mass.
Wilbraham Academy	Wilbraham, Mass.
Shattuck	Faribault, Minn.
Holderness School	Plymouth, N. H.
Blair Academy	Blairtown, N. J.
Kingley School	Swiss Falls, N. J.
Peddie	Hightstown, N. J.
Princeton Preparatory School	Princeton, N. J.
Rutgers Prep. School	New Brunswick, N. J.
Cascadia	Ithaca, N. Y.
Irving School	Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mohegan Lake School	Mohegan, N. Y.
Mount Pleasant Acad.	Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Manlius School	Manlius, N. Y.
The Stone School	Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Blue Ridge School	Hendersonville, N. C.
Franklin and Marshall Academy	Lancaster, Pa.
Kiskiminetus School	Salisbury, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy	Mercersburg, Pa.
Swarthmore Prep. School	Swarthmore, Pa.
Moses Brown School	Providence, R. I.
Va. Episcopal School	Lynchburg, Va.

MILITARY SCHOOLS

Marion Institute	Marion, Ala.
Hitchcock Military Academy	San Rafael, Cal.
Page Military Academy	Los Angeles, Cal.
Asadena Army & Navy Academy	Pasadena, Cal.
San Diego Army & Navy Acad.	Pacific Beach, Cal.
Culver Military Academy	Culver, Ind.
Kentucky Military Institute	Lyndon, Ky.
Gulf Coast Mil. & Nav. Acad.	Gulfport, Miss.
Bordentown Military Acad.	Bordentown, N. J.
Penonah Military Academy	Penonah, N. J.
New Mexico Military Acad.	Roswell, N. Y.
Peekskill Military Academy	Peekskill, N. Y.
St. John's Mil. Acad.	Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Bingham School	Anheville, N. C.
The Citadel	Charleston, S. C.
Porter Military Academy	Charleston, S. C.
Tennessee Military Academy	Sewanee, Tenn.
Tennessee Military Institute	Sweetwater, Tenn.
Fishburne Military School	Waynesboro, Va.
Massanutten Mil. Academy	Woodstock, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy	Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy	Staunton, Va.
St. John's Mil. Academy	Delafield, Wis.

CO-EDUCATIONAL

Dean Academy	Franklin, Mass.
Pillsbury Academy	Owatonna, Minn.
Horace Mann School	New York City, N. Y.
Starkey Seminary	Lakemont, N. Y.
Wayland Academy	Beaver Dam, Wis.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

New-Church Theological Sch.	Cambridge, Mass.
-----------------------------	------------------

VOCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL

Wilson-Greene Sch. of Music	Washington, D. C.
American Coll. of Physical Education	Chicago, Ill.
Lake Forest Univ. Sch. of Music	Lake Forest, Ill.
Cambridge Sch. of Domestic Architecture	Cambridge, Mass.
& Landscape Architecture	Cambridge, Mass.
Harvard Dental School	Boston, Mass.
Sargent Sch. for Phys. Ed.	Cambridge, Mass.
The Morse Sch. of Expression	St. Louis, Mo.
Amer. Acad. of Dram. Arts	New York City, N. Y.
Brown's Salon Studio of Fashions	N. Y. City, N. Y.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music	Ithaca, N. Y.
Rochester Athenaeum & Mech. Inst.	Rochester, N. Y.
Russell Sage College	Troy, N. Y.
Skidmore Sch. of Arts	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Colorado School of Mines	Golden, Colo.
Bliss Electrical School	Washington, D. C.
Michigan College of Mines	Houghton, Mich.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Miss Arbuth's Sch. for Deaf Children	Macon, Ga.
Bogue Inst. for Stammerers	Indianapolis, Ind.
Stewart Home-Training Sch.	Frankfort, Ky.
Boston Stammerers' Institute	Boston, Mass.
Central Institute for the Deaf	St. Louis, Mo.
Parkside Home School	Muskegon, Mich.
West. Pa. Sch. for the Deaf	Detroit, Mich.
Florence Nightingale Sch. for Backward Children	New York City, N. Y.
Acerwood Tutoring School	Devon, Pa.
Sch. for Exceptional Children	Roslyn, Pa.
The Hedley School	Philadelphia, Pa.
North-Western Sch. for Stammerers	Milwaukee, Wis.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Colorado State Teachers College	Greeley, Colo.
Miss Howe & Miss Marot's Sch.	Thompson, Conn.
Georgia Military Academy	College Park, Ga.
North-Western Univ. Summer Sch.	Evansville, Ind.
The University of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.
Wallcut School	Aurora-on-Cayuga, N. Y.
Miss Mason's Summer School	Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Phillips Exeter Academy	Exeter, N. H.
Penn. Acad. of Fine Arts	Chester Springs, Pa.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp Wapopot	Bantam Lake, Conn.
Georgia Military Acad.	College Park, Ga.
Camp Tosebo	Manistee, Mich.
Camp Katahdin for Boys	Lake Forest, Maine
Camp Kinko	Harrison, Maine
Winona Camps for Boys	Denmark, Maine
Belle Isle Camp	Portsmouth, N. H.
South Pond Camp	Fitzwilliam, N. H.
Camp Wachusett	Holderness, N. H.
Ethan Allen Training Camp	Saugerties, N. Y.
Camp Champlain	Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Junior Plattsburg	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Kyle Camp for Boys	Catskills, N. Y.
Camp Pok-o-Moonshine	Adirondacks, N. Y.
Repton Naval Camp	Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Camp Veritas for Boys	Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Miami Mil. Inst. Sum. Camp	Miami River, Ohio
Camp Yapechu	Milford, Pa.
Dan Beard Woodcraft Sch. & Camp	Pocconoc, Pa.
Camp Kawsawa	Lebanon, Tenn.
Camp Morrison	Elkmont, Tenn.
Camp Terra Alta	Terra Alta, W. Va.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Sandhaven	Sea Cliff, Ala.
Camp Cowasett	North Falmouth, Mass.
Lin-E-Kin Bay Camp	Worcester, Mass.
Sea Pines	Brewster, Mass.
Quanset Camp	So. Orleans, Mass.
Spring Hills Camp	Michigan, Mich.
Camp Teconnet	China, Maine
Wynegonic Camps for Girls	Moose Pond, Maine
Camp Allegro	Silver Lake, N. H.
Pine Knoll Camp	Conway, N. H.
Sargent Camps for Girls	Peterboro, N. H.
Camp Owassia	Adirondacks, N. Y.
Pine-Tree Camp for Girls	Pocconoc, Pa.
The Hanoum Camps	Thetford, Vt.
Camp Ken-Jockeyes for Girls	So. Strafford, Vt.
The Tela-Wauket Camps	Roxbury, Vt.
Camp Winneshewauka	Lunenburg, Vt.
Wynona Camp for Girls	Lake Morey, Vt.

CAMPS FOR BOYS & GIRLS

Page Military Academy	Los Angeles, Cal.
Bob-White	Ashland, Mass.
Montessori Camp	Weycombe, Pa.

Big Pay For Trained Hotel People

Don't travel the long hard rocky road of experience. Don't start at the bottom—begin two-thirds up the ladder. Learn the hotel business at home.

Lewis Hotel Training Course

A few weeks' home study under the personal direction of Clifford M. Lewis, former U. S. Gov't Hotel and Restaurant Expert and Prominent Hotel Operator, will give you the knowledge that otherwise it would take years of drudgery to learn. Hotels can't get enough trained employees; many prefer Lewis Graduates. Our price is low; easy terms. Write today for Free Book.

LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOL

185 Mather Building Washington, D. C.

LANGUAGES QUICKLY LEARNED ON PLACARD PHONOGRAPHS



"Like learning a tune—and so easy." Our Disc Records repeat the correct accent and pronunciation until you know it. French and English friends enjoy languages study by the LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD And Rosenthal's Practical Linguistics. War has created unlimited opportunities for those who know languages. Prepare now to better your position or increase your business. Used and unused by educators in leading colleges. Write for Booklet and Free Trial Offer. THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD 802 Putnam Building 2 W. 45th St., N. Y.

A High School Course in Two Years

Learn in your own home. Here is a thorough, complete, and simplified high school course that you can finish in two years. Meets all college entrance requirements. Prepared by leading members of the faculties of universities and academies. Write for booklet. Send your name and address for our booklet and full particulars. No obligations whatever. Write today—now.

American School of Correspondence, Dept. H2405E, Chicago, U. S. A.

LONG LIFE AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT

By Pearce Kintzing, M.D. Simple, sane advice by a physician of long standing. 12mo., \$1.00; by mail, \$1.10. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

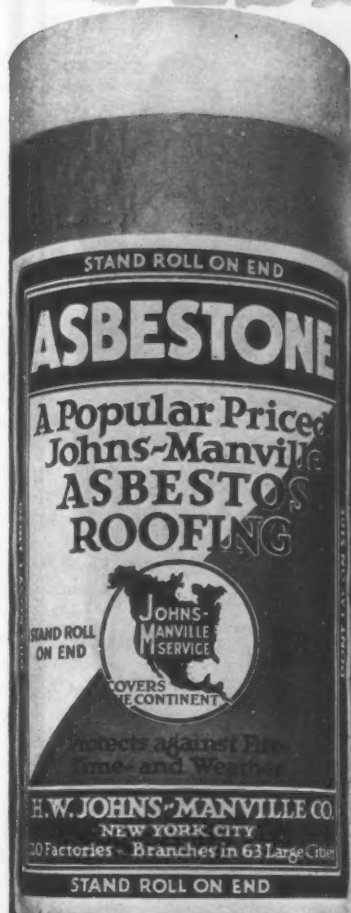
Chautauqua Summer Schools

Midway between New York and Chicago, at Chautauqua, N. Y., on famous twenty-mile lake of same name, 1400 feet above sea level. Fourteen departments; 3000 enrollments yearly. Faculty of 100 university and college teachers and other successful instructors. The favoring atmosphere of an intellectual community whose reputation is world-wide. Lectures, music, entertainments, athletic sports, unique advantages of surroundings and climate. Expense moderate. General catalog on request. Also special announcements covering Music, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, Library Training, Religious Education. Address



Asbestone

Approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters



Make Sure the Roofing You Buy Will Stand This Test

HOW many roofings will stand the test of fire? Asbestone meets a double test, for not only does it stand the destructive test of fire, but lasts indefinitely under the disintegrating action of time and the elements.

Asbestone is a Johns-Manville Roofing of Asbestos rock fibre. Being all mineral, it cannot rot, disintegrate or dry out. Therefore Asbestone, the all-mineral Asbestos Roofing, never requires painting.

LOWEST COST-PER-YEAR ROOFING

Asbestone is a mineral fabric, composed of imperishable Asbestos fibre, water-proofed with natural asphalts. It has a gray mottled Asbestic finish on one side, smooth, black surface on the other. Can be laid either side to the weather. Rolls contain all necessary fasteners for laying. Ask your dealer to show you Asbestone. On a cost-per-year-basis Asbestone is the most economical roofing you can buy. The first cost is the only cost.

REGISTER YOUR ROOF WITH US

Our responsibility to you does not end with the sale. You can register your roof with us, which puts it on our records as Johns-Manville Roofing in service. Whether it is Asbestone or any one of the other Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings, our responsibility does not end until you get the service promised. A Johns-Manville registered Asbestos roof is literally a roof of rock and is your best assurance of complete satisfaction.

Write for Asbestone booklet which tells the real facts about ready roofings, and how they're made.

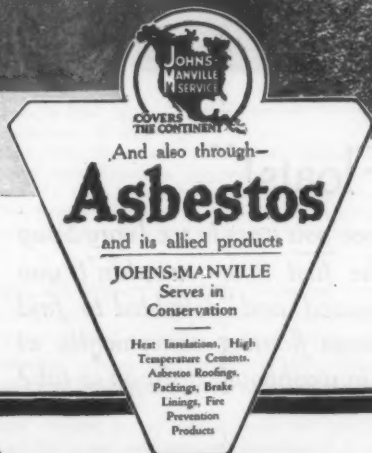
TO THE TRADE—Our sales policy provides for the marketing of Asbestone through recognised distributors and dealers. Address nearest branch for particulars.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City

10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

OTHER JOHNS-MANVILLE ROOFINGS

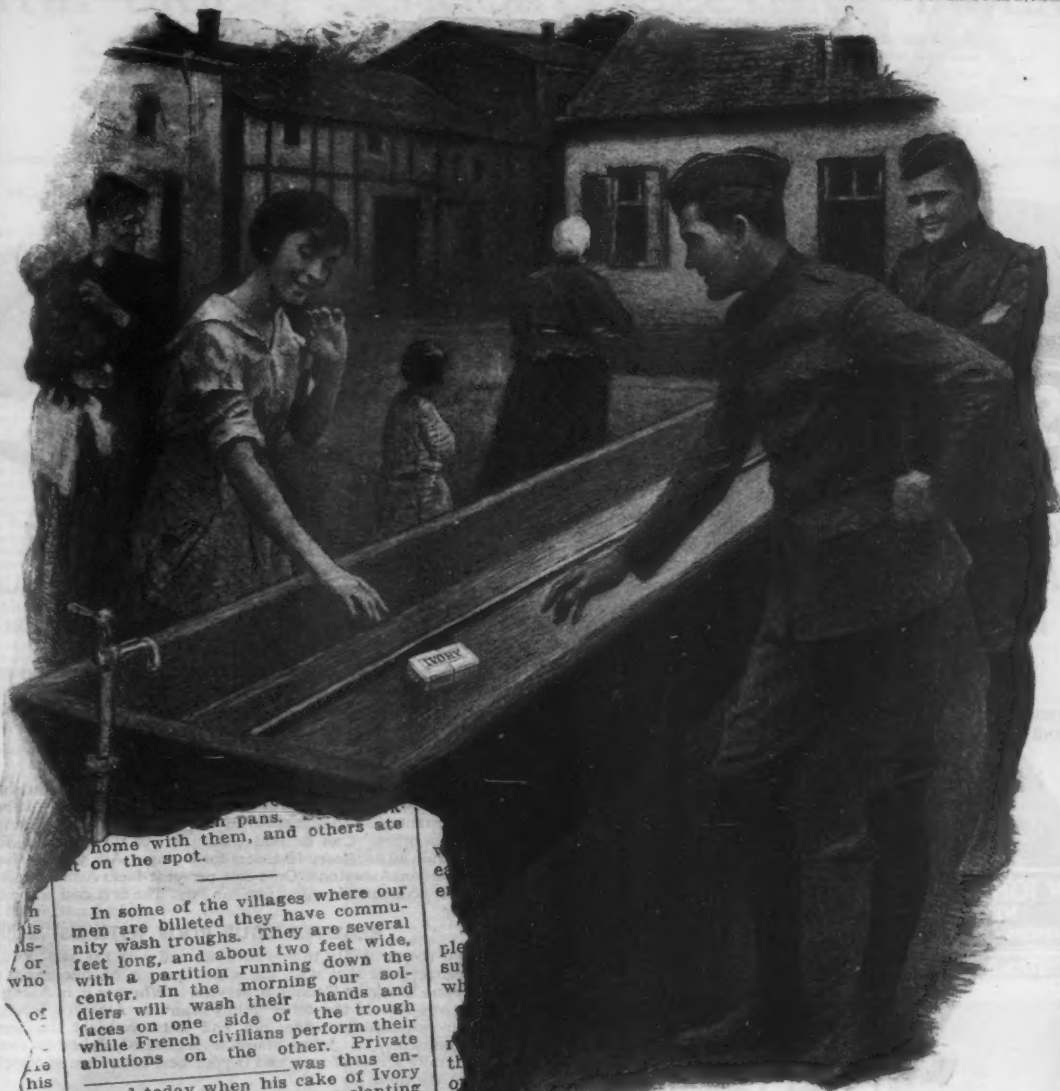
Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings are made in great variety for all roofing needs. Johns-Manville Asbestos and Colorblende Shingles. Johns-Manville Ready Asbestos Roofing. Johns-Manville Built-Up Asbestos Roofing for flat surfaces. Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofings.



JOHNS - MANVILLE

ASBESTOS ROOFING

COPYRIGHT 1919 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI



home with them, and others ate
on the spot.

In some of the villages where our
men are billeted they have commu-
nity wash troughs. They are several
feet long, and about two feet wide,
with a partition running down the
center. In the morning our sol-
diers will wash their hands and
faces on one side of the trough
while French civilians perform their
ablutions on the other. Private
was thus en-
gaged today when his cake of Ivory
soap started to slip from a slanting
board into the water. A made-
moiselle on the other side made a
frantic grab and recovered the soap,
thinking that it would disappear into
the opaque depths of the trough.
The opaque depths of the trough.
B— then deliberately tossed the
soap into the water. "Il flotte,"
screamed mademoiselle delightedly,
unconsciously paraphrasing a well-
known advertisement. She had
never seen soap behave in that way
before.

As I strolled into a neighboring
village the other day—

—From "Intimate Notes on the Firing Line,"
in Los Angeles Times, Sept. 27, 1918.

"It Floats!"

Suppose you were to see Ivory Soap
for the first time—wouldn't you
be amazed and delighted to find
it always floating conveniently at
hand in washbowl, dishpan or tub?

IVORY SOAP 99 $\frac{44}{100}$ % PURE



Factories at Ivorydale, Ohio; Port Ivory, New York; Kansas City, Kansas; Hamilton, Canada



THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Niscol, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXI, No. 8

New York, May 24, 1919

Whole Number 1518

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

DOES THE TREATY VIOLATE THE FOURTEEN POINTS?

THE LATEST AND BITTEREST BLOW to German hopes, successively disappointed in the *Zeppelins*, the submarines, and the Kaiser, seems to be the discovery, on reading the peace terms, that President Wilson and the American people have not secured for Germany a "soft peace."

Through all the angry protests of German leaders and German papers runs the suggestion that America has "betrayed" the German people. President Ebert declares that in the Peace Treaty President Wilson has "deserted his fourteen points," and that consequently "the world's youngest republic in the hour of gravest peril has weighed its overseas big brother and found him wanting." "If this is peace," exclaimed Luidendorff on reading the terms, "America can go to hell!" The name of Wilson, says Chancellor Scheidemann, now represents a "lost illusion." "It was America, with Wilson's fourteen points and talk of a peace of justice and the end of rule by force, which disintegrated Germany and won the war for the Allies," affirms Gustave Noske, Germany's Socialist Minister of National Defense, who adds:

"The German people had faith in Wilson and in America. It was at their request that they threw out twenty-two ruling monarchical families and established a democracy. A different peace was promised to that democracy than to the Kaiser and Germany. The people believed it. To-day that illusion is gone. Could a severer peace have been dictated to a Germany under the Kaiser?"

"President Wilson is a hypocrite and the Versailles Treaty is the vilest crime in history," exclaims Professor Scheidemann, a friend of the former Kaiser, according to one Berlin correspondent. And another quotes an unnamed high German official as saying angrily, to an accompaniment of table-thumping:

"President Wilson cajoled us to peace upon his fourteen points. But look at the peace and see how much of it is left! Do you wonder that our wrath against President Wilson is running high? But for him our armies would still be fighting west of the Rhine."

While here and there an American paper not printed in the German language concedes the German claim that the fourteen points have been forgotten in the Peace Treaty, in the main they

emphatically deny this charge. Among those conceding it some contend with *The Wall Street Journal* that "the people of the United States repudiated the fourteen points at the Congressional election in November, when a Republican Congress was elected on the straightforward slogan of 'unconditional surrender.'" In the Boston *Transcript*, another anti-Wilson paper, we read:

"Peace, indeed, can never be peace unless it gets down to the hard facts—to its own necessities. We may see how essentially realistic is this peace by noting its sharp disagreement with Mr. Wilson's fourteen points. Several of the most important of these idealistic principles have gone by the board under the test of stern necessity. They have found their last refuge, in the speech of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German delegation. In it the German seeks escape from the unalterable terms of the Conference. It is in vain that Brockdorff-Rantzau pleads: 'The principles of President Wilson have become binding, through their acceptance by the Allied and Associated Powers, on both parties to the war.' That they are not so binding is evident from the fact that the Treaty contains no provision for freedom of the seas 'alike in peace and war'; no breaking down of economic barriers; no self-determination in the colonies; no diplomacy in the public

view when it comes to Germany; no fundamental and equal right of the people of that country to an even place with others, until, reduced to impotence, they shall have proved by a painful penance their fitness for such a place. Resting their claims upon the fourteen points, the Germans have found that they have been leaning on a broken reed."

But for whole-hearted agreement with the German viewpoint toward the Treaty we find nothing more remarkable than an editorial entitled "The Madness at Versailles," in Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard's *New York Nation*. Because of this document, declares Mr. Villard—

"President Wilson stands to-day discredited and condemned. His rhetorical phrases, torn and faded tinsel of a thought which men now doubt if he himself ever really believed, will never again fall with hypnotic charm upon the ears of eager multitudes. The camouflage of ethical precept and political philosophizing which for long blinded the eyes of all but the most observing has been stripped away, and the peoples of the world see revealed, not a friend faithful to the last, but an arrogant autocrat and a compromising politician."

But Germany's attempt to "hide behind Wilson," remarks

THE FOURTEEN POINTS

These were defined by President Wilson in an address to Congress on January 8, 1918. Summarized they are:

1. "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."
2. Freedom of the seas, in peace and war.
3. Equality of trade conditions.
4. Reduction of armaments.
5. Adjustment of colonial claims with reference to the wishes of the governed population.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory.
7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
8. Evacuation of French territory, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.
10. Autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
11. Independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro.
12. Relinquishment of Turkish control over non-Turkish populations.
13. Erection of an independent Polish state, with free and secure access to the sea.
14. A League of Nations to guarantee independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "will fool neither America nor the Allies." The purpose of the fourteen points, *The Ledger* reminds us, was "to impale German militarism," and this purpose they will accomplish. But in refutation of the charge that America played a "confidence game" on Germany, this



BERLIN'S INTERPRETATION.

—Kirby in the New York World.

paper goes on to remind Germany that Wilson is not America, adding:

"It may not have been impossible for men who confined their study of American opinion to 'reading Wilson,' and who read him without reference to the march of events, quite honestly, if stupidly, to deceive themselves. If, for example, the German leaders read in his address to the Senate on January 22, 1917, his argument that 'they (the essential terms of peace in Europe) imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory,' that 'only a peace between equals can last,' and that 'victory would mean peace forced upon the loser . . . accepted in humiliation, under duress . . . which would rest only as upon a quicksand,' they might imagine that the present peace implied an abandonment of the Wilson position. But they would thereby cancel more than two years of tragically illuminating history. Worse still, they would sin deliberately against the light they could not escape that this was not the spirit in which Pershing's crusaders went to war.

"We have a right to demand common knowledge and common sense on the part of the German leaders if they are going to arraign us before the court of history. They are bound to take two precautions: First, constantly to assure themselves to what extent the President of the United States at any moment speaks for the American people; and, secondly, to give him the benefit of his human limitations and the fact that a great war is a great educator."

The Germans can not claim to have been "swindled," or even deceived, affirms the New York *Tribune*, since they understood that the fourteen points were "generalities which could be variously interpreted." Moreover, says this paper, "little specific basis can be discovered for German complaints." The spirit of the fourteen points, declares the Richmond *Journal*, has been "scrupulously observed," and the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* asks the Germans to consider the kind of peace that would have been offered them by Clemenceau and Lloyd George "if there had not been those fourteen points and the restraining hand of the American President." Germany's only legitimate grievance, in the opinion of the New York *World*, is her exclusion from the League of Nations. As for the rest, "a comparison of the Treaty with the fourteen points shows that they have been consistently adhered to in their

application to the German terms." And *The World* goes on to say:

"If the Germans insist that the covenants of peace were not openly arrived at, in accordance with the first point, the fact remains that the covenants are open, that they are known in advance to all the world, and that there are no secret agreements modifying or extending them. Freedom of navigation and the reduction of armaments are provided for in the League of Nations, together with the removal of economic barriers. The German colonies are taken, but they are in nearly all cases to be governed by mandatories under the League of Nations and will not become part of the territory of any of the belligerents.

"The sixth point, relating to the evacuation of Russian territory, is fully covered by the treaty, which tears up the Brest-Litovsk Convention and was accepted by Germany when the armistice was signed. An independent Polish state to include territory inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with secure access to the sea, was also accepted by the Germans on November 11. In these respects the Treaty merely carries these agreements into effect, as it does the general principle of self-determination.

"The evacuation and restoration of Belgium and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France were at the foundation of any peace and were so recognized by Germany. We come, then, to the matter of reparation, and that is a question of fact rather than of principle. When the armistice was framed at Versailles on November 4, the Allies insisted on interpreting the President's words in regard to restoration to mean 'that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air.' This interpretation was accepted by President Wilson and transmitted to the German Government with the terms of the armistice. The Treaty does not fix this compensation; it merely creates machinery for assessing the damage and collecting the money. As part of the reparation, and perhaps the most dubious part, France is to have the coal-mines in the Sarre Valley, apparently without regard to the amount of coal that may be taken out during the period of occupation; but Germany may buy them back, and the population of the district is to determine its own sovereignty by a plebiscite at the end of fifteen years, which saves the transaction from being an exploit in imperialism."

"Few Americans are going to be deeply distressed by being found wanting in willingness to help Germany evade the penalty.



SOAKED!

—Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.

of her crimes," remarks the New York *Times*, which adds: "But until the Treaty is signed we may expect more of these German appeals, more craftily prepared, and more plausible. America, it is quite evident, is the Germans' last hope."



GERMANY'S ECONOMIC SHACKLES

VERY MUCH AS THE GIBEONITES of old were made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" forever unto the conquering children of Israel after they had saved themselves from the edge of the sword by a successful trick, so the defeated Germans exclaim that the peace terms will enslave



WILL SHE HAVE TO USE THE SLIPPER?

—Knott in the Dallas News.

them to the Allies for years to come. That such a change of status on the part of a "proud people accustomed to victory" should start up in Berlin and Weimar a most vociferous "bellerin' and hollerin'," as some of our editors call it, is not thought at all strange. A German Socialist protests against "reducing the German working classes to slavery in the interests of international capitalism." The German Chancellor is aghast at "the economic burdens proposed" which mean "the annihilation of Germany and the collapse of Germany's finances" and can "lead only to misery and hunger, for we would not have enough money to pay for food." A Pan-German Junker sees Germany sinking back into the condition of Prussia in 1806, and its economic and cultural development thrown back perhaps even "to conditions prevailing in the Fatherland after the Thirty Years' War." If there be any "tender souls" among us who are moved by plaints like these to think that the economic terms in the Versailles Treaty are too severe, they are asked by the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* to "remember first what Germany planned to do to Europe and to the world as victor, and, secondly, to note that what the Allies have done they were compelled to do to make assurance doubly sure that Germany would not be able to recover itself in a few years and start the war all over again." So far from being unduly vindictive, there is in the section of the Peace Treaty devoted to Germany's paying the bill "a great care for German feelings and German future manifested everywhere," so it seems to the *Macon Telegraph*, which remarks:

"The German demand there be no indemnities, a policy first voiced by the Bolshevik trumpet Germany sounded two years ago, has been observed not only in letter but in spirit. Germany has declared she would stand for no punishment; she has not been visited with punitive terms. She pays for actual damages inflicted, but only in the original bill. Physical restoration she is obligated to make, but the much greater and more staggering losses that accrued through physical demolition in enemy countries are taken from her shoulders by being never put on them. Germany ends as a military and naval Power, but the world's markets and the world's profits are open to her, and with small handicap imposed in any of her peaceful operations."

The *New York Tribune* "looks vainly for clauses that in any gross discriminating way limit or proscribe Germany's industry, her import of raw materials, or her export of goods. Germany may produce all she can and freely sell where able to obtain customers." The *Tribune* thinks the restrictions on German tariff-making will operate quite as much for the welfare of Germany as for that of other people, and adds that the treaty provisions prohibiting German discrimination "are for the protection of the Allies rather than for the hobbling of Germany." Germany, we read in a letter to the *New York Times*, "may consider herself lucky to be let off so easy, for she has not even been made to pay for the cost of the war she wilfully brought on; nor has she been required to pay back the \$1,000,000,000 plus interest for forty-nine years of which she robbed France in 1871."

Coming to the practical question of Germany's ability to pay, it may be well to note first just what she is expected to do under the terms of the Treaty. Germany, it will be remembered, accepts the responsibility for all damage done to the Allies and their nationals "as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies." But as the Allies realize that Germany's resources are not sufficient for the payment of the whole bill, an Allied commission is to sit permanently at Paris to estimate periodically Germany's capacity to pay, to determine the precise method of payment, see to it that Germany's reparation debt is the first lien upon her revenues, and, finally, to satisfy itself that in paying up Germany shall tax itself fully as heavily proportionately as do any of the Allied nations. A sum in marks amounting to \$4,760,000,000 is to be paid in two years as an immediate step toward restoration. The total obligation is to be determined within the next two years, but in the meantime Germany is required to issue bonds in acknowledgment of its debt to the extent of an additional \$19,040,000,000. Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas under the direction of the Reparation Commission. She must replace ton for ton and class for class all merchant ships of the Allies which she has destroyed or damaged and build 200,000 tons of shipping yearly for the Allies for five years. She must pay the cost of Allied occupation from the day of the armistice. Germany must give the Allied Powers "most favored nation" tariff treatment, allow Allied ships to trade freely in her ports, and either renew or abandon various prewar commercial treaties as specified or as ordered by the League of Nations or by special commissions. Among the economic clauses, it is interesting to note, is the declaration that German nationality shall no longer be attached to a person who has become a national of an Allied state. Private debts and contracts between Germans and citizens of Allied states are to be settled by mixed tribunals. Germany must cooperate in through railroad service across her territory. The Kiel Canal is to be free to all war- and merchant-ships and the Elbe, Oder, Danube, Rhine, and Moselle rivers are placed under the supervision of international commissions. The Czecho-Slovaks are to be given harbor rights in Hamburg and Stettin.

Can Germany pay the immense sums expected of her? Our press generally say she can. In the first place, as the *Brooklyn Eagle*, *New York Evening Post*, and several other dailies point out, to meet the initial payment in the next two years, she has about \$500,000,000 in gold; an equal sum to be saved each year by the absence of her usual peace expenditures on her Army and Navy; and something like \$4,000,000,000 which she holds in foreign securities, besides ships and various commodities. Several press writers refer to Dr. Helfferich's 1913 estimate of Germany's wealth, which gave the nation an annual revenue of about \$10,000,000,000. Dr. Helfferich's figures and Allied assertions of Germany's ability to pay the huge indemnity appeared in our issue of April 12. Relief from the burden of the maintenance of the huge Army and Navy and the useful labors of a million of



ALL UNDER IT.

—Brown in the Chicago Tribune.

the most robust Germans who formerly had to devote their time to military exercises, ought alone, in the *New York Tribune's* opinion, to be "almost enough to meet the interest on her reparation debt." *The Tribune* also says that the decrease in the exchange value of the mark "will operate to make easier the discharge of the reparation debt which is payable in marks." Germany, in the *Springfield Republican's* opinion, is quite capable of carrying the burden of reparation "because she comes out of the war with her industrial and mechanical plant substantially intact and uninjured." While *The Republican* thinks that Germany could meet the requisition upon her wealth if her people "were to go to work like an honest debtor acknowledging a just obligation with the purpose of paying up," it finds the economic clauses of the Treaty "weak in at least two particulars":

"The damages assessed were still so huge that it was apprehended they could not be collected unless Germany were bound by treaty to submit to a foreign supervision and interference in her internal administration, for years to come, amounting to a fiscal overlordship, and that can not fail to be galling to German pride. Humiliating conditions of this character, always suggesting the yoke of the conqueror, can not promote the peace of Europe. While they may be necessary in order to collect the indemnity, they must tend to prevent or retard the growth of relations ultimately friendly and close between former enemies.

"The other weakness is the one already seized upon by the present German Government to exploit before the working class of the victorious Powers. Who is to pay this vast indemnity if not the German wage-earners? The answer to that question would depend somewhat upon the kind of taxation levied by the German Government in the next thirty years, but, in any event, it may be surmised that in no advanced country of Europe or America to-day would it be possible to levy \$24,000,000,000 as an indemnity for the benefit of foreign nations without having it regarded by the wage-earning masses of that country as a form of economic bondage liable to bear most heavily upon their own class. The social and political effects consequently would logically be in the direction of revolution."

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* and the *New York Globe*, however, do not think that under a German proletarian republic the common man will be made to pay so very heavily. Besides the savings from reducing the military establishment and the proceeds of taxes on land and capital and of such confiscation as the state may decree, says *The Globe*, the greater part of the non-productive classes will be swept away, and economies possible in a Socialistic state will further help pay the indemnity. In short, we are told, "it is possible that an efficiently managed Socialistic state in Germany might pay off its economic penalties without reducing the standard of living an iota."

LABOR'S BILL OF RIGHTS

OVER IN "BOLSHEVIKIA" they have been singing a song to the workers of the world whose burden, writes a Paris correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, has been something like this: "The Paris peacemakers won't give you workers what you want. We have found a way to get it. Rise up in your might and take it." The echoes of these words wherever the red flag has flown, it is suggested, helped Samuel Gompers and the other labor-leaders to carry their point and secure for labor "formal and imposing recognition" in the Peace Treaty. And the "Bill of Rights," with the accompanying "new international" under theegis of the League of Nations, offers the working class something really impressive, continues this writer. As one who had been in Lenine's headquarters a month was heard to say:

"That thing in Moscow is like a sickly child unable to get on its feet. This is like a strong old man with huge powers of experience and endurance."

The principal object of the new covenant for world-labor, as the *New York Herald* sees it, is "to prevent injustice, hardship, and privation to workers in all countries, with the unrest and disharmony which imperil the peace of the world." It is a program upon which the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* thinks all the "forward-looking men and women of the world can cordially unite" as a "feature of that brighter era upon which we all hope the civilized world is about to enter." Mr. Gompers, on his return home from his successful mission in Paris, denounced "the Bolsheviki and the standpatters and profiteers as equally a menace to civilization in our time," and almost in the same breath spoke of the labor section of the Peace Treaty as "an instrument that can only make for the good of the working people and the masses of the people of all the countries of the world." As he left our shores the late British Ambassador, Lord Reading, called the adoption of the labor clauses of the Peace Treaty an event of "far-reaching significance to the world." President Wilson also feels the importance of the new labor pact as an answer to Bolshevism, and has cabled a message to the American people in which he says that "no other single thing that has been done will help more to stabilize conditions of labor throughout the world," and that this part of the Treaty "constitutes one of the most important achievements of the new day in which the interests of labor are to be systematically and intelligently safeguarded and promoted."

On the last day of January the Commission on International

Labor Legislation was appointed by the Peace Conference to inquire into the international aspect of labor, to consider means of common action on labor matters, and to recommend some form of permanent agency to handle international labor matters in cooperation with the League of Nations. The Commission was composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Cuba, Poland, and the Czechoslovak Republic. Samuel Gompers, of the American delegation, was chosen president. The ten weeks of deliberation provided a great deal of hard work, according to Mr. Gompers, but the product of the Commission's labors was finally accepted, apparently without material modification, by the Peace Conference. The nations victorious over Germany, and joined together in the League of Nations, have thus gone on record with a declaration of principles favoring many of labor's most insistent demands and have also adopted a plan for permanent labor organization. The "nine points" are variously hailed by the press as "Labor's Bill of Rights," "The New Magna Carta," "The New Labor Commandments," and "Labor's League within the League." They read, as set down in the Commission's official report:

"1. In right and in fact the labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce.

"2. Employers and workers should be allowed the right of association for all lawful purposes.

"3. No child should be permitted to be employed in industry or commerce before the age of fourteen years, in order that every child may be insured reasonable opportunities for mental and physical education.

"Between the years of fourteen and eighteen young persons of either sex may only be employed on work which is not harmful to their physical development and on condition that the continuation of their technical or general education is insured.

"4. Every worker has a right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the civilization of his time and country.

"5. Equal pay should be given to women and to men for work of equal value in quantity and quality.

"6. A weekly rest, including Sunday or its equivalent, for all workers.

"7. Limitation of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week, subject to an exception for countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different.

"The International Labor Conference will recommend a basis

approximately equivalent to the above for adoption in such countries.

"8. In all matters concerning their status as workers and social insurance foreign workmen lawfully admitted to any country and their families should be insured the same treatment as the nationals of that country.

"9. All States should institute a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers."

The permanent agency by which common action among members of the League of Nations is secured is an "International Labor Conference," composed of delegates from the various countries, appointed one-third by the governments, one-third by labor, and one-third by employers. The executive body is an "international labor office," consisting of twenty-four members permanently established at Geneva, who will publish a periodical and collect and distribute labor information. The first meeting of the conference will take place in October in Washington, where it will take up practical discussion of the following matters:

"Application of principle of eight-hour day, or forty-eight-hour week.

"Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

"Women's employment: (a) before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit; (b) during the night; (c) in unhealthy processes.

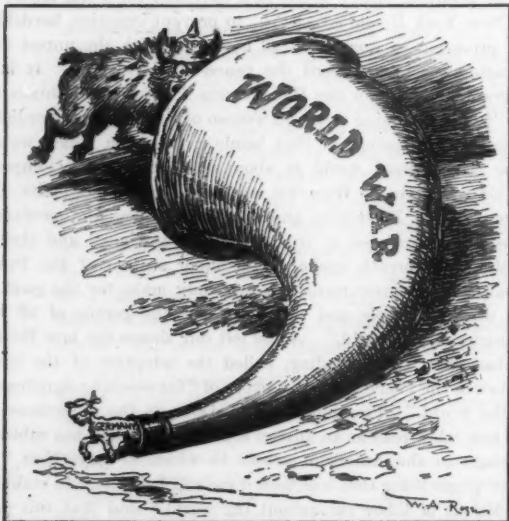
"Employment of children: (a) minimum age of employment; (b) during the night; (c) in unhealthy processes.

"Extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Bern in 1906 on the prohibition of night-work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches."

The machinery adopted to advance labor standards throughout the world seems "clumsy and unwieldy" to the *New York Sun*, while the *New York World* thinks it will be "a constant force and factor in advance in all lands," but adds, "when you hitch your wagon to a star you must watch the tackle."

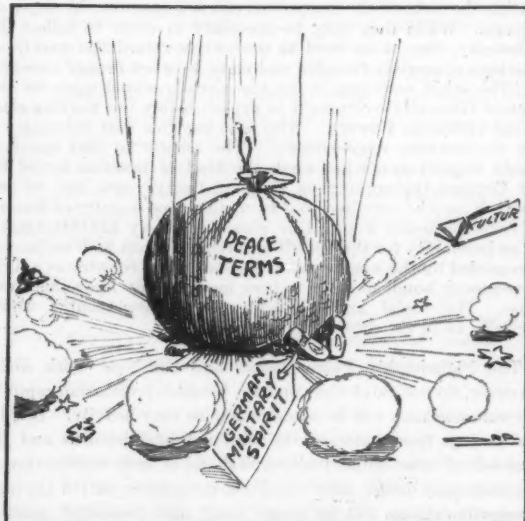
But the principles set forth in the Peace Treaty are generally approved by the American press, even by the most conservative papers, while radicals find them so far from revolutionary as to be hardly worth commenting on. Several newspapers note with the *Detroit News* that the fundamental planks in this platform have long been recognized in the United States.

Such a conservative business man's paper as the *New York*



FINIS!

—Rogers in the *New York Herald*.



SQUASHED!

—Orr in the *Chicago Tribune*.

THE REAL CURE FOR MILITARISM.



Copyrighted, 1919, by the New York Tribune Association.

HIS FIRST SQUARE LOOK AT HIMSELF.

The trouble with the Hun is that he has been looking at himself in a curved mirror, and his first glance into a straight one is naturally something of a shock.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.



Journal of Commerce can find no fault with the nine points, and the Portland (Oregon) *Telegram* thinks that "no one except a Rip Van Winkle who has been asleep for twenty years could offer opposition to them; they are proved by the sense of elemental justice."

AN END OF PRICE-FIXING

OBSEQUIES WITHOUT MOURNERS, as a metropolitan daily would convince us, follow the demise of the price-fixing board, officially styled the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. It meant well, however. In a press statement, Mr. George N. Peek, its former head, explains its endeavors to "make an immediate reduction in the cost of living, to remove the cloud of buying uncertainty, and to anticipate by several months the return to normal business conditions." In conversation with the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, he said:

"All we were trying to do was to avoid the period of stagnation that always exists in a falling market and to assist in the establishment of a reasonable level of prices, feeling that, after we had reached that reasonable level, the law of supply and demand would take an upward or downward course, which would be less precipitous, and therefore less dangerous, than if it had operated from an inflated level."

However, the Director-General of Railroads, Mr. Walker D. Hines, refused to buy steel rails at the price suggested by the board. A cyclonic row ensued, and now the entire board has resigned; and price-fixing is no more. As for his own part in the affair, Mr. Hines says:

"After repeated consideration of the steel and iron prices proposed by the Industrial Board, I am still of opinion that those prices are too high, and therefore that the Railroad Administration can not approve them as being reasonable prices."

"If the Industrial Board can assist in bringing about levels of prices at which the Railroad Administration will feel justified in buying, its cooperation will be welcomed."

"In the newspaper discussions of this matter the suggestion has at times occurred that the principal thing is to establish some price which the Government will indorse to the end that the public will begin buying at that price, and that the mere establishment of a price for this purpose is more important than the intrinsic reasonableness of the price itself. I can not agree with this principle."

"I am keenly alive to the great desirability of stimulating business in every reasonable way, but I believe in the long run that the indorsement by a government purchasing agency of an excessive-price level would be harmful to the public interest and would not bring about confidence, and that the end sought to be obtained will come only by reaching a price level which the public itself shall consider to be reasonable."

"I believe one of the greatest problems that confronts this country is that of getting prices back to a reasonable level, and

I believe progress in that direction will be seriously retarded by the approval of a governmental purchasing agency of prices which it deems excessive."

We learn from *The Iron Age* that for years before the war the price of steel rails stood at \$28 a ton for Bessemer and \$30 a ton for "open hearth." In May, 1916, it rose to \$33 (Bessemer) and \$35 (open hearth). In December, 1916, it reached \$38 (Bessemer) and \$40 (open hearth). In 1917 the Government paid as high as \$55 on one sale, and the Russians paid \$65, and steel rails sometimes found American purchasers in open market with the price at \$85. No efforts at price-fixing were made until after the armistice. Of late, the steel people suggested \$55 (Bessemer) and \$57 (open hearth). The Redfield scheme would have reduced this to \$45 and \$47, saving \$10 a gross ton. Mr. Hines rejected the scheme and assumed that by purchasing in open market he could do still better.

Looking the case over patiently, tho by no means dispassionately, the *New York Sun* remarks: "For upwards of half a year now, since the end of the war, the Government and the steel-producers have been trying to sell steel by fixing the price for it," and it goes on to say:

"All that has come of their efforts has been a falling business for the steel-producers week after week, with mills being closed and wage-earners cut off the pay-rolls. Meanwhile, those consumers who would like to use steel if they could get it at a price which would enable them to use it profitably are waiting. The work they could do, if steel were obtainable at suitable prices, isn't done. The wage-earners they could employ, if they could resume operations, aren't employed."

"What is the sense of fixing prices, what is the sense of negotiating fixt prices, what is the sense of talking about fixt prices, what is the sense of thinking about fixt prices, when consumers will not pay them?"

"Producers can't make consumers pay fixt prices if the consumers don't want the goods at such prices. . . . All they can do is to kill business, shut down industries, strip pay-rolls, and fill bread-lines. Let the law of supply and demand go to work again, and the country, which is now suffering immeasurable damage from the price-fixing programs, will go to work again."

Just about a century has passed since John Stuart Mill propounded his theory that prices followed absolutely the law of supply and demand. Recalling Mill and his philosophy, the *New York Commercial* observes that—

"In times of stress and under martial law government makes arbitrary rules by which men abide as a temporary expedient, just as the law of *habeas corpus* is occasionally suspended; but no government or no emergency can suspend the natural law of supply and demand, which is the basis of all prices."

"Here, for instance, is a signal illustration of the impossibility of stabilizing prices by fiat. Mr. Sigismund Henchel, an authority in the wool industry, says: 'During the war the Government of the United States commandeered all of the wool

in the country. The war ended, and the Government is overloaded with wool, which it is now selling at public auction. No government can stipulate the price that wool will bring; it is regulated by the eternal law of supply and demand. When the auctioneers endeavored to fix an arbitrary price there were no bidders.

"In the unfortunate controversy just ended the steel interests did not object to the stabilization plan; in fact, they rather approved it. The situation was such that the trade felt the inflation incident to the war would keep buyers of steel intended for permanent construction out of the market in the hope and expectation that prices would fall. The steel trade believed that prices could not fall until the cost of living, based on the demand for food, fell first. They appreciated the artificial character of the plan proposed by the Secretary of Commerce, but felt that if it succeeded in removing the doubt in the minds of investment-buyers of steel it would help. That was the basis of their agreement with the Industrial Board, which did not fix prices, but investigated costs and passed on the prices advanced by the steel interests as 'reasonable.' The Railroad Administration took the position that the prices agreed to were not reasonable. Thereupon arose what was virtually a controversy between Chairman Peek and Director of Railroads Hines. The controversy, while it will have but little effect on public business, is unfortunate in that it has a tendency to destroy that confidence which is the life of trade. While the basic law of supply and demand is not and can not be repealed, there is a belief in the business world that the open discussion of the question has convinced the steel-buyer that prices are not likely to go lower for a long time and that plans must be made accordingly.

"President Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Chairman George N. Peek, of the Industrial Board, are all thoughtful publicists and have doubtless given much consideration to the important question of stabilization of prices, whether of steel or any other commodity; but they can not alter the fundamental law, which, like that of the Medes and Persians, is fixt and lasting. Arbitrary law is not basic. The Government placed a price on wheat, but did not place a price on cotton. The result was that the West gained a momentary advantage on the South. But the natural law prevailed, and cotton holds its own in spite of statutory provisions.

"The controversy between the Director-General of Railroads, the Industrial Board, and the steel-producers has perhaps cleared the atmosphere as to the future of prices. Mr. E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, stated in effect that all the pros and cons had no bearing whatever upon the present situation. His contention was absolute: a reduction in the price of steel would mean a lowering of the wage-rate."

As the New York Tribune reminds us, "supply and demand may not be heavenly twins, but they are the team that pull the wagon," and The Arkansas Democrat observes, "Regardless of the merits or demerits of the price-stabilizing theory, the American business man knows that competition is the life of trade, and he is willing to take his chance with the laws of supply and demand," and Attorney-General Palmer has lately pronounced Federal price-fixing unauthorized and illegal, at all events in the form it took and the methods it employed. Commenting on the Attorney-General's opinion, the New York Globe suggests that "any reform of our present practices must begin with debate in Congress and careful framing of new legislation, not with an attempt to do an extra-legal thing, no matter how sensible it appears."

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN THE BUSINESS SKY

A HUNDRED THOUSAND JOBLESS MEN, if you include soldiers, sailors, and marines, tramp the sidewalks of New York City; 12,000 coal-miners are idle in Ohio, 20,000 in Illinois. In the country at large, unemployment reaches the figure of 700,000. And yet the Chicago Evening Post says, with at least moderate cheerfulness, "Ask any industrial captain, 'How's business?' and he will answer, 'Good!' Pause. 'That is, it will be good.' Another pause.

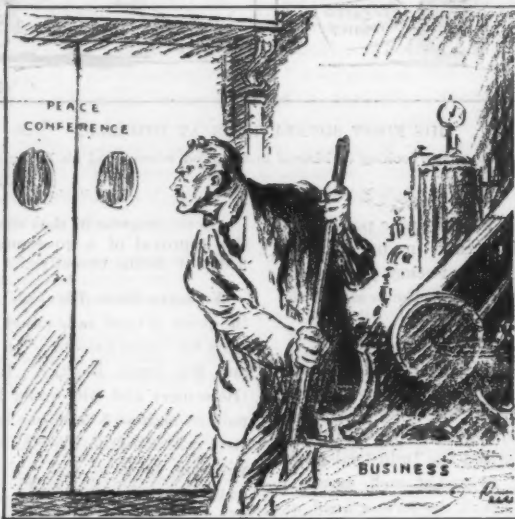
'I mean to say, the signs are all right.'" Are they? The Boston News Bureau notes many that are not, and reminds us, for instance, of the distressing food and fuel crisis throughout the world; of the \$250,000,000 decrease in the annual net profit of steam-railroad operation in the United States; of the prospect of high taxes for years to come; of government interference with the laws of supply and demand; of the slump in pig iron and steel. According to The News Bureau, pig-iron production in March, 1919, dropt to 3,090,243 tons—the lowest March record since 1915. United States Steel shows a steady drop in unfilled orders. They have now reached the lowest point since September, 1915. Meanwhile, the 1,200,000,000-pound surplus of copper has been produced at high cost. In a world short of ships, ores have cost twice what they normally would.

Idle freight-cars number anywhere between 200,000 and 250,000. And so it goes. Adding to these lamentable conditions the high cost of living and the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar, any one determined to worry himself into the blues will find abundant opportunity.

But observe how the same newspaper offsets the depressing indications with an array of thoroughly hopeful signs. The war, now ended, leaves America the creditor nation of the world; our wealth, \$250,000,000,000; our total annual income, \$50,000,000,000; gold supply, \$3,000,000,000; money in circulation, \$5,753,047,734, meaning \$57.76 per capita as against \$48.37 a year ago. Despite absorption of \$21,000,000,000 of war-loans and war-savings stamps, bank-deposits keep on increasing. Crop prospects are phenomenal. The wheat harvest is expected to exceed 1,000,000,000 bushels.

As The News Bureau remarks: "Here is an array of facts and figures bewildering in their size and scope. Put them in the balance, weigh them, and make up your mind what the verdict of time is to be." A cheerful verdict, many observers believe. Recently the Board of Directors of the National Association of Employment Managers met in New York and President Reetanus predicted a labor famine before the end of this year, as "it will soon be a case of the job hunting the man and no longer a problem of hunting the job for the man. The speeding up of the industries of peace is already visible. When peace becomes an accomplished fact, this speed will increase." Equally optimistic is a paragraph reprinted by the Springfield Republican from the May circular of the National City Bank of New York:

"The business situation in the United States has improved very much in the last month, and the outlook is encouraging. It is a very great gain to have dissipated the atmosphere of pessimism which was prevalent in February, and that has been



Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Company, New York.

WAITING FOR THE WORD.

—Cassel in the New York Evening World.

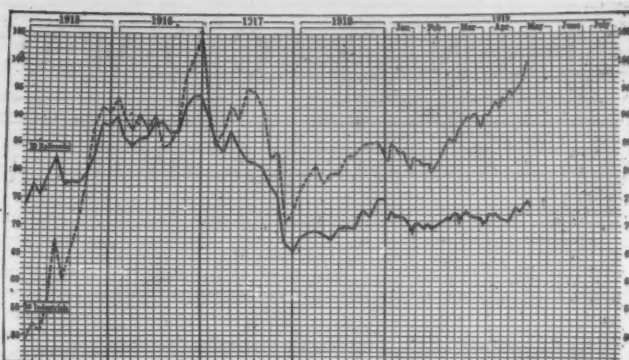
accomplished in large degree. The idea that the bottom was about to drop out of all markets, and that a grave period of unemployment, and perhaps social disorder, was pending is no longer entertained. The people, North and South, East and West, have disposed of that boggy by simply continuing to buy goods at the greatest rate ever known, evidently without apprehensions of poverty or revolution. We conclude that the great body of the American people are disposed to go along in a normal way, whatever the rest of the world may do, and as their buying capacity is about equal to that of all the rest of the world put together, they can do fairly well all by themselves if they try."

This is a cheerful view of the case, but not more so than that taken by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which says:

"What probably illustrates better than anything else the revival of business in many lines, and also the optimistic sentiment regarding the future, is the activity shown in the formation of new enterprises. Charters filed last month in the Eastern States for companies with a capital of \$100,000 or more involved the enormous sum of \$444,240,000, compared with \$220,793,000 a year ago, an increase of \$223,447,000."

The significant cartoon on the opposite page shows industry ready to start up in full force the moment peace is signed. Why should it not? The *Springfield Republican* tells us in its issue for May 5 that—

"The starting up of the textile industry is now a familiar fact. The automobile-makers, who were the first to sense the real prospect and to go ahead on a big scale regardless of high prices, are unable to fill their orders. Silverware manufacturers have the largest volume of orders ever known. Jewelry from the cheap grades up is finding a big sale. There was never such



From the New York "Tribune."

UPWARD TREND OF THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Black line shows average price of twenty railroad stocks, and dotted line average price of thirty industrial stocks, from January, 1915, to end of first week in May, 1919.

now awaiting reasonable assurance concerning the stability of existing average cost of material and labor. Meanwhile the record of business failures indicates that those who are pushing forward in business enterprises are succeeding. The 543 bankruptcies in the United States in April made the lowest monthly total since such statistics began to be gathered.

"The stock market's great buoyancy since February harmonizes with all the conditions noted. The boom continued there last week on a great scale. Friday was the eighteenth consecutive million-share day in the trading. Take 'industrials' on the stock exchange. The closing average price of 94.44 for some twenty-five industrial stocks compares with 77.28 at the close of April, 1918, 93.82 in 1916, when the high record was established, 57.31 for 1914, and 70.39 for 1912. In bonds the trading has broken all high records, total sales for the four months of 1919 exceeding \$300,000,000, or more than twice the previous high record."

Mr. Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, sees "everything of encouragement" for the future. "Production is being resumed by 400,000,000 people in Europe," and, he says, the effect of these replacements in production and orderly distribution will lighten the strain on America, "which will be enabled to turn more of its production into the domestic markets."

A FEW PEACE POINTERS

WHAT hath Gott wrought!—*New York Evening Post*.

WELL, what Germany wanted was a "strong" peace, wasn't it?—*Des Moines Register*.

ANY strike by the map-makers' union just now would be treason.—*Wall Street Journal*.

"BRING on the Bolshevik!" exclaims a German delegate at Versailles. All right, but the bill will be waiting when the spree is over.—*Omaha Bee*.

GERMAN leaders who prefer Bolshevism to the peace terms may get both.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WHATEVER else the treaty may be it certainly is a sockdolager.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

GERMANY has the blues. They are Prussian blues. Also, they are fast color, guaranteed.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE Germans don't like the peace terms, but they ought to remember that if they did nobody else would.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE German newspapers assert that the peace terms are a defeat for President Wilson. Well, if the Huns can stand it he can.—*Shreveport Times*.

THE *London Post* fears Germany will not accept the treaty save under duress. Well, we have plenty of duress left over, if it should be needed.—*Omaha Bee*.

If the first meeting of the League is held in Washington, the baggage of visiting diplomats will splash when handled.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

To the victors belong the spoils.—*Boston Herald*.

CLEMENCEAU can be trusted to take the rant out of Rantzau.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE shot that sank the *Lusitania* sank the German Empire.—*New York Commercial*.

DETROIT is to have a World Peace Exposition in 1923. The necessity for putting the date that far ahead is, of course, apparent.—*Detroit News*.

LOOKS as if the peace terms have taken the "germ" out of Germany!—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

HINDENBURG line is beginning to look like a rope with a noose on the end.—*Wall Street Journal*.

GERMANY'S ambition to get all that was coming to her has, apparently, been satisfied.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE German spokesmen complain of "slavery." It was their slavery to the Hohenzollerns that brought them where they are.—*Troy Times*.

THE World War has cost the United States \$30,500,000,000 to date. More reason for making a peace that will last.—*Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette*.

MUCH of this talk to the effect that everlasting peace is impossible is done by the people who said a great war was impossible.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

WE would feel indebted to Mr. Bryan if he would mail the Berlin Government one of his arbitration treaties and remind them that they once turned it down.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.



THE MAN WHO WOULD CONQUER THE WORLD.

—Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

JAPAN'S PRESS BARRAGE ON AMERICA

SENSATIONAL ATTACKS ON AMERICANS and on President Wilson in some sections of the Japanese press were at first regarded as ebullitions of race prejudice, but, according to certain Western observers in Japan, these attacks have become so systematic as to awaken suspicion of their source and object. While no

serious overt acts have been committed against Americans or American property, we learn from Tokyo Associated Press dispatches evidence exists, nevertheless, that the newspaper agitation in virtually all the leading journals of the Empire is exciting popular feeling against America, and thus paving the way to possible open demonstrations. That representative Japanese deplore the press campaign and criticize the Government for failing to check it, we are also told, and these cooler heads issue warnings that the press are going too far in engendering ill feeling. The position of the United States at the Peace Conference has been one of such dominance, we read, that certain Japanese dread lest the resultant influence in international affairs act as a curb on what are regarded as Japan's legitimate aspirations in China and Siberia. Again, renewed efforts for anti-Japanese legislation on our Pacific slope stir the Tokyo *Hochi Shim-bun* to charge Americans with persecution, tho they wear the mask of liberty and fairness. This journal also alleges that Americans incited the Chinese to make the secret treaties between Japan and China public, and accuses American missionaries of fomenting the Korean insurrection. Americans who further anti-Japanese legislation are no better than barbarians, according to the Tokyo *Yorodzu Choho*, which describes American actions as more despicable than those of the Germans, whose barbarity the Americans attacked. Among the assortment of epithets applied by some of the Japanese press to President Wilson are "hypocrite," "despot," "transformed Kaiser," and "man with the voice of an angel but with the deeds of the devil." A terse summary of the press indictment of the United States is offered by the *Yorodzu Choho* in the following questions:

- "1. Has not the California legislature resolved to purchase Lower California?"
- "2. Have not the American papers reported an American Red-Cross Mission cooperating with the Bolsheviks?"
- "3. Have not the Americans incited the Koreans to unrest?"
- "4. Have not the American peace delegates objected to Japan's retention of the Marshall Group and other islands on the ground that the Anglo-Japanese treaty is ineffective?"
- "5. Who has instigated Japanophobia in China?"

American views on the question of race discrimination, according to the Osaka *Asahi*, are "egotistic," and this journal adds:

"President Wilson, when he opens his mouth, talks about humanity and justice and the peace of the world, and in Paris he advocated international readjustment of labor and economic questions. . . . If the doors of opportunity are to be opened the doors of opportunity for labor should also be opened throughout the world. But in America colored races are discriminated against and a policy of seclusion is followed. The humanity and justice advocated by the Europeans and Americans are for themselves. Against the Orientals they may give inhuman and unjust treatment with impunity."



"WASHINGTON'S NEW-FOUND BROTHER."

Australia's view of Japan's plea for racial equality.

—The Bulletin (Sydney, Australia).

Racial discrimination is a thorn in the side also of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, which charges that the League of Nations covenant is made out "chiefly in the interests of England and America." Both England and America are selfish and are "trying to apply the same policy toward other allies as toward the enemy." This journal asks sharply whether the Japanese authorities "persisting in the policy of regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Japanese-American friendship as the guiding principles of the diplomacy of Japan, and obeying the behest of England and America in everything, expect to accept this Anglo-American selfishness without protest?"

Under the caption "American Aggression in Asia," the Tokyo *Yomiuri* avers that it is "a well-known fact that an American

corporation of leading bankers has been organized under government guidance and protection with a view to making investments on a large scale in the Far East." Coupled with the report that a campaign has been started by America for the acquisition of the German concessions in China, this journal goes on to say it is evident that the American policy toward the Orient is "marked with economic aggressivism," wherefore—

"We urge Japan to consider adequate measures to cope with the situation and to be broad-minded enough to cooperate with the Americans. At the same time, we admonish her never to forget, under the glamour of the world peace restored, the necessity of making herself stronger so that we can emerge victorious from the keen international economic rivalry which will follow in the wake of the Great War itself."

A seeker after truth in all this hostility is *The Japan Advertiser*, an English-language daily, of Tokyo, which observes:

"The *Japan Advertiser* has aimed to follow a constructive policy in the development of better relationship and understanding between Japan and foreign countries. . . . Translations



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF DYNAMOS RECOVERED BY ALLIED TROOPS.

The Germans stole them in Belgium and France to save them from the "barbarous, destructive hands" of the Allies. The materials they have been able to keep they are unblushingly offering for sale as stolen goods in South America and other countries.

from the Japanese press and official statements, especially those issued by the War Office, make our task a difficult one. The effect of these official War Office statements will only arouse and influence public opinion against Americans in Japan and against Japanese in China and Siberia."

In a letter contributed to this newspaper we read that the primary trouble in Japan seems to be the "extreme ignorance of the ordinary people concerning everything foreign, an ignorance which has not been much affected by the war, as a similar state of mind in European countries was," and we are told that—

"The newspapers, of course, reflect popular feeling, for it seems rather doubtful if they have much need to stir it up, and in Japan, as in Europe, the policy of using a foreign bogey to distract attention from domestic politics is not at all unknown. Then, as is well known, the military authorities, naturally enough, are by no means in favor of indiscriminate democratic principles, which might easily lead to a loss of prestige and power on their part. The way in which the war has ended, not quite according to their former prophecies of the invincibility of a militarily ruled Empire as compared with popularly governed states, must have caused them no little searching of heart, and now on the top of it all comes the proposal to abolish conscription."

In the Osaka *Mainichi* a Japanese contributor asserts that there is "nothing wonderful in the inability of the Japanese to understand the mentality of the Americans," and offers the "dry" argument that—

"Without understanding the ideals and the love of morals of the Americans, it would be utterly impossible for a Japanese to explain the unanimity with which they have decided to change their constitution and make universal the prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages. I am compelled to draw a contrast between the working of minds of the Japanese and the Americans. We have made a matter of one milliard and a half yen out of the war, and, flushed by this sudden gain, are drinking more deeply than in prewar days, while in the country across the Pacific the people, in spite of having come into possession of thirty milliard yen, know how to restrain themselves, and have decided unanimously to go dry. No wonder that the Japanese, who are incapable of understanding the American ideals, can not interpret the intervention of the United States in the war otherwise than as being prompted by sinister motives."

GERMANY STARTING A COMMERCIAL OFFENSIVE

GERMANY'S OFFICIAL WEEK of national mourning to impress the world with a display of utter dejection at the revelation of peace conditions excited amusement in some quarters, while in others it has merely added to the contempt for absurd and clumsy posturing that has made Berlin ridiculous ever since the war began. Some shrewd observers, however, point out that with all the maudlin melancholy that characterizes the Germans from Count Brockdorff-Rantzau down, the Teuton authorities are very busy at their old game of propaganda and trade penetration in foreign countries, notably in Spain, South America, the United States, Holland, and Switzerland. Many concerns are said to be sailing under false colors by doing business as an enterprise not of German ownership. That Germans are active in propaganda in the United States we are assured by various French journals, and in the Paris *Liberté* General Taufflieb, who commanded the 37th Division of the French Army in a brilliant manner, is quoted as warning the French Government and people against German efforts to keep up constant friction among the Allied and Associated Powers. The General made this statement after two months' travel in the United States, during which time he was able always to disprove the allegations of Germany against France, but he admits there is always left a modicum of doubt in the mind of the credulous. His opinion is that it is necessary for the French to use every means at their command toward a perfect understanding between the people of the United States and of France as a bulwark against the insidiousness of German rumor, report, and suspicion. A Madrid correspondent of the Paris *Matin* advises us that whereas there were 20,000 Germans in Spain in 1913, in 1918 there were 100,000, all busy in the effort to colonize the country, and he adds:

"The Germans in Spain are well supplied with money, men, and organization to achieve their definite aims. As to money, it may be stated that, contrary to the general belief, the financial resources of the Germans in Spain are copious. Their merchants and manufacturers there are ready to make great sacrifices for

BRITISH "FAILURE" IN EGYPT

THINGS HAVE GONE FROM BAD TO WORSE in Egypt since the days of the late Earl of Cromer, so that now in Cairo British residents are in terror of their lives and British soldiers are beaten to death with clubs. This indictment against the policy of the British Government in Egypt is drawn by the conservative London *Morning Post*, which avers that it applies to the late and present governments in Egypt. Whether or not it is due to the operation of radical principles, remarks this critic of the Lloyd George Government caustically, it is impossible to say, because no coherent principle can be traced in the conduct of the administration, "unless it be pandering to that which is described in the Bible as equivalent to the sin of witchcraft." The culmination of the administration's inefficiency is the beginning of a revolt which this London daily believes was inspired from Germany and fomented by Turkish emissaries, and designed to be spread throughout the Sudan, Syria, and Palestine. *The Morning Post* proceeds:

"In Egypt those two great public servants, Earl Kitchener and the Earl of Cromer, gave to the fellahs a prosperity and a security they had never known before in all their history. Their land was made more profitable and they were delivered from the exactions of the tax-gatherer and the usurer. The British occupation stands the sole bulwark between the fellahs and the most damnable oppression. Their lot is far from easy even now, but the prosecution of the Kitchener-Cromer policy was steadily raising the whole prosperity of the country. The Government are the trustees for Egypt as for India, and how have they discharged their trust? It is the duty of Parliament to hold the Government to strict account in this matter, and if that duty is neglected the consequences may be very grave."

Out of the flood of information and opinion coming from Egypt, the London *Times* notes that all evidence agrees that the Ministry of the Interior was weak and out of touch with the country. This was partly due to the fact that war-demands had destroyed the efficiency of the British branch of the Civil Service. The provinces were drained of British officials, and their Egyptian subordinates gradually entered upon "an orgy of corruption which recalls the worst days of Ismail, but was neither recognized nor checked." The Egyptians were actuated partly by avarice and partly by a malicious desire to inflame the populace against British control, and *The Times* proceeds:

"They succeeded only too well, and it is to their prolonged

and uncontrolled machinations that we owe the transformation of the fellahs into a suspicious and virulently hostile peasantry. For every recruit required for the Labor Corps the Egyptian officials called up twenty or thirty men, generally took bakshish from all but one, and sent the odd man, often a personal enemy, into the field. They commandeered the food stocks of the peasantry at army rates, and then forced them to buy grain and other food at very high prices from profiteers with whom they were in league. The collections for charitable and other purposes connected with the war were used to extort big sums from the ignorant people, very little of which ever reached Cairo. Invariably the Omdehs, the Mamours, and the Mudirs declared that they were acting under the express orders of the brutal British Government. Is it surprising that a long continuance of these practices, while the Ministry of the Interior sat amid its files at Cairo, changed a docile people into mobs ripe for rebellion? The European staff in the provinces should have been increased rather than depleted during this very anxious time; but, to swell the number of military and quasi-military posts, the British officials were clothed in military uniforms, and the patient work of a quarter of a century was thrown to the winds. In no war-base has the scandal of crowds of superfluous military officers been worse than in Lower Egypt. It is said that at one time there were 119 generals in Cairo."

The causes of the rising in Cairo were more directly revolutionary than in the provinces, according to *The Times*, and one of the motives is believed to have been the wish to impress the Paris Conference and President Wilson. This London daily points out that the revolutionary conspirators have received their answer in the formal recognition by the United States of the British Protectorate. The British Foreign Office issues the text of the official note communicated to General Allenby, Special High Commissioner for Egypt, by the United States representative in Cairo, which reads as follows:

"I have the honor to state that I have been directed by my Government to acquaint you with the fact that the President of the United States recognizes the British Protectorate over Egypt, which was proclaimed by his Majesty's Government on December 18, 1914.

"In according this recognition the President must of necessity reserve for further discussion the details thereof, along with the question of the modification of any rights belonging to the United States which may be entailed by this decision.

"In this connection I am desired to say that the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a further measure of self-government, but that they view with regret any effort to obtain the realization thereof by a resort to violence."



Copyrighted by the International Film Service.

CHEERING THE STARS AND STRIPES IN A NATIONALIST DEMONSTRATION IN CAIRO.

In a parade of Egyptian Nationalists a rousing demonstration was made in favor of the United States. An American was lifted bodily from his automobile and carried on the shoulders of two Egyptians as the crowd thundered cheer after cheer for the United States and its flag. Riots ended the parade and much blood was shed in the conflict of the British troops with the crowds.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A RIVER OF ELECTRIC POWER

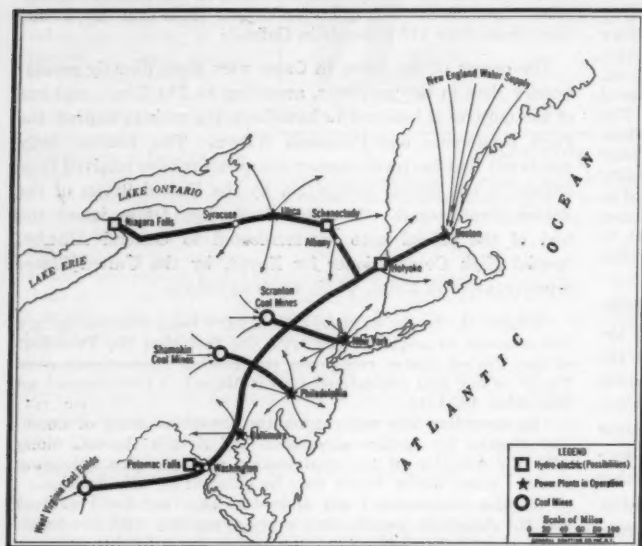
THIS ROMANTIC NAME is bestowed by a contributor to *The Universal Engineer* (New York, April) upon the trunk-line electric-power system proposed by Secretary Franklin K. Lane for the industrial region-between Boston and Washington. Among new conceptions for the building of a greater after-the-war United States, none, we are assured, has evoked more wide-spread interest than this. Secretary Lane's plan has three parts—the linking of existing plants, as a measure of economy; the development of water-power at some twenty neighboring sites, and the building of new electric plants at the

"In this district—of which New York is the center—embracing not more than one-sixtieth of the territory of the United States, one-third of the country's electric power is consumed. One-twentieth of the population live and are supported here. The boundary-lines of the district are not those of States, but are drawn by the scope of special industrial activity.

"The ability of the United States to compete in the world markets of the future is measured in many important lines by the ability of this district to compete. More than half of the goods manufactured in the United States are produced in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Already the district is supplied with every other facility that knits an industrial area into a compact whole. It is bound together by a network of railroads and telegraph- and telephone-lines. Just as the once scattered railroads were joined and double-tracked along their main thoroughfares, it is now proposed to connect the electric-power plants and double their facilities by additions from new sources. The idea is to create a river of power, flowing through immense copper wires borne one hundred feet from the ground on double rows of steel towers, which will feed all the lesser streams leading to factory and shop, at the lowest possible cost, and supplying the motor force for transportation. Under such a system it is expected that the cost of power would be reduced by half and the foundation laid for extensive development in the future, with new conveniences and comforts in the homes.

"The Falls of the Potomac will be utilized. Numerous others of less importance will be investigated. What the hydroelectric power available from the development of these sites would be is not known; dependable estimates are not available, and that is one of the main reasons advanced for a systematic investigation without delay.

"With the development of the feasible water-power, additional power would have to come from coal. The plan is to build such new plants at the mines themselves. The coal-fields available are the anthracite fields of eastern Pennsylvania and the bituminous fields of the western part of the State and in western Maryland. The anthracite fields are three hundred miles from Boston and one hundred from New York, indicating the distance the power would have to be carried over the wire."



MAP OF THE POWER TRUNK LINE

Which would collect all the power of the North Atlantic States into one reservoir to be tapped to run all the industry of the section.

mouths of coal-mines. As time goes on, more and more of the total output of the mines would be turned into electric power at these plants. All the electric current thus generated would be turned into the trunk line, forming an "electric river" that could be tapped at any point and be utilized throughout a great and important industrial region. We read:

"Two chief reasons are given in support of the plan.

"One is immediate, that there is a shortage of power, which under the heavier demands for war-production threatened a crisis in the period before the armistice. For several years the demand for new equipment has ranged from 500,000 to 1,000,000 horse-power annually.

"The other reason is that in order to meet international competition and preserve our standards of living, we must look to the cost of production as never before.

"In cost, power is a cardinal factor. Every new horse-power created is equivalent within its limits to the addition of twenty human beings. Growth in this is a measure of industrial progress. The total horse-power in the United States now amounts to one and one-half horse-power for every inhabitant. By increased coordination, and by putting to use power now going to waste, this ratio can be multiplied. To show what can be done, the illustration must be made in one region, which stands out as an industrial whole, and so the North Atlantic Industrial District, as it is called, has been selected. For the purpose of making the preliminary investigation, Secretary Lane has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$200,000.

Electric-power plants at the mines, the writer thinks, might help avert the difficulties of the railroads. Coal is the largest item of freight of the railroads, and 5 per cent. is used as fuel for transportation. Waste is estimated as high as 20 per cent. The New England States form the only group without commercial coal, tho as manufacturing centers they use 5 per cent. of the coal in the United States. To be electrified on a large scale, the railroads must have adequate and cheap power, and no way is seen to provide this except by electric development at the mines. New enterprises are in the same position. He goes on:

"All economy points to the large electric-power unit. At the present the small unit is taking three times as much coal to produce a unit of electricity as the large generating unit. Similar saving, tho in smaller proportion, would be expected from the linking together of the large units. At present there is no connection between the New York City and the New England systems, none between New York and Albany, New York and New Jersey, New York and Philadelphia, or between Philadelphia and Baltimore. In this district, as a whole, five pounds are required for each kilowatt-hour. The best plants have an average of two pounds of coal, and the small and least efficient ten pounds; thus, under the plan proposed the amount could, it is thought, be cut to one and one-half pounds of coal per kilowatt-hour.

"Cost of power as related to the product varies in different

industries, and for some no statistics are available. In the textile industry, where the cost is not exceptional, for every \$500 worth of product turned out one horse-power is required, which costs from \$20 to \$30, indicating a power cost of 5 per cent. of the total cost of production. In the iron-manufacturing business there is a product of \$300 for each horse-power installed; in the printing industry the proportion is one horse-power for every \$1,700 of product.

"Both for military reasons and so that the heavily charged main wires would avoid crossing the centers of population, the trunk line would be back from the sea. The trunk line, as tentatively projected, would extend from Boston to near Worcester and Springfield, across the Hudson near Poughkeepsie, southwest to eastern Pennsylvania, past Lancaster, and to near Baltimore and Washington. The rows of steel towers, each bearing two great circuits, would be 5,000 feet apart."

FOR BETTER CONTROL OF EXPLOSIVES

SHERLOCK HOLMES himself could hardly have begun a pursuit of the May-day bomb-mailers more methodically than our American detectives did; yet the supremely serious question is not "Who mailed the bombs?" or even "Who made them?" but rather "How do criminals contrive to purchase explosives?" Experts say that four-fifths of the world's criminal explosions occur in America. During the war we have had an Explosives Regulation Law, designed to keep explosives out of the hands of alien enemies and requiring every person using explosives to take out a license, giving under affidavits the purposes for which they were desired. This law represented a long step forward. Its operation, according to a report by Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, revealed the fact that in peace time any criminal could obtain explosives for any purpose with very few questions asked. But the law ceases to be effective the moment peace is signed. If such outrages as the May-day bomb-mailing are possible, despite the law, what are we to expect when even this restraint is removed? Mr. Manning hopes to prevent its removal. He will use the bomb episode as an argument before the next session of Congress for continuing as a peace measure the war-time control of the sale of explosives. Meanwhile, some of the States are engaged in creating new and more effective laws governing the use of explosives and in strengthening the old ones. Mr. Manning is thus quoted in a recent press bulletin of his Bureau:

"From the interest now being taken in explosives throughout the country, and especially by the various State legislatures, I expect to see wide-sweeping reforms which will safeguard the lives of our citizens better than ever before. That the country will always have some evil-minded people whose bent is toward the destruction of human life or property is evident from the many violations of the law during the period of the war. One enemy alien, whose purpose was the destruction of a fellow citizen, and who was fortunately caught before he had an opportunity to commit his crime, had in his possession a nefarious bomb which it had taken him two months to make because of the difficulty under the Federal law of obtaining the powder. Unable to buy powder as formerly, he went to different stores and purchased at each a number of small-arms cartridges, cut them open, and used the powder in them to make the bomb. This miscreant was properly punished. This one of many violations of the law, even under the strictest regulations the country ever had, shows the urgent necessity of stronger State laws and a more vigorous enforcement of their provisions, and I am, therefore, glad to see the renewed interest along these lines by the States.

"At the same time, I hope that the States will make more stringent regulations governing powder-magazines, their location and their proper construction. In our investigations, we found thousands of instances where explosives were stored in the most careless manner, subject to easy theft, and located in magazines in such close proximity to inhabited buildings, public highways, and railroads that their presence was a constant menace. Quantities up to 10,000 pounds in a single magazine have been found in the heart of a town, which condition, had an explosion occurred, would have resulted in inestimable loss of life and property. The Bureau of Mines has had reported to its officers more than 8,000 powder-magazines in the country, the owners

of which have in many instances availed themselves of the recommendations of the bureau for better locations and better and safer construction. The bureau will continue to give its best advice on matters of this kind, but this will be a voluntary service and will have nothing in particular to do with the Explosives Regulation Act, which ceases operation with peace. From what has already been accomplished, I expect a great reform in the practise governing powder-magazines, and consequently a much nearer approach to safe conditions for the people of the country.

"As far as the miners of the country are concerned, and in



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE CONTROL OF EXPLOSIVES.

Some of the "May-day" bombs, which narrowly missed their marks.

them the Bureau of Mines has possibly its greatest interest, the enforcement of this act has brought about a notable reform which I earnestly hope will be carried into peace. In the mining districts of many States the miners in the past have not only had free access to explosives, but have made it a common practise to carry the explosives to their homes, often in the thickly populated mining towns. This was especially prevalent in the winter-time, when the miners took the explosives home for the purpose of thawing them. It was not an uncommon occurrence to find from fifty to eighty pounds of explosives in a single miners' lodging-house, and it was not uncommon to have these houses blown up with all the occupants slain.

"In the States of Kansas and Alabama about eighty per cent. of this pernicious practise has been done away with through the cooperation of the coal operators in issuing and selling the explosives to the men at the mine, thereby reducing the necessity of carrying this danger to their lodging-houses. In other States, great progress is being made in this, and the result will be the saving of many lives."

INVENTORS DISCOURAGED IN FRANCE—The lot of the inventor is not as happy a one in France as it is in this country. Prof. Paul Gaultier, of the Sorbonne, chides his own country for its lack of appreciation of inventors, in *Les Annales*, from which *The Journal of the Patent Office Society* (Washington) quotes this paragraph:

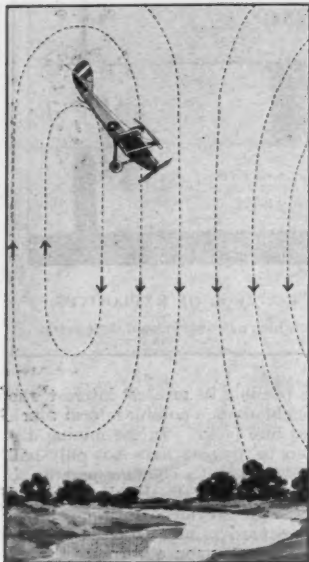
"France is, indeed, not a paradise for inventors. Not that France itself does not invent; it invents more than any other country in the world. But it makes no use of its own inventions. It does not use them because of the stubbornness of the people. In order that an invention should have any chance of being adopted by us, it must come back to us from abroad. The list would be a long one of all the discoveries which, born in France, came back to us after a long detour. We only begin to exploit an invention after we have become accustomed to it. There is no inventor of consequence, who in the beginning has not found everybody at home combined against him. That there should still be any inventors among us is an indication of how powerful French genius must be. If any one should discover a way of

changing stones into gold, no one would even consider it. Manufacturers and financiers would turn down the proposition and the newspapers would ridicule it. And if the inventor should start to make a little noise about it, the guardians of our traditions would unite in condemning him. Repulsed everywhere, scorned and baffled, the inventor receives only injuries and misery, to such an extent are new things tabu among us.

"Just think of it! The extent to which some new thing might derange our habits and established customs."

WHY AVIATORS FALL

THE PROBLEM TO-DAY in aviation is not how to make airplanes fly, but how to keep them from falling. Rogers D. Rusk, meteorologist of the United States Signal Corps, who contributes an article on this subject to *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, May), quotes one of our airmen as saying: "Flying is perfectly safe—that is, unless you happen to fall." In one illustration, which we reproduce from Mr.



A "HOLE IN THE AIR."

Really a downward current which pulls the airman toward the ground.

similar high-powered engines of to-day, more power and speed can actually be developed than the airplane can stand, due to its lightness of construction. Speeds of 100 to 150 miles an hour are common, and it may be said that, barring accidents, an airplane never falls so long as its speed is maintained. If it loses speed, or if the engine stops entirely, the airman can generally glide safely to the ground. The slow Curtiss plane, with a speed of sixty miles per hour, can land in almost any field, but the speedier planes, such as the De Havilland, which is twice as fast as the Curtiss, take a much greater space in which to light. Such fields are now being located along airplane routes all over the country. It is the accident, however, which the pilot fears and which every effort is being made to eliminate. The business man of to-morrow who makes a hurried trip from New York to Chicago does not want to take a very big chance of being suddenly and unceremoniously dropt in some farmer's back yard along the way.

"Army investigations have shown that the majority of accidents, except from collisions in mid-air, are due to the flier losing control of his plane, or to irregularities in the air itself which have caused the accident, or which have caused him to lose control. It comes as a distinct surprise to some of us that instead of the upper air being in a uniform state of rest or motion, it is really in a constant turbulence, which is anything but uniform, and we hear such things spoken of as 'bumps' and 'holes' in the air, eddies and whirls, and cascades and fountains. It seems that just as a motorist may run off the road into a ditch, the airman may run into a 'hole' in the air—more so as the so-

Rusk's article, is shown a ship which buried its nose in the ground, and from which the flier barely escaped with his life. The propeller had snapped off like a toothpick, and the plane went into a downward spin, from which the pilot was unable to extricate himself until just before he struck. If he had had a few hundred feet more to fall the accident might have been avoided. This is a good illustration of the fact that the nearer the earth one flies, the less chance he has of saving himself in case of accident. To quote Mr. Rusk:

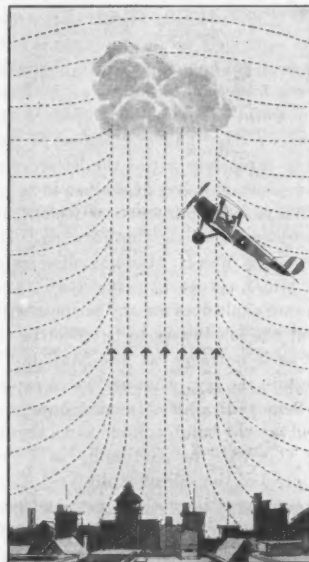
"Contrary to common opinion, airplanes seldom fall (except in battle) from some failure in the mechanism, such as a wing coming off or the engine stopping. With the Liberty motor, and other

called hole in the air is invisible. It is such irregularities in the atmosphere as these that the Government and the United States Weather Bureau are studying and attempting to map every day, just as is done with the weather at the earth's surface.

"The term 'hole' in the air is very misleading, as there can be no such thing as a hole in the air. There may be points of greater or less density, but the variation is usually so slight as to be negligible, except in the extreme case of storms such as hurricanes, in the center of which is a partial vacuum. What is commonly called a hole in the air is really a downward current of air which causes the airman to drop unexpectedly. Such currents are frequently found near or over bodies of water, or wooded regions, and may extend as high, at times, as a mile in the air. Another illustration shows a plane in which the pilot landed in a startling and embarrassing manner, a short way from the Mississippi River. While flying near the ground he felt himself suddenly carried down by an air-current, and he was unable to recover in time to rise again.

"Bumps in the air are just the opposite of holes, and are due to upward currents of air which are always more or less noticeable on bright sunny days, especially in summer, due to uneven heating of the earth's surface. Such currents are generally found over open land, plowed ground, and even roads. It is interesting to note that these up-currents may usually be detected by the big billowy cumulus clouds that form at the upper extremity of a rising current, due to the cooling and condensation of the moisture in the air. Every such cloud that dots the sky in warm weather indicates a rising current of air and the existence of a bump. The way an airplane is tilted by such a bump is also shown. When this occurs, the pilot must right his ship, and if he does this too quickly an accident may result.

"Vertical eddies, and many other peculiar phenomena, frequently occur and are only visible through the motions of the clouds. They may be detected, however, by the use of small balloons set free in the air. Of course, these currents are seldom violent except in the case of storms. If such were not the case, flying would be next to impossible. In a thunder-storm the winds rage with almost unbelievable violence, and the unfortunate airman who is caught in one is whirled and battered in all directions, and his ship is frequently torn to pieces. Only a few survivors of such experiences have returned to tell the tale."



A "BUMP IN THE AIR."

A rising current caused by uneven heating of the earth's surface.

PLANTS STIMULATED BY ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS—Some remarkable experiments recently made on the influence of ultra-violet rays in the development of the sugar-cane, the pineapple, and the banana, are described in *The Lancet* (London). They seem to show that if the atmosphere did not largely absorb these rays from sunlight the production of vegetable foodstuffs would be materially increased. We read:

"For example, three lots of sugar-cane were planted, the first being covered with colored glass to exclude fifty per cent. of the sun's ultra-violet rays, the second being exposed normally to sunlight, and the third to the combined action of sunlight and of the ultra-violet rays from a mercury vapor lamp. Beyond this distinction other things were equal, as, for example, supplying the plant with the same kind and amount of fertilizer. After several months the second lot was found to contain as much as thirty per cent. more sugar than the first, and the third lot contained eight per cent. more sugar than the second. It is suggested that, according to this experiment, the time taken normally

for the development of the cane to maturity, which is as a rule twenty months, would be very considerably reduced if only an economic and practical source of ultra-violet rays could be found. The use of mercury lamps on any scale is, of course, impracticable, but there is a possibility of producing the rays perhaps by less expensive means. Pineapples submitted to the rays for forty minutes each morning developed a fruit riper, juicier, and larger than that exposed to sunlight only. It was further noticed that banana-leaves and stalks which had been cut and placed in water kept their original freshness even after two weeks when they had been exposed to ultra-violet rays, whereas the same materials untreated faded completely after six or seven days. This treatment when carefully carried out therefore delays the deterioration of the fruit, and so would help its export to a remote destination in sound condition. The ultra-violet rays, of course, are well known for their germicidal properties and have been used as a means of sterilizing drinking water even on a large scale, as at several towns in France."

FLESH-EATING AND FEROCITY

HOW DID OUR ANCESTORS take to eating flesh food? Did one of them suddenly conclude to serve up one of his enemies for lunch after he had slain him in combat? Or did he take to eating meat from physiologic necessity, after the stock of wild-vegetable proteins had failed him? And has his meat diet improved his abilities as a fighter? Here, apparently, vegetarians and flesh-eaters do not agree. The war just ended has certainly demonstrated that there is still in man much of the wild beast. Dr. Harry Campbell, a London physician, who believes both in fighting and in flesh-eating, seeks, in an article in *The Lancet* (London), to find an explanation for human savagery and ferocity in man's acquired carnivorous habits. He says:

"It was the conditions entailed by a hunting career which brought about the evolution of the prehuman ape into man. For, observe the curious situation—assuredly one of the most eventful and dramatic in the whole of man's evolution—when this creature took to hunting. Here was a being lacking the stereotyped equipment for slaughter, instinctive and anatomical, of the carnivora, but gifted with an intelligence surpassing that of any other creature, and endowed with prehensile hands capable of giving effect to that intelligence.

"The fact that carnivorous makes for ferocity and develops the fighting instinct has this interest—that man is himself carnivorous. Indeed, in the matter of slaughter he leaves all other animals far behind. He is the arch-slaughterer. Since the time the prehuman ape took to hunting, he and his human descendants have wrought ruthless havoc among the lower animals, and at the present day man not only hunts them, but breeds them for the express purpose of destroying them, chiefly for food, partly for amusement. Many a person of gentle nature would be amazed and horrified were he at the end of a long life to see *en masse* the hecatombs of living things done to death on his behalf."

The editor of *Good Health*



HOW AN "AIR-HOLE" BRINGS THE AIRMAN TO GRIEF.

veloped the art of agriculture so as to secure to himself and his family a certain food-supply.

"Man's resort to the use of flesh food was doubtless prompted by his instinctive search for complete proteins when the nut-trees (largely nut-pines, probably) were killed off by change of climate or some cataclysmic event which destroyed an essential source of complete protein without which development and life could not be maintained.

"Among the fiercest fighters of the forest are animals which are not flesh-eaters, as, for example, the buffalo of our Western plains and the bison of India. Dr. Sanderson, the great elephant-hunter, said he would far rather encounter a lion than a wounded bison.

"The rhinoceros, which lives on the coarsest herbage, is so fierce a fighter that the lion flees before him. The elephant, tho timid, is no coward, and often gives up its life in resisting captivity.

"The gorilla has long been known as the fiercest beast of the forest. It will kill a hunter by a blow with a club, and will snap his gun-barrel with a grip of its hands, but it will not eat him.

"The vegetarian is a good fighter, but he does not torture. Cruelty's a trait peculiar to carnivorous animals. The cat often tortures the mouse for a long time before she kills and eats it.

"A certain species of wasp paralyzes a fat caterpillar and shuts it up in a cell with its eggs, to be devoured by its young, piecemeal, while still alive, and incapable of making a motion in defense.

"Certainly, man had abundant opportunity to develop fighting qualities in defending himself against his enemies, which the testimony of the rocks shows to have been great and numerous enough to call forth his highest means of escape and protection.

"The gorilla uses his hands as man does. He has learned to fight with a club and uses stones as missiles. He is so skilful in the use of these weapons as to be more than a match for a man armed with the same weapons.

"The idea that man had to eat his enemy after killing him, to acquire a hankering for flesh and a thirst for blood in order to be a good fighter, is preposterous. The only mental quality man has acquired through the appetite for flesh is the disposition to slay in cold blood and not in self-defense or the heat of rage, to take life merely for pleasure, for sport—to take delight in cruelty."



DITCHED!

Like a motor-car by a roadside.

LETTERS - AND - ART

D'ANNUNZIO AT HIS "WORST AND BEST"

D'ANNUNZIO'S ORATORY has been one of the potent factors in Italy's war. Indeed, no man of letters in any country has played so spectacular a part. When he has not fought or pleaded he has scattered his literary productions over enemy cities from an airplane, believing them more effective than bombs. With the war ended, there would have seemed an end to his opportunities; but the Fiume episode gives him one more chance, and by the account given by Walter Duranty, in the *New York Times*, he has made the most of it. At least, he so inspired Duranty as to give a chance for a little masterpiece of special reporting. "Pride of race, pride of sacrifice, defiance of foreigners, and, to crown all, invocation of the heroic dead"—this is Mr. Duranty's summary of the d'Annunzio oration delivered in the Augusteum in Rome. The speech, we are told, typified "all that is worst and best in patriotism":

"On one hand were selfishness, narrowness of view, and bitter intolerance; on the other, passionate love of country, the spirit of devotion and burning, desperate eagerness to be worthy of those who had died for these ideals. All this was expressed by a master of oratory, and as a climax there was the terrifying sense of unseen forces present—the souls of men who had died in battle, appealing to the living that their deaths might not be vain.

"Imagine that you are sitting, one of crowded thousands, in a great amphitheater. Every seat, every aisle, every point of standing-room is occupied. There are women in deep mourning and women bright with colors. There is the olive-drab of soldiers with the color-splash of honor ribbons on their left breasts. There are students' organizations with their blazing insignia, and everywhere, too, there are flags—the tricolor of Italy and the city standards of Trieste and Fiume and Zara and Spalato, with their brilliant coats of arms.

"Far below you on the stage is the figure of a man in the uniform of a soldier. For the last half hour he has been speaking, and you have seen the crowd around you thrill in harmony with his words. Sometimes their faces show only passionate interest as they listen to the story of Cavour's first steps to build up their national unity. Sometimes their eyes flash with scorn of foreigners and foreign financial intrigues. Then there comes a look of profound, anxious, mystical devotion as the speaker tells how their friends and brothers fought and died.

"By now they are caught in the spell of d'Annunzio's magic. The divine fire of the poet melts and molds them as he wills. Suddenly the orator pauses, and for a moment there is no breath drawn in the whole assembly. Then, with a note of conviction that

is frightening in its simplicity, he cries: 'Do you not hear? Listen! Do you not hear the tramp of an army on the march? The dead are coming more swiftly than the living! And all along their route they find the footprints of those who went before them.'"

Hours afterward Mr. Duranty confesses that he was still shaken by what d'Annunzio's words evoked. But—

"At that moment there was not a person in the whole crowd who doubted that the dead were indeed present among us. Whether the existence of those who have passed beyond the veil is but a dream of human hope, or whether it was the effect of autosuggestion of the mass, I can not say; but, as the orator paused after that last appeal, one felt an appalling weight of pressure from beyond. It seemed in the silence that one could hear the distant tread of Cæsar's marching legions.

"For fully a minute there was utter silence. The faces about me were drawn and pallid, yet afire as with religious ecstacy. The figure on the stage stood motionless, dark eyes blazing in the chalk-white face, arms upraised as tho to summon the heroic ghosts of age-dead warriors. There was awe in that silence, and fear, yet with them pride and affection.

"Then the tension relaxed, and a storm of applause burst, rising here and there to a cry to those who had fallen: 'To the last we are with you! Where you lead we follow!'

"It is said that in the most desperate hour at Verdun a wounded Frenchman called madly: 'Arise, ye dead!' And by his appeal galvanized into supreme resistance his wounded and shattered comrades. Later the message spread through the French Army, and the German advance was stayed at the

moment when it seemed victorious. A like miracle may take place in Italy, and if a settlement prove impossible, d'Annunzio's invocation of their dead may steel the Italian people to defiance.

"To my astonishment the poet's friends maintain that his speech was, for him, restrained and moderate, altho once or twice he uttered words that might be regarded as provocative. Anyhow, whether one approves or not, this much is certain: d'Annunzio is a stupendous force of oratory to play on human heart-strings and fire the human spirits into flame."

News reports say that d'Annunzio was taken down with fever after his speech in the Augusteum; but the cooling distance from Rome does not give Mr. Duranty's fervors to the editorial writer of *The Times*, who doubts the words having a like effect in Carnegie Hall:

"We would not deny for a moment that d'Annunzio is a verbal magician, but the magic was first in the hearts of the



ITALY'S FLAMING ORATOR.

D'Annunzio, who, speaking lately in Rome, evoked a "terrifying sense of unseen forces present—the souls of men who had died in battle," says a correspondent. Here he is pictured speaking words of farewell at the tomb of a companion in arms.

audience. There are places, perhaps even in Italy itself, where d'Annunzio would not make that speech, or where, if he did, his magic would weave no spell."

SHALL LITERATURE GO DRY TOO?

A NEW ANTHOLOGY of a farewell sort seems about due, made up of the prose and poetical allusions to the strong drink we are about to forswear. The indirect prohibition will fall upon literary allusions to drinking as well as celebrations of wine, even if a direct assault, as some perhaps facetiously aver, is not made by the "antis." For who will dare celebrate, save in a dirge, that which is prohibited; and who will portray the indulgences of a law-breaker and expect to enlist the reader's sympathy? If we attempt to revise and expurgate existing masterpieces the *Adrian Telegram* points out that we shall have to begin with Homer's "Odyssey" and go all down the line, for "wine has flavored the writings of every author whose works are read to-day." The new movement is humorously alleged to be taking "Noah for its guide, Ben Jonson's 'Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes' as its motto, and a tea-kettle for its vignette." Of course there is always Shakespeare's "O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!" to quote on the other side; but the approving and applauding expressions are many and various:

"Those who would banish the ghost of alcohol from literature will find they have a job on their hands. Starting with the 'Odyssey,' they will come to the fourteenth book and will find it written,

And wine can of their wits the wise beguile,
Make the sage frolic and the serious smile.

"Milton had a few ideas, even if he did write 'Paradise Lost.' In 'Comus' he sang out:

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape,
Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine.

"Emerson, the authority of the highbrows, was a connoisseur of good wine, for he demanded:

Bring me wine, but wine which never grew
In the belly of the grape,
Or grew on vine whose tap-roots, reaching through
Under Andes to the Cape,
Suffered no savor of the earth to escape.

"Lord Byron must have had a prophetic vision of the bad days to come when in 'Don Juan' he wrote:

Few things surpass old wine; and they may preach
Who please, the more because they preach in vain—
Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,
Sermons and soda-water the day after.

"And again Byron agreed that 'Sweet is old wine in bottles, ale in barrels.'

"Oliver Goldsmith, too, appreciated his little nip. In the first act of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' he sings:

Let schoolmasters puzzle their brain,
With grammar, and nonsense, and learning;
Good liquor, I stoutly maintain,
Gives genius a better discerning.

"And Sam Johnson—good old Sam!—do you remember? He wrote in 'Boswell's Life of Johnson,'

Claret is the liquor for boys; port for men; but he who aspires to be a hero must drink brandy.

"George Arnold wrote something in the style of the much-detested free verse, but read this and decide if he wrote not well:

Here
With my beer
I sit,
While golden moments flit:
Alas!
They pass
Unheeded by:
And as they fly,
I,
Being dry,

Sit, idly sipping here
My beer.

"Now what do you think of George?

"The Peacock' was a favorite meeting-place of Dickens and his friends and in 'The Holly-Tree Inn' he wrote of it, 'When I got up to 'The Peacock'—where I found every one drinking hot punch' in self-preservation."

"How will they paraphrase that?

"Horace had a little supply hidden in the cellar when he wrote 'Virgil,' and while he wanted to be sociable, he didn't feel that he could pass it out too freely. So he invited:

If you'd dip in such joys, come—the better, the quicker!
But remember the fee—for it suits not my ends
To let you make havoc, scot free, with my liquor,
As tho I were one of your heavy-pursed friends.

"In many of the works of Horace are there to be found warm praises of wine. 'Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent?' he asked, and again, he invited, 'Now drown care in wine.'

"Then to the spicy nut-brown ale,' was Milton's expectation in 'L'Allegro,' and he offered solace in 'Comus' with 'One sip of this,' which he promised, 'will bathe the drooping spirits in delight, beyond the bliss of dreams.'

"Beaumont and Fletcher, to whom are accredited some of Shakespeare's best ideas, were thinking of the dry days ahead when they sang:

Drink to-day, and drown all sorrow;
You shall perhaps not do it to-morrow.

"And so far as Shakespeare himself is concerned, you can't go three pages in any one of his plays without running into a party. The Bard of Avon never allowed one of his characters to retire for the night without a warming nightcap.

"He didn't agree with the prohibitionists, for in 'Othello' he advised,

Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well used;
exclaim no more against it.

In "Richard III" the hero was feeling low and he asked:

Give me a bowl of wine; I have not that alacrity of spirit, nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

"Give me a bowl of wine,' he again requests in 'Julius Caesar.'

"Shakespeare liked it, but he wanted to die a dry death, for in 'The Tempest' he said:

The wills above be done! but I fain would die a dry death.

"That last is a bit far-fetched, but it is what is coming to all of us."

Not so exalted a flight is taken by the *Chicago Daily Journal*, which sets about gathering up "Drinking-Songs," and thus commends itself to *The Hotel Monthly*, which doubtless thinks of its coming songless halls:

"In salvaging the estate of John Barleycorn, what shall we do with the drinking-songs?

"Wine and song—or the equivalent of wine and something which the operators believed to be song—have gone together for at least five-and-twenty centuries. From the days when Anacreon celebrated the vintages of the Aegean Isles to the days when Alfred Noyes proclaimed

While earth goes round, let rum go round,

and sang of

Sea roads paved with pieces of eight, that lift to a heaven by rum made mellow.

the connection has been unbroken. What shall be done with the fruits of this long union?

"There are drinking-songs enough to fill a large volume. Leaving aside ancient history and foreign languages, consider a few known to every one, even to millions of persons who never touched any alcoholic drink. There is the one which every college glee club sings:

For it's always fair weather
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table, and good song ringing clear.

"There is the classic ditty in which the singers declare:

We won't go home till morning!

to the tune of the French song, 'Malbrouck.' Somewhat less well known is

Glorious! Glorious! One keg of beer for the four of us!

but here is another with which even the Anti-Saloon League must be familiar:

O landlord, fill the flowing bowl
Until it doth run over . . .
For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
And to-morrow we'll get sober.

"A very repetitious ditty, this, but repetition is characteristic of drinking-songs. Shakespeare knew that, and followed the fashion in the wine-song which he puts into the mouth of *Iago*:

Then let me the cannikin clink,
clink,
Then let me the cannikin clink;
A soldier's a man,
A life's but a span—
Why, then, let a soldier drink.

"The inference is that after the bottle has been round a few times, a cheerful noise is likely to get more notice than deep thought or feeling.

"But not all drinking-songs are cheerful. No one would give such a description of

Fifteen men on the dead man's
chest—
Yo ho ho and a bottle of
rum,
Drink and the devil had done
for the rest,
Yo ho ho and a bottle of
rum!

and one of the grimmest bits of minstrelsy in our language is 'The Revel':

We meet 'neath the sounding
rafter,
And the walls around are
bare.
They echo our peals of laughter,
It seems as the dead are there.
Then stand by your glasses,
steady,
And drink to your comrades'
eyes:
A health to the dead already!
Hurrah for the next who dies!

"Sung by a male chorus which knows its work, that will give any one the shivers. But, for the most part, drinking-songs are merry, not to say boisterous, and the blacksmith in 'Robin Hood' who bids his companions

Laugh, lads, and quaff, lads,

is true to type. Perhaps this was because the song-writers seldom alluded to the morning after, so potently pictured by 'Gene Field. The quotation is from memory:

Notably fond of music, I dote on a fonder tone
Than ever the harp has uttered, or even the lute has known.
When I wake at five in the morning, with a feeling in my head
Suggestive of mild excesses before I went to bed;
When a small but fierce volcano is burning me up inside,
And my throat and tongue are furred with a fur that seemeth a
buffalo hide,
How soothing are the feelings that over my senses fall
At the clink of the ice in the pitcher the boy brings up the hall!

"Ah, well, no more of that. The whole nation has sung:

R-E-M-O-R-S-E,
The water-wagon is the place for me,

and strapped itself on that conveyance with a constitutional amendment. The breweries can be turned into cold-storage plants or manufactories of soft drinks. The distilleries can make industrial alcohol. But what of the drinking-songs?"

INDIAN MONUMENTS SAVED BY AMERICANS

AN AMERICAN WOMAN is given credit for saving the ancient monuments of India. Lady Curzon was, before her marriage, Mary Leiter, of Chicago; and the American adoration of everything old and artistic, working through her, infused life into the movement for conserving India's priceless heritage in these things. To prove the contention, it is recalled that Lord Curzon, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, reorganized the archeological department of

India, and placed it under Sir John Marshall, a scholarly Englishman and enthusiastic archeologist, who quickly got together competent men, among them Professor Spooner—the great American Sanskritist. As a consequence during the last half-dozen years, the archeological department has done most praiseworthy work in excavating ancient sites, making invaluable finds that shed light upon obscure periods of Indian history, and taking measures to save ancient buildings from the ravages of time and the vandalism of man. Among the latest achievements of Sir John is the excavation of Taxila, the capital of the dynasty founded by the Greek conquerors of India in what is now the Punjab. A most interesting account of these excavations, based upon Sir John Marshall's publications, appears in the *Sarasvati* (Allahabad), which, under the able editorship of Pundit M. P. Divedi, is an excellent organ published in the Hindi tongue—the direct descendant of Sanskrit—for disseminating useful information about literary, archeological, historic,



AN AMERICAN WHO HELPED RULE INDIA,

And incidentally encouraged the preservation of ancient monuments. This autographed portrait of Lady Curzon was in the collection of the late George W. Smalley, correspondent of the *London Times*.

and other movements. We learn from that account:

"Taxila, at Sircup, was built by the Asiatic Greeks who invaded and set up their rule in the Punjab and the Northwest Provinces. After the Greeks, the Parthians and a tribe called the Kushans established their kingdom there. This city continued to exist until the time of the Kushan king Kadphises II. (A.D. 85-120), when it began to decay.

"In Sircup coins and other relics of Greeks, Parthians, and Kushans are found. . . . The first building that one sees is the ruined palace. This palace was built where the two roads from the north and south met. It is 352 feet long and 230 feet broad. In it there are the remains of the women's apartments, the bathroom, the King's hall, the audience chamber, etc.

"The architecture of the palace is very similar to that of the ancient palaces of Assyria and Mesopotamia. It is probable that the Asiatic Greek and Parthian kings had constructed it on the pattern of Mesopotamian palaces."

A little beyond this palace the remains of houses all built in one style line either side of the street, with narrow passages at the end of every second or third house. The interior economy of these buildings is most interesting:

"In the middle of the houses there is an open courtyard, and around this there are rooms and apartments. The outside



SOME NEO-GREEK STATUARY FOUND IN TAXILA, INDIA.

They represent invaders who set up their rule in the Punjab and the Northwest Provinces.

rooms of these houses which face the street are mostly used as shops. One thing ought to be mentioned in connection with these buildings: there is no doorway leading out of any of the rooms. . . . It is supposed that all these rooms and apartments were in the basement of the buildings and people used to go down from the upper rooms by means of a ladder."

One of the buildings excavated is the Stupa, built by the Emperor Asoka, who made Buddhism the state religion of India, in memory of his son Kunal, of whom the following interesting legend is current:

"Kunal's stepmother, a Tishyarakshita, fell in love with him and wished to lead him astray, but he adhered strictly to what he knew to be right and would have nothing to do with her. Thereupon the queen compelled Asoka to have him sent to far-off Taxila as the Royal representative. After some days the Queen secretly wrote a letter, purporting to be from the King to his ministers at Taxila, ordering that Kunal's eyes be put out, and secretly affix the King's seal to it. The ministers, however, refused to carry out the King's command. But Kunal himself insisted that the King's order should be executed, and his eyes were put out. Upon becoming blind, he took his wife with him and went to Patna as a mendicant. There Asoka recognized him by his voice. The King on hearing the whole matter had the Queen hanged. Kunal recovered his sight at Budhgaya (where the Buddha attained salvation) through the blessings of a spiritual healer named Ghosh."

MORE LITERARY HOTELS—The jokesmith on the *Houston Post* is glad that Greensboro chose the pen-name in place of the family name of its famous literary citizen for its new hotel, otherwise it might have had "the Porter House." Such a beefy suggestion would in no wise commemorate the humorous writer of short stories whose work is now the delight of the English-speaking world. We republished the fact of Greensboro's tribute to its distinguished son, and thereby started a newspaper topic. Further light on "the O. Henry" and other literary hotels is shed by Mr. E. M. Orttinger, writing from Greensboro to the *New York Evening Sun*:

"A short time ago you printed an article under the heading of 'Naming Hotels for Writers,' which was copied by THE LITERARY DIGEST and a number of other publications. The article in question went on to say: 'A North Carolina hotel-builder, weary of the general run of names, has boldly called his new million-dollar hotel the O. Henry.' This is the birthplace of William Sidney Porter and the home of his boyhood, and the hotel is named for the love our citizens cherish for the memory of the boy, the man, and the greatest short-story writer the world has ever known."

"In naming our hotel for a writer we did not initiate a new idea. Your attention is directed to the Washington Irving hotel in your own city, the J. Fenimore Cooper, Cooperstown, N. Y., and the Hotel Lanier at Macon, Ga., all of which were named for literary geniuses."

ZOLA IN THE PEACE TREATY

ZOLA'S MEGALOMANIA would perhaps have been appeased if he could have lived to put the Peace Treaty into his Rougon-Macquart cycle. The intensive study of this family, which was designed to summarize a whole period in a series of works of fiction, now finds its proper completion in a demand of the Peace Treaty for the return of certain papers which France, to the mystification of the *New York Tribune*, now sets a high store upon. At all events this is the *Tribune's* elucidation of one clause of the Treaty which makes a pretty little historical tale. The clause reads:

"The German Government also is to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging to Mr. Rouher."

Eugene Rouher, *The Tribune* explains, was the Eugene Rougon of Zola's novel, and the most intimate friend of Napoleon III. He was also "one of the chief organizers of the *coup d'état* of 1851, by which the Prince-President became Emperor." Further:

"A species of Colonel House, Rouher for the next twenty years was the only confidant of the crowned adventurer of the Tuileries, trusted with all secrets. But Napoleon lived in fear of the Paris mob, and, if his fall came, did not want his private papers to be seized. So they were intrusted to Rouher, who stored them in his château at Cerey."

"When the war came in 1870, Uhlans reached the château before it was stripped. Packing-cases were found, and examination showed something important uncovered. Off went the documents to Bismarck, and it is reputed that after a short session with them the old fellow came out smiling and whistling, almost dancing. Soon after the London *Times* was furnished with copies of a letter written by Benedetti concerning a project for the annexation of Belgium to France and of Luxemburg by Prussia. This publication closed the door to any hope that Great Britain would go to the assistance of France, and if Great Britain did not, Austria-Hungary did not dare. The Cerey letters had much to do with the terms Bismarck was able to impose."

"But in other respects their influence was greater. For a long time the southern German states were unwilling to consent to a German empire in which Prussia should be master. Their rulers intrigued with Napoleon and with Austria-Hungary between 1866 and 1870. The Cerey documents, altho never published, were supposed to include evidence that made it impossible for the rulers of the southern German states to resist Bismarck's arguments. Mysterious interviews took place, and men who had been independent became subservient. In the then state of German popular opinion they knew Bismarck could drive them from their thrones. At Cerey rather than at Versailles the German Empire was born."

"Why France wants the papers now does not appear. She surely has no interest in protecting the memory of Napoleon III. or the repute of forgotten German kinglets. Perhaps the return is to insure a complete presentation when the documents are published."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. EFFICIENCY IN THE Y. M. C. A.

FOURTEEN Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES were killed in the war and 126 others were wounded. These facts should speak in behalf of the organization that has undergone so much criticism, pointing to one thing at least—that the men representing the Y. M. C. A. at the front, taken as a whole, were brave and unselfish. This is the view of Mr. George W. Perkins, who, with three others, were asked by the executive committee of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to go to Europe in December, 1918, and “do everything possible to further its efficiency.” Mr. Perkins’s report, which has been given in abstract in a good many papers and may be found in full in the *Boston Transcript* of May 7, is doubtless the final word in answer to the strictures passed upon the “Y’s” war-work. As it is the man on the front line who takes the enemy’s shell, so it is the man doing the “Y’s” work who must bear the soldiers’ strictures. There were 11,229 men sent abroad by the Y. M. C. A., and out of the number some failures were inevitable. Mr. Perkins thinks that if 5 per cent. failed, their work “would have put a large amount of criticism in circulation, and the work of the 95 per cent. who were successful would be forgotten in the publicity given to the 5 per cent.” Here are a few things to ponder:

“At the beginning of the work, the need for men was so great that it was impossible to take time to put them through any course of training or instruction before they were sent to Europe. Later on, preparatory schools were established and men were carefully instructed before sailing. When the men arrived on the other side they were scattered far and wide to the many hundreds of points at which American soldiers were stationed. Each man had to operate more or less independently in a foreign country, under conditions that were unfamiliar and constantly changing, with the result that some failed to measure up to their opportunities. At times it was well-nigh impossible to get suggestions, instructions, and orders to various secretaries, as intercommunication was frequently interrupted, mails greatly delayed, and telegrams blocked. It will be readily seen that difficulties, many of which were insurmountable, constantly presented themselves and greatly hindered the formation of a well-knit, comprehensive organization.

“The following shows the care with which workers were selected to be sent to the other side: Committees were formed in different parts of the United States to canvass for men and women workers. The system was something like this: In Columbus, Ohio, for instance, there would be a committee. It would look up people. Those whom it selected would be referred to the Ohio headquarters in Cleveland. If they passed muster there, they were referred to the Central Department office at Chicago. Such as were not eliminated there were sent to New York, investigated further, and selection made. This same system covered all of the country. At least 150,000 people were considered by these various district committees. Of this number over 40,000 were finally sifted out and seriously considered in New York. Of this number 11,229 were finally accepted and

sent to Europe. In April, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. had in Europe 5,693 men and 2,657 women, making a total of 8,350.

“Much has been said about the inefficiency of some of these workers, and, without doubt, a number of them were inefficient. In any form of organization in civilian life, whether it be public schools, chain stores, or corporations, if 90 per cent. of those originally employed make good, the result is regarded as highly satisfactory. If 10 per cent. of the 11,229 people operating in France for the Y. M. C. A. were inefficient it would mean that there were 1,122 men and women who were more or less of a failure. I do not believe that anything like this number of people were unsuccessful.”

One of the principal complaints of the dough-boy has been the high cost of canteen supplies. This has been explained before, but never with the clearness that Mr. Perkins now gives the question:

“On August 20, 1917, General Pershing asked the Y. M. C. A. to undertake the management of the army canteens. The difficulties were many. It was extremely difficult to get supplies as well as to get men who were accustomed to handling, distributing, selling, and accounting for such supplies. There was a time when the war was at its height that it cost the Y. M. C. A. almost as much to get an automobile from the United States to France as the automobile itself cost in the United States. The same was true of canteen supplies. One day we could get supplies sent on a government boat without freight-charges. The next day the only way to send them was to pay almost as much in freight as the goods cost. It will be readily seen that it was almost impossible to arrive at anything like an average cost price at which to sell these goods. Goods shipped by the Government and goods shipped by the Y. M. C. A., because of the chaotic conditions that existed at points of debarkation in the early days of the war, were occasionally unavoidably mixed up with goods shipped by

individuals as pure contributions to be given away to the soldiers.

“The Y. M. C. A. never solicited money for the purpose of giving away its canteen supplies. If the Y. M. C. A. had given away canteen supplies in France on the scale of its sales, it would have spent in this activity alone at least as much money as its entire expenditures in France for all its activities. The constant policy of the Y. M. C. A. was to sell canteen supplies at as nearly cost as possible, and to bend every effort, when fighting was in progress, to furnish men at the front with supplies free of charge where it was at all possible to get the goods to them.

“The statement has frequently been made that the Y. M. C. A. charged higher prices for canteen supplies than the Army did. This was true at a certain period when the cost of transportation was exceedingly high and when it was difficult to determine costs accurately. As promptly as the costs could be reduced the prices were reduced, and for many articles the Y. M. C. A. charged lower prices than the Quartermaster did. The latter fact is additional evidence of how extremely difficult it was, during the fighting period, to ascertain the cost of articles so as to fix a proper price, for certainly the Quartermaster did not wish to make money on sales any more than the Y. M. C. A. did. The final results of the Y. M. C. A.’s canteen operations will show a substantial loss.

(Continued on page 105)



MR. PERKINS IN PARIS.

Who now answers all the criticisms passed on the Y. M. C. A. from data gathered by him and others on the Western Front.

THE NATION OF "BIBLERS"

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS are dubbed "Biblers" by the Austrians and Italians. The term, applied doubtless without reverence, is accepted by the people of the land of John Huss as expressive of the basis of their desire for freedom. The Czech Bible has been the symbol of their servitude for centuries, for tho it is older than the English Bible it has been kept from them along with their liberties by their Austrian masters. The first translation was made in 1475, nine years after Luther's bible was published, and nineteen after the first publication of the Vulgate. It is printed in Roman and Gothic characters; but the latter are favored by the people. A duty will be laid upon the American Bible Society to be ready with these Bibles for the influx of the peoples expected here when peace is made. These facts are presented in *The Sunday-school Times* (Philadelphia) by Dr. W. H. Morse, who gives a sketch of the struggles of these peoples now numbering 6,500,000 to read the Bible in their own tongue after the ban put upon it by Austria:

"For more than forty years the Czechs managed, in one way or another, to get the forbidden Bible. Then the British and Foreign Bible Society had places where they could obtain copies, and agents to bring them in. Unmistakably there was a demand for them, but the demand was whispered, as everything in the Austrian Empire that had to do with the Scriptures had to be spoken under breath. After a while the circulation began to grow a little, when all of a sudden, in 1852, the Austrian Government found three Bible depots, at Vienna, Gans, and Budapest, and forthwith seized the contents, and transported them, under escort of soldiers, over the border.

"But trust English grit when the circulation of the Word of God is in question! No matter if Austria did not want the Bible circulated among the Czechs and her other folk: the Society would not stay beaten. They played the game of politics—Lord Palmerston and Francis Deak—and in 1864 the Vienna depot was opened again, and has remained open ever since, notwithstanding the gravest difficulties that the Government and the Roman Catholics could impose. Austria remained in the firm grasp of Rome. There was no country in Europe where the policy, the spirit, and the enterprise of ultramontanism had a freer hand. Colportage was restricted. Bibles were burned. The press laws were most stringent. But the Czech-Slovaks are managers, and they managed to get those Bibles.

"In spite of opposition, the Scriptures spread through the empire, among the peoples and kindreds, and the Czech-Slovaks were but one of forty of these. Fifty-two years after, 1864 Emperor Francis Joseph was claimed by death, and it was not long before the Bible Society put forth an exultant note:

"The Austrian Government has made overtures to us in a way that we never expected, and our circulation has reached a height that we never thought probable."

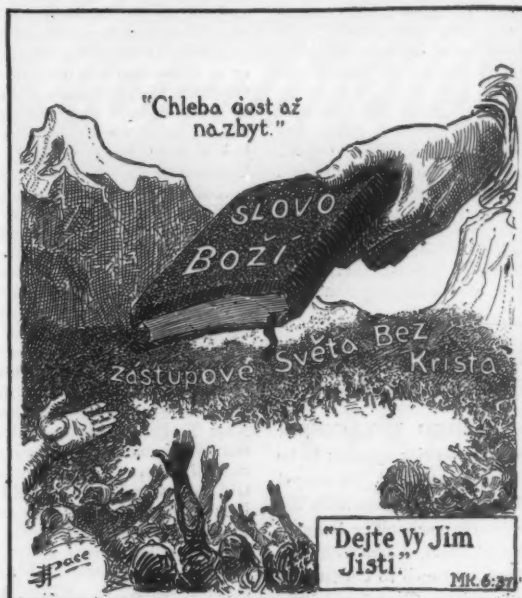
"Did the Czech-Slovaks rejoice? Not a bit of it. This did not mean anything for them. It was 'war-news.' The Emperor wanted the Society's books in the Army, if it cared to put them there; but it did not relax its opposition to circulation in Bohemia, in Bukowina, Galicia, and other sections, where the people have so long watched for and wished for a free Bible. There is no use in trying to form an idea of the

longing for the Word of God which prevailed up to the time, now only a few weeks ago, when the Czech-Slovaks became new neighbors of ours. They loved it, wanted it, saw the soldiers have it, and—were prohibited still from having it for themselves.

"Actually more copies of Czech Bibles were sold or otherwise circulated outside of Bohemia than in Bohemia itself. In point of fact, the Government was heartily opposed to having that Czech Bible circulated, and took extra pains to show it, altho at the same time the War Office offered to make it possible to provide books in the prison-camps. Where the Czech-Slovaks had managed to get hold of 21,359 copies in 1916, last year they got only 9,858 for 6,450,000 people.

"But now that they are real neighbors, they will have the chance of their life—the opportunity to get those Bibles. That is, if we are neighborful—as they express it. And let us be neighborful. That signifies 'neighborly-plus.' Already the big British Bible Society is planning to satisfy their want, and will put a Czech Bible in the neighborful hands for two shillings and a Testament and Psalms for sevenpence.

"But this does not let us out! We may expect an influx of Czech-Slovak immigrants after the war is over. The Bohemian papers in the United States are authority for this. It will be for us to welcome them with the Bible, which they will appreciate, and which, like the Italians, they will be sure to send or take home. It was not so long ago—back in the sixties, tho—when it was said by good missionaries that they could really love the natives of the Gilbert Islands 'as themselves,' according to Christ's neighborhood law, 'if they only had the Bible.' This does not apply in the case of the Czech-Slovaks, for they have it, and love it, and are 'Biblers.' So, being true neighbors, it is up to us to show ourselves neighborly."



"GIVE YE THEM TO EAT."

The hand contains "The Word of God"; the quotation at the top is "Bread Enough and to Spare," and the multitude is marked "Earth's Christless Millions."

—Faced in *The Sunday-school Times* (Philadelphia).

The Czech-Slovak Republic, whose independence was signed in Paris October 18, 1918, announced in its declaration that "in constant endeavor for progress it will guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion, and science, literature and art, speech, the press, and the right of assembly and petition. The Church shall be separated from the state.

THE HOME-COMING CHAPLAINS—Among the "jobless" are now reckoned the war-chaplains and "Y"-workers who are returning to an "embarrassing situation." They are not complaining loudly; in fact, they have not seemed to complain at all, and *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York) assumes responsibility for calling attention to their plight. They gave up churches without any thought of the length of the war, "left their loved ones," and "gave themselves gladly to a ministry of love." They are home again rather earlier than they expected, and, while not nervous or worried, are nevertheless "anxious to get back into the harness." The Baptist paper asks what ought to be the attitude of the churches toward these returning ministers of the gospel?

"Certainly the fact that they are out of the pastorate should not count against them, for they are out because they gave themselves to a more unselfish ministry. Certainly their experience overseas has added tremendously to their efficiency. They have

been taking a post-graduate course in which they have learned a thousand things not to be learned in the schools. These men are more capable than they ever were before in their lives. The churches should hear these men gladly. They should have favorable consideration for our vacant pulpits.

"The difficulty will be in establishing points of contact. One of these men called on us the other day and urged us to do all in our power to help him to a settlement. He wanted to settle in the vicinity of New York, but he could not afford to stay in a New York hotel awaiting a chance to preach in some vacant pulpit, and so after a day or two he went to his home in another State—that is, he went back to the city where he was formerly pastor, but where another man is now pastor. Self-respecting men sometimes have difficulty in finding open doors. They have no disposition to push themselves, and they dislike to burden their friends. All of us ought to help these men to establish points of contact, not alone for their sake but for the sake of the churches.

"We have not been asked to write anything on this subject. Perhaps some of our returning ministers will resent our poor effort to create a favorable sentiment on their behalf. Perhaps they will feel like telling us to mind our own business. Well, it is a part of our business to help the best ministers and the best churches to get together! In due time all these noble men will be settled as pastors, but in the meantime many flocks will be without shepherds and many shepherds without flocks. Let the shepherds and the flocks get together as quickly as possible, and to this end let all of us lend a helping hand."

DROPPING THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT

DROPPING THINGS CONSIDERED USELESS, or out-worn, or irrelevant in church service appears to be something of a mania. The Protestant Episcopal Church may decide to drop the Old Testament readings from the regular church service and from the Sunday-schools. A single New York church, the Church of the Messiah, seems rather to belie its name when it votes to drop all reference to Christ and Christianity in its statement of purpose. The Church congress which debated the former project is a representative body which has no legislative powers, and can only make recommendations to the Triennial General Convention. The plea for the omission of the readings put forward in the congress was that "the chief business of the church is to teach the gospel of the incarnation," and that the Protestant Episcopal Church accepts the view that "the Hebrew religion was not the only preparation for Christianity." These principles are assumed in the preaching; but, so says the report of the argument in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), "we read Old Testament lessons which teach what in our sermons we deny or ignore." The plea stated by the Rev. Wilbur L. Caswell proceeds:

"Of course the preacher needs a complete knowledge of the Old Testament, as does any layman who wishes to make a scholarly and thorough study of Christianity, but have we time to use it in the case of those to whom we are trying to impart the Gospel in an hour or less each week?

"Only Scripture should be used which is edifying in itself or which teaches the progress of God's Revelation. Preachers exaggerate the amount of Old Testament which is edifying, because of their love of good texts and dramatic situations. But good texts occur in contexts which are often unintelligible or un-Christian, and dramatic situations often teach what we must emphatically deny.

"Old Testament lessons which are morally inadequate can not lead hearers to the Incarnate God unless it is carefully pointed out that they do not in themselves teach truth, but are stages in a great evolution.

"And are all the stages which led to the Catholic Faith an integral part of that faith? The Nicene Creed has as many Greek as Hebrew elements. Must the believer therefore study the development of Greek philosophy, and shall we place Plato and Plotinus in the Lectionary so that the people may understand the Creed? Why lead modern people to Christ around a Hebrew loop of several thousand years? Is it not absurd to lead the Chinese through Hebrew history? Is Christ a Hebrew Christ,

only to be explained to us through the religious and other habits of an alien civilization, or can we do what the Church did for Hebrew and Greek, translate the Gospel in terms of the people?"

So great a change as this proposal involves "will not readily receive the approbation of the Church," thinks the *Boston Transcript*, which goes on to express the lay view:

"Nor is it at all likely that a plebiscite of the Episcopal Church or any other Christian Church would ever indorse the suggestion. It is not a step that would recommend itself either to the old, through whose minds and souls the noble images and vastly fundamental religious suggestion of the Old Testament echo like a perpetual benediction; to the young, to whose reverent interest its thousand beautiful stories strongly appeal; or to those who love the Old Testament as literature. As literature, the Old Testament, particularly when translated into any of the vivid and rugged languages of the North, from Russia to the Atlantic, excels all other books. The sonorous language of the Prayer Book, indeed, is absolutely founded on the Old Testament, and the loss that the service would suffer from the omission of the Psalter would be irreparable.

"The English version of the Old Testament is admittedly better literature, whether better religion or not, than the English version of the New Testament. Absolutely as literature, the sacred books of the Hebrews greatly surpass the Christian writings in the Greek tongue which compose the New Testament. To a large extent they consist of poetry, and their poetry is the highest literary expression of a race profoundly gifted in this art. Their historical portions are an eloquent epitome of the choicest records of that people, extending to a remote antiquity, while the prophetic portions are the very foundation of all the ethical and hortatory language known to the modern world. The New Testament, transcendently important as it is as the constituent document, the organic law of the Christian faith, consists of no such garland or cycle of poems and histories as the Old Testament. Nor would the New Testament be quite what it is without the Old Testament by its side, not only between the covers of the book but in the service and use of the churches. The New Testament is the Old Testament's child; it has been molded in its shape and infused with its spirit; it would be an orphan without it. There should be no fear that the Old Testament will be 'dropt' anywhere."

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, avers in the New York *Tribune* that the step his church has taken in leaving Christ and Christianity out of its creed will put it abreast of the times. He elaborates:

"A spirit of progress is awakening in all religions, altho it has not yet manifested itself in most churches. We believe the day of denominationalism is gone. I myself am a Christian, but I believe the best in Christianity and the best in Judaism are identical. We already have about fifty Jews and some Hindus in our membership. Chinese will be welcome, regardless of their faith. You will notice that Christianity is not mentioned in our new statement of purpose."

Christianity has not been "abandoned," the preacher declares, but the church has withdrawn from "denominationalism and sectarianism," and proposes to "embrace whatever is good in all religions." As a statement of purpose the members of this church have signed the following:

"This church is an institution of religion dedicated to the service of humanity. Seeking truth in freedom, it strives to apply it in love for the cultivation of the character, the fostering of fellowship, in work and worship, and the establishment of a righteous social order which shall bring abundant life to man.

"Knowing not sect, class, nation, or race, it welcomes each to the service of all."

The church's new "bond of union," which is to be signed by members, reads:

"We, the undersigned, accepting the stated purpose of this church, do join ourselves together that we may help one another, may multiply the power of each through mutual fellowship, and may thereby promote most effectively the cause of truth, righteousness and love in the world.

"Persons signing the above bond of union are accepted as members of the church."

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS



A reputation won on Quality

Campbell's Pork and Beans are famous because they are good. They represent half a century's experience in the making of food products of high quality. Selected beans,—tender and easy to digest. Tomato sauce so delicious it brings you back for more. Lean bacon pork gives its rich flavor. The entire family likes Campbell's Pork and Beans.

One size

15c a Can

One kind

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbell's PORK AND BEANS
RED-AND-WHITE LABEL WITH TOMATO SAUCE

EDUCATION - IN - AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for High School use

EDITORIAL NOTE—These "Lessons in Patriotism" are based on statements by authorities of the races here discussed. The series has a twofold object: First, to give the latest information and opinion on foreign races being assimilated into American thought and institutions; secondly, to advise Americans on their responsibilities toward this new increment of American citizenship.

FINNS IN THE UNITED STATES

EARLY ADVENT OF THE FINNS—There are between three hundred and four hundred thousand Finns in the United States. Some of the earliest immigrants and some of the later were born in northern sections of Norway and of Sweden, where there has been for a long time a considerable Finnish population. This explains why the first Finns to come to this country accompanied a settlers' group of Swedes who made domicile in what is now the State of Delaware, in the year 1627. The second party of Finns adventured hither in 1637, and the third, between 1642 and 1644. All these Finns made their home in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and southern New York. These Finns soon became landed proprietors, and no less a personage than William Penn engaged with them in real-estate dealings. He bought land from them and has left written testimony to the cleanliness of their home life, their large families, and their hard-working habits. The fact that in nearly all Finnish families there were from ten to twenty children was impressively noted by William Penn. They quickly merged with their neighbors, because they made it their business to learn the English language and American ways.

WHY THE FINNS EMIGRATED—The first Finns came here because at the close of the Thirty Years' War in Europe Sweden ceased to be a great European Power. As other nations, so also the Swedes sought to establish colonies in the new Land of Promise of America. They encouraged the Finns in the same aspiration, knowing that the Finns, like themselves, were hardy and thrifty—the real material for pioneering. What is more, the Finns in Sweden were dissatisfied with their condition and environment so that they jumped at the chance to try their luck in America. Between 1830 and 1850 another tide of Finns was drawn toward this continent. They were bound for Alaska. Alaska, it will be recalled, then belonged to Russia, which empire ceded it to the United States in 1867. At the period above mentioned the Governor of Alaska, by appointment of the Russian Government, was a Finn. Knowing the physical fiber and the spirit of his countrymen, he urged the Finns to settle in a new field of opportunity, where the climate would favor them, being similar to that of their homeland. As fishermen, hunters, and foresters in the Sitka district the Finnish immigrants greatly prospered. Naturally, a number of Finnish ministers accompanied or followed them to Alaska. One, the late Rev. Uno Cygnaeus, later became famous as the founder of the public-school system in Finland, which, according to Finnish authorities, is second only to that of the United States. These informants tell us that the Rev. Mr. Cygnaeus undoubtedly imbibed many of his educational ideas in the United States, through which he traveled extensively. In 1849 the gold rush to California brought a host of Finns to that State—especially seamen and others of adventurous disposition. Many such never left this country, so that their descendants perpetuate the trail of the Finnish argonauts. There has been a normal flow of Finnish immigration into the United States since the years immediately following the Civil War. The impetus to this emigration of Finns was due to a failure of the crops in Norway, Sweden, and Finland in 1867, with a resultant famine in 1868. The pinch of want was felt first in Norway and Sweden and later in Finland.

NATURALIZATION OF THE FINNS—English is especially a difficult language for the Finns, and notably among those who have got past the age when it is easy to master a foster-speech. This obstacle impedes many Finns on their way to naturalization, tho they greatly desire to be certified as well as practical Americans. The Finnish language is so radically different from English that many of the older people discover their most efficient teachers of English in their children who have learned Finnish at their mother's knee unconsciously and have acquired English at school and among their playmates or fellow workers in the like manner of automatic assimilation. Practically all the children of Finns here are reared in the public schools, and they grow up thoroughly American in thought and habit of mind. As to religion, we are told that the great majority of Finns are of the Lutheran persuasion, while a minority will be found distributed among other denominations.

It is to be noted that there are three branches of the Lutheran Church, namely, the Suomi Synod Lutheran Church, which has the largest number of adherents; the National Lutheran Church; and the Apostolic Lutheran Church. The chief difference between the first and second in the above order is in ecclesiastical government. The Apostolic Lutheran Church differs somewhat in doctrine from the other two.

LOCATION OF THE FINNS—To a certain extent the Finns cohere in colonies. The largest number of them is reported in the northern part of Michigan, in Minnesota, and in North and South Dakota, in which States they are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. As growers they are to be found also in Washington and Oregon. Mainly because of the unsuitability of a warm climate to their constitution, the Finns do not settle in the South. In industrial lines they are to be met with in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, eastern New York, and New England. In eastern New York it is estimated that more than 10,000 Finns are employed in the industrial fields. If we look for them in cities we find the largest number, 4,000, in Chicago and 2,000 in Cleveland. Most of our Finnish population is located inland, and of it from 75 to 80 per cent. is engaged in agriculture. In cities they are artisans and workers in the laboring trades, while there are many who qualify highly as servants. In the mining and lumber industry there are many Finns in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota, and, speaking generally, in the Middle West and Far West. In commercial or mercantile lines they are not numerous, tho as professional or business men they bulk largely in strictly Finnish centers.

HOW THE FINNS GET ALONG—While no very rich Finns are mentioned by Finnish authorities here, we are assured that in general Finnish farmers and workers thrive and prosper. They hold the esteem of their fellow citizens, we are told, and they have an alert interest in politics. There are no persons of Finnish descent in Congress now, but not a few are to be encountered in the State legislatures of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Oregon. Judged politically, we are advised, the Finns may be classified as most American voters. They align themselves with one or another of the political parties or rank as independents. A minority affiliates with the Socialist party. At the same time, we learn from the Finnish Bureau of Information (New York) there are a few Bolshevik Finns abroad in the land who have in some quarters "brought bad repute" to the Finns. They are small in number, but great in clamor, we are told. It must always be remembered what a chasm of difference lies between the Socialists and the Bolsheviks even in Russia, where a Socialist is reported to be as poor a life-insurance risk as a Grand Duke. The Finnish Bureau of Information is our authority for saying that American Finns and Finns at home in the vast majority utterly abhor the doctrines and practices of Bolshevism.

FINNS AS PROHIBITION PIONEERS—By a vote of the people as long ago as 1905, Finland voted itself "dry," but the Czar, ruler of Finland as a dependency, which it is no longer, refused to sanction this expression of the franchise. The Finns know as "temperance" what we call prohibition, and certain of their organizations in Finland and in this country have been fighting for "the cause" during thirty-five years. The prohibition crusade, we are told, has never had "official connection" with church bodies of the Finns in this country. Wherever there are Finns there are the so-called Temperance Societies, and the supreme organization to which most local societies belong is the National Temperance League. There are also independent temperance associations. Among other Finnish organizations mention should be made of the Lincoln Loyalty League, the object of which is to inculcate among the Finns education in the rights and duties of citizenship. This society is in its early stages, but it is national in scope and effort and, we are told, is "growing fast." Helpful toward its aims is the Finnish press in the United States, represented by five dailies and about twenty weekly and monthly publications. There is always home news or articles of interest in the homeland in these publications, but the burden of their record, we are told, is general news of the world.

COMMUNITY PLATE



"When He Comes Home"

"Attendez, Monsieur Commander! Which design do you choose, Adam or Patrician?" "But I said Ad—" "Yes, I know, but you said it in the WRONG tone!"

"Oh! I don't care. The great thing is to have COMMUNITY in the house . . . I choose Adam." "Oh! Then it's a matter of inflection?" "Of course! Buying any COMMUNITY pattern is like taking a wife. If you don't simply adore it—"

"Barbarian!" "Well?"

"Well, then, Patrician?" "Well?"

"Vandal! My heart's set on Adam!" "Somebody ought to forbid the Banns!"

AT YOUR SERVICE for FIFTY YEARS
ONEIDA COMMUNITY, LTD., Oneida, N. Y.



CURRENT - POETRY

OUR duty to the soldiers returning from France and their duty to "carry on" as civilians the life of patriotism and discipline learned so intensively in the service are two subjects frequently encountered in the speeches of returning officers and in poetical tributes addressed to the troops. Robert Underwood Johnson speaks frankly "To the Returning Brave," urging upon them the necessity of vigilance and devotion in civic life. It is a warning to all of us of the menace of Bolshevism at home. The poem is published by the War Camp Community Service, whose national headquarters are in New York City.

TO THE RETURNING BRAVE

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Victorious knights without reproach or fear—
As close as man is ever to the stars!—
Our welcome meet you on the ocean debar
In loud, free winds and sunset's golden bars.
Here, at our bannered gate
Love, honor, laurels wait.
Tho you be humble, we are proud, and, in your
stead, elate.

Fame shall not tire to tell, no sordid stain
Lies on your purpose, on your record none.
No broken word, no violated fame,
No winning one would wish had ne'er been won.
You were our message sent
To the torn Continent;
That with its hope and faith henceforth our faith
and hope are blent.

You of our new, our homespun chivalry,
Here is our welcome—in all women's eyes,
The envious handclasp, romping children's glee,
Music, and color, and glad tears that rise.
Here every voice of Peace
Shall bruit our joy, nor cease
To vie with shotless guns to shout your blameless
victories.

But, tho you are a part of all men's pride,
And from your fortitude new nations date,
Oh, lay not yet your sacred steel aside,
But save it for the still-imperiled state.
You who have bound a girth
Of new hope around the Earth,
Should its firm bond be loosened here, what were
your struggles worth?

A redder peril dogs the path of war;
With fire and poison wanton children play;
And fickle crowds toward new pretenders pour
Who summon demons they can never lay.
Already we can hear,
Importunately near,
The snarling of the savage crew, half fury and
half jeer.

Then hang not up your arms till you have taught
The ungrateful guests about our hearth and
board

That in your swift encounter has been wrought
A keener edge to our reluctant sword.
You who know well the price
Of the great sacrifice
Your courage saved us once; pray Heaven, it
need not save us twice.

And those who come not back, who mutely lie
By Marne or Meuse or tangled Argonne wood,
Were it to lose the gain (let them reply!)
Would we recall their spirits if we could!
Open your ranks and save
Their places with the brave,
That Liberty may greet you all, her shields of
land and wave.

A war-song of Kiplingesque brusqueness
and undeniable fidelity is contributed to the
Paris (Ill.) *Beacon* by J. Mopps, a seven-
teen-year-old member of the 130th United

States Infantry, the now famous 33d or
Prairie Division. His company, we are
informed, saw thirty consecutive days of
service in the front-line trenches just
prior to the armistice.

NOW THAT IT'S ALL OVER

By J. MOPPS

Did you ever hike millions of miles,
And carry a ton on your back,
And blister your heels and your shoulders, too,
Where the straps run down from your pack,
In the rain or the snow or the mud, perhaps,
In the smothering heat or the cold?
If you have, why then you're a buddy of ours,
And we welcome you into our fold.

Did you ever eat with your plate in your lap,
With your cup on the ground at your side,
While cooties and bugs of species untold,
Danced fox-trots over your hide?
Did you ever sleep in a tent so small
That your head and your feet played tag?
Then shake, old man, you're a pal of ours,
For you've followed the same old flag.

Did you ever stand in a front-line trench,
With Fritzle a few feet away,
With Jerries and Minnies a-whistling around,
And gas coming over all day?
With No Man's Land a sea of steel
And a tempest of bursting shell?
Then, come in, old man, and toast your shins,
For we're all just back from hell.

The mystery of the United States collier
Cyclops, which vanished from the face of the
waters of the globe early in 1918, will
apparently never be solved. Other ships
have disappeared and were never heard of
again, but the more puzzling feature in
the case of the *Cyclops* is that all trace of
her was lost at a time when the seven seas
were being policed by the navies of the
Allied and Associated Powers. Thomas
Hornsbey Ferril, formerly a radio officer in
the United States Army, recalls the dis-
appearance of the *Cyclops* in the Denver
Times in stanzas entitled

THE BALLAD OF THE CYCLOPS

By THOMAS HORNSBEY FERRIL

She slept past hooded harbor lights,
Past muffled buoy and lightless quay,
Past silent bars, 'neath silent stars,
Out to the silent sea.

And no man saw the good ship sail,
She dropt her moorings unaware;
The only word her captain heard
Was the voice of talking air.

Far into lurking seas she went,
The danger-laden months passed by,
She kept her way and every day
Her name flashed through the sky.

Till hushed one day her distant voice,
As still as bays where shadows sleep,
And on men's lips she joined the ships
That sail the phantom deep:

Fair galleys lost at Salamis,
Armadas, ships of Trafalgar,
Whose ghostlike crews are men who choose
To haunt a sea at war.

Perhaps she plies through arctic wastes,
On some dim quest with Franklin's men,
Or sees a new Pacific's blue,
As those on Darien.

The men have raised a blasted Maine,
And triremes that in Nemi lay,
They only know that long ago,
—The *Cyclops* sailed away.

Visions fill the mind of the men "over
there," even in the thick of the fighting, and
in *The Touchstone* (New York) Grace
Hazard Conkling gives us a picture of one
American soldier dreaming such a dream
of home.

THE MOUNTAIN LAD

By GRACE HAZARD CONKLING

He dreamt of a gray hillside home
Soft-colored like the crumbled loam
In tilted fields he used to plow;
And memories sweet as honeycomb
Came back at curious moments, then:
The Indian-pipes in Mary's glen
When mountain-June returns again;
Moccasin-flowers, rose and tan,
That down the Clove at sunrise ran;
Arbutus-coral on the ledge,
The harebell at the cliff's clean edge,
And mosses marching through the wood
Dusk-footed like a partridge-brood,
All the still things he used to know,
The silence of midsummer trees,
The noiseless footsteps of first snow,
He liked to think of these.

The guns roared on, but he was back
In the blueberry pasture: black
With sun and sweetness and not blue
The fruit he gathers! Tho he lacked
The words to say as much to you,
The lad was fighting for a dream
With high hills in it, and a stream
Reflecting silver poplar-trees
And willows: but far more than these
He wanted earth hushed a little while
Till mothers learned again to smile
And fathers found new tales to tell
At twilight as when all was well!
Lovers no duty kept apart,
And laughter from a people's heart,
Untroubled bells along the wind,
And highways safe and the sea kind,
These are the thoughts that helped him fight,
These, for his own and every land!
And he was ready day or night
For these to make his stand.

Celtic melancholy is authentically ex-
pressed in stanzas contributed to *Scribner's*
Magazine by Christine Kerr Davis.

IN KERRY

By CHRISTINE KERR DAVIS

The primrose path winds down the hill
And round the lough—in Kerry!
And the west wind harps a lyric
That is older than the sea.
The hawthorn buds are breaking,
And the birds are making merry
In every tangled hedgerow,
And in every whispering tree.

In the rainbow hush of dawning
A missel-thrush will call me,
And me not there to answer,
Or to follow that light wing
Through woodland and through water,
Not caring what befall me,
So I catch a lilting cadence
Like the song the fairies sing.

And the shamrocks, Oh, the shamrocks!
The soft, sweet rain is falling
Like a silver veil around them,
And they're laughing like with glee.
And the heart of me is homesick
For the old sweet ways are calling.
It's spring, it's spring—in Kerry!
And me not there to see!



Mrs. Tied-To-Her-Work Does a Little Thinking

THOUSANDS of women, tired of old-fashioned housekeeping methods, are turning to the easiest and most practical solution of their problems—electricity, the power that waits in every light socket, instantly ready for any kind of work.

Are you applying these new principles to the business of running your house? You can lengthen the life of your rugs with a vacuum cleaner; you can save your clothes with an electric washing machine, and save your own or your servant's time besides.

A portable electric sewing machine en-

ables you to make more clothes in less time; an electric iron helps you save time and fuel; while electric cooking conserves not only time and fuel but food values, as well. The electric dishwasher solves the last remaining task in household drudgery.

All of these labor savers can be had with the familiar trademark, "Western Electric," and a demonstration will convince you of their uniform worth. If your electric company or dealer cannot show you any or all of these devices, write for booklet No. 62-D, "To Lighten the Labor of the Home," and the name of our agent nearest you.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY INCORPORATED

New York Atlanta Cleveland Chicago St. Louis Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis San Francisco Seattle
Houses in all Principal Cities



Sew by electricity

Electric cleaning
saves rugs

Clothes washed and ironed the electric way
last longer. Save your time and steps

Cook
by electricity

Electric dishwashing

Western Electric



New Comforts in Your Present Home

Why wait until you build a new house before enjoying the use of new, up-to-date plumbing fixtures? New plumbing belongs in old homes. It helps make them like new—prolongs their useful-

ness and increases their value. Plumbing that is over 10 years old is very likely to be out of date. There's something better to be had—not better in basic quality, but in style, fittings, etc.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

cannot wear out, if properly treated, but plumbing styles have never been stationary, and the designs of a decade ago may not be what you want today.

A good plumber should be your counselor on household sanitation. With his help you can feel sure that your plumbing is functioning properly all the time.

Too many people wait until trouble develops before calling a plumber.

Why not send for one before trouble is apparent? Weakened or broken joints caused by the settling of the house will develop unseen leaks. Rubber washers deteriorate in time. Waste pipes and traps collect sediment and should be examined from time to time.

Then you need plumbing advice if you have the purchase of new equipment in mind. Why wait until your fixtures

are obsolete when, at reasonable cost, you can have up-to-date, sanitary fixtures with the complete safety that accompanies such equipment?

Write to us for a copy of "Standard Plumbing Fixtures for the Home." It gives complete description of a modern and beautiful line of fixtures for the bath room; also kitchen sinks, laundry trays, etc.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Permanent Exhibits in the Following Cities:

NEW YORK.....35 W. 51st
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.).....30 BROAD
BOSTON.....186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA.....1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON.....SOUTHERN BLDG.
PITTSBURGH.....439-440 WATER
PITTSBURGH.....106 SIXTH
PITTSBURGH, E. E.....6575 PENN AVE.
CHICAGO.....14-30 N. PEOBIA
ST. LOUIS.....310 N. SECOND
EAST ST. LOUIS.....15 N. COLLINGSVILLE
CLEVELAND.....4409 EUCALID
CINCINNATI.....628 WALNUT

*TOLEDO.....311-321 ERIE
*COLUMBUS.....243-255 S. THIRD
*CANTON.....1108 2ND ST. N. E.
*YOUNGSTOWN.....458 W. FEDERAL
*WHEELING.....3120-30 JACOB
*HUNTINGTON.....2ND AVE. & 10TH ST.
*ERIÉ.....128 W. TWELFTH
*ALTOONA.....318 11TH
MILWAUKEE.....426 BROADWAY
MILWAUKEE.....311-313 FIFTH ST.
LOUISVILLE.....221-223 W. MAIN
*NASHVILLE.....315 TENTH AVE. S.

*NEW ORLEANS.....848 BARCHINE
*HOUSTON.....COR. PRESTON & SMITH
*DALLAS.....1200-1206 JACKSON
*SAN ANTONIO.....212 LOSOYA
*FORT WORTH.....828-830 MONROE
KANSAS CITY.....201 RIDGE ARCADE
SAN FRANCISCO.....149-55 BLUXOME
*LOS ANGELES.....216-224 S. CENTRAL
DETROIT OFFICE.....414 HANMOND BLDG.
CHICAGO OFFICE.....1010 KARPEN BLDG.
*TORONTO, CAN.....89 E. RICHMOND
*HAMILTON, CAN.....20 W. JACKSON

Service at "Standard" Branches In the cities marked (*) are carried complete lines of Plumbing and Heating Supplies, Farm Lighting and Water Supply Systems, Tools and Supplies for Mills, Mines and Factories; also for the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil industries. Write or call on nearest branch.

"Standard" Fixtures for Factories Factory efficiency is no less a necessity now than it was turned to the industries of peace. Sanitary plumbing conditions increase the efficiency of every man and woman thus employed. Our booklet on this subject, "Factory Sanitation" will be sent to manufacturers on request.

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

MORE WAR THAN NEWSPAPER LUCK FOR THE REGULARS

POOR newspaper luck has pursued the soldiers of those Regular Army Divisions which led the American forces into action, suffered the greatest casualties, conquered enormous territory, prisoners, and guns, and were finally sent to watch the Rhine while many of the Guard and National Army units came home. The newspapers, more interested in "home talent," haven't given the regulars their share of credit. The various State divisions, as well as the Rainbow Division, which specialized in being from all States, have inspired the scribes in their "home towns" to superlatives and adjectives. As for the regulars—"Nobody loves a regular," writes one of them, and another remarks: "It's the old story. We're not heroes, madam; we're regulars." It has been suggested, for the

benefit of some regular letter-writers who are suffering lest all the laurels may have been given out before they get back, that most divisions are "written up" on the occasion of their return, which, for the regulars, is not yet. In the meantime *The Indian*, a paper published by the Second (Regular) Division on the Rhine, tries to show by the accompanying charts how the divisions stand, altho in "Kilometers Gained" the 77th, which officially outdid all others with 77.5 kilometers, is omitted. An account of the 77th's exploits will be found on page 85. The charts show a splendid record for the Second. Correspondents of the First Division have already claimed some of the honors here credited to the Second; and it is noticeable that the tables, reproduced herewith, do not credit the First with any captures of

DIV.	MAJOR CASUALTIES	NO.
2		5,260
1		5,248
28		3,890
3		3,617
32		3,213
4		2,986
42		2,950
26		2,864
77		2,692
5		2,504
79		2,389
27		2,194
78		1,825
30		1,772
35		1,772
33		1,738
91		1,702
82		1,592
90		1,585
89		1,525
80		1,355
37		1,250
29		1,117
36		869
93		489
7		326
81		270
92		211
6		122
88		66

DIV.	PRISONERS CAPTURED	NO.
2		12,026
1		6,469
89		5,061
33		3,985
30		3,848
26		3,148
4		2,756
91		2,412
5		2,405
27		2,355
3		2,340
32		2,153
90		1,876
80		1,813
37		1,495
42		1,317
28		921
82		845
35		781
77		750
36		549
78		398
79		392
7		68

DIV.	ARTILLERY CAPTURED	NO.
2		343
89		127
5		98
33		93
80		88
30		81
3		51
4		44
77		44
90		42
91		33
79		32
37		29
42		25
35		24
29		21
32		21
26		16
28		16
82		11
36		9
78		4

DIV.	KILOMETERS ADVANCED	NO.
2		62
42		55
1		51
3		41
26		37
80		37
32		36
33		36
89		36
91		34
37		30½
30		29½
5		29
90		28½
4		24½
36		21
78		21
79		19½
82		17
34		12½
27		11
28		10
92		3
29		7
81		5½
7		3½

artillery and machine guns. Considering the First Division's captures of territory and prisoners, this is possibly a clerical slip. The charts, according to *The Indian*, were drawn from official figures.

In the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune*, Private Lindsay McPhail, a First Division champion, lays claim to a good many of the records which the tables prepared by the Second Division experts would credit to the Second. Private McPhail speaks quite sharply about the well-known Marines, which form part of the Second, and exalts the dough-boys of the 9th and 23d Infantry at their expense. *THE LITERARY DIGEST* comes in for criticism as a champion of the Marines, a point of view that is recommended to those Marines who have accused us of having sold our soul to the dough-boys. But the object of Private McPhail's most sweeping attack is the Rainbow Division. "Rainbows, Somebody Is After Your Goat," is the heading which the *Paris Tribune* editor puts over Private McPhail's letter, and it justifies those sentiments as follows:

Actually the most humorous part of the war appears in the American journals from day to day in the form of thrilling accounts of the war's heroes. It's actually hell to be a regular Army man any more. Take the poor 9th and 23d Infantry, for instance. All they ever did in this man's war was to bear the brunt of the many battles of the Second Division, and read later that the Marines had done it all. Not at all knocking the Marines! Why, I actually know that they captured more prisoners in Paris, while on M. P. duty there than any six other divisions in France.

And the National Guard! Bless their little hearts. With extreme pleasure did we real soldiers of the 1st Division, read the home papers of last summer to see if we were being mentioned for leading the A. E. F. everywhere, then find that the entire war was being carried on (thank God, on paper only) by the National Guard. You remember yourself the way you used to fall for such stuff as: "Rainbow in big advance, regulars assisting!"—or "New England boys responsible for crushing German defeat!" Down in the corner on page 79 we'd discover, a week later, that we hadn't been forgotten; we'd been "assisting" again.

The Marine Weekly, sometimes incorrectly called *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, is a typical seller of this boosting to Marines, N. G., and N. A. Every month the column is there about the inquiry into the alarming casualty list of the poor drafted "Hicks" of the 35th Division in the Argonne. Did you ever see or hear of an investigation of the First Division's casualties? Especially in the Argonne, where we lost 9,374 soldiers. (More than the 35th did in the whole war. See actual figures, *Stars and Stripes*, March 28.) It's the old story again: "We're not heroes, madame, we're regulars."

To get down to actual business, the funniest line of bunk I ever have read appeared in the Paris edition of your paper last

Friday, the 4th, where the much "press-pumped" Rainbow, 42d, Division, claims the top-notch for the A. E. F. fighting units belongs to its men.

I can't deny that it's a record-breaking gang. They broke quite a few records in the S. A. and "Y" huts while playing the victrolas behind the lines when our division was waiting for them to relieve us, especially in the Argonne drive. I really believe that these Rainbow men have been reading this bunk of their heroic deeds and impossible achievements so long, on paper, that they believe it.

To get down to actual business, in answer to the challenge of the Rainbow, here's the dope on the division whose record stands so far above all the rest that their efforts appear just a little insignificant beside it:

Which division was first in France, first in any trenches, fired the first shot into Fritz, captured the first prisoners, suffered first casualties, etc.? The First.

Which division was picked by Foch as the one division of Americans to first stem the tide of the German advance in Picardy last April? Which division held this busiest part of the line while the entire front was giving way to the pushing Germans, then launched America's first offensive at Cantigny, the first American battle, on May 28-31, 1918? Which division lost more men in this one sector than the Rainbow lost in the entire war? The First.

Which division suffered the greatest casualties of the war? Which division lost over 9,000 men in the Argonne alone, the greatest casualties of any American division? The First.

Which division captured more booty than any other division in the A. E. F.? The First.

Which division had, as major, the man who raided the German lines every night, the fighting son of "Teddy"? The First. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., now Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Infantry.

Which division was in action on Armistice day? Which division was the first picked for the Army of Occupation, the first to cross the Rhine? The First.

Which division will be last home. Heavy on it, boys, the First.

When the journalists, the people back home, and these N. G. men take their eyes off the many newspaper articles which make them heroes overnight, and get down to actual figures, the figures that will make American history, they will see that the two regular army divisions, First and Second, captured more prisoners, more booty, suffered heavier casualties than any five divisions of N. G. or N. A. Also made by far the greatest advance into the German lines against the strongest opposition.

Any real arguments open? Just why the press falls for such articles as the one recently claiming first place for the Rainbow men, thereby creating an uproar throughout the Army of Occupation, I don't know.

From one who enlisted for the period of the war, now in the REGULAR Army.

PRIVATE LINDSAY MCPHAIL,
3d M. G. B'n 1st Div.

DIV.	REPLACEMENTS	NO.
2		35,343
1		30,206
3		24,033
18		21,717
32		20,140
4		19,599
42		17,253
26		14,411
77		12,728
5		12,611
91		12,530
35		10,605
82		8,402
89		7,669
37		6,282
79		6,246
33		5,413
27		5,355
29		4,977
80		4,485
90		4,437
7		4,112
36		3,397
78		3,100
92		2,920
6		2,784
30		2,384
81		1,984
88		731

DIV.	MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED	NO.
3		1,501
2		1,350
5		802
80		641
42		495
91		471
89		455
30		426
33		414
77		323
82		311
36		294
79		275
37		263
29		250
90		230
32		190
26		132
35		85
28		63
78		48
4		31
7		28

Keep Your Teeth for Life

If you knew how many thousands of men and women past middle age wear false teeth, you perhaps would consider more carefully your chances for keeping your normal teeth for life. According to the law of averages, your chances are not nearly so good as you may have imagined them to be.

"Acid-Mouth"—a *sly, tasteless* condition—may be shortening the life of your teeth at this very moment.

If the dental authorities are right in their opinion, you are a very exceptional person if you are free from an unfavorable acid condition of the mouth. In fact, *you are 1 in 20*. For 19 in every 20 are said to have "Acid-Mouth," and it is thought to be the chief cause of all tooth decay. It works gradually, but never lets up. And, if left unchecked, it may render false teeth necessary for you later in life.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Pebeco Tooth Paste is a dentifrice that effectively counteracts unfavorable mouth acids. It helps to check the condition, and it whitens and polishes the teeth, invigorates the gums, increases the healthy flow of saliva, improves the breath, and furthers the health of the whole mouth.

Combine the twice-a-day use of Pebeco Tooth Paste with twice-yearly examinations of your teeth by your dentist. This way you are more likely to keep your teeth for life.

**Send for Free Litmus Test Papers and
ten-day trial tube of Pebeco**

Moisten one of the blue Litmus Test Papers on your tongue. Remove it, and if it turns pink, you have "Acid-Mouth." If it remains blue your mouth is normal. Another test with a second Litmus paper, after using Pebeco, will show you how Pebeco tends to counteract the condition.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere.



Lehn & Fink
New York
INC.

120 William Street

HE TOOK CHANCES, AND MADE HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

A CERTAIN Italian-descended stevedore of the Gotham water-fronts, Jimmy Auditore by name, carefully avoided reading all those maxims of success which make much of prudence and saving pennies. He had heard of Steve Brodie, it appears, and learned by heart the Brodie motto—"I'll take a chance." He approved of the Brodie philosophy, noting that the technique might be applied to almost any line of human endeavor, even to the somewhat circumscribed business of stevedoring. The results were nothing short of tremendous. Says a writer in the *New York Globe*, who adduces the career of Mr. Auditore both to point a moral and adorn a tale:

A few years ago Auditore was changing jobs so often he used to ask his father every morning where he was working, and if he made more than \$15 in a week he laid off the next week to recover from the shock.

Then he heard of the career of Brodie—chance-taker.

To-day Auditore is field-marshal of two successful firms, has a cable address, a trade-mark, a membership in the Maritime Exchange, a wife and child, a private office, an ambition, and a lot of money. And the man who gave him his start is working for him.

Auditore sometimes is erroneously called the "millionaire stevedore." That's all wrong. He wants to correct that impression. He's not a millionaire. He has only half a million. But within two years he is going to have the million, he says, and then his objection to the name will be withdrawn.

Auditore took a chance to get his start. He's been taking them ever since, without stopping. And he's only twenty-nine years old.

Five or six years ago he was at various times a messenger boy, a grocery clerk, a saloonkeeper, a street-car conductor, and a policeman. Despite those latter two occupations, he failed to amass a fortune. Then he got a job as stevedore at \$15 a week. The words of S. Brodie began ringing in his ears.

His first opportunity to take a chance came when men were sought to load ships with dynamite. It has been fairly well established that if one slips while carrying dynamite one has to be picked up with a blotter. But James took a chance. As they say on Rivington Street, he made "heavy wages."

Then for several months he spent his lunch hour every day in New York trying to find some one who would give him a contract to load a ship. Finally, through J. V. Dicks, a steamship agent, he got a contract. He started to work on it. He didn't have enough money to meet his pay-roll, so in regular Brodie style he went to Dicks—imagine it!—and borrowed money to meet the pay-roll. He made \$350 on the deal—and he was off.

Then he conceived the plan of renting a pier. He put it over for \$60,000 and the first year he made one hundred per cent. on the investment. The war came along and Auditore realized it was a big chance. While others hesitated to see what effect Europe's conflict would be on American shipping, he jumped in and out-Brodied Brodie. And as it is with hash in the Navy, so it was with money with Auditore—it wasn't made; it just accumulated.

He has run into only one squall. That was when partners in one of his companies asked for a receivership, saying he owed them \$20,000.

"I just won that suit," said the half-millionaire stevedore to-day. "I sold them my stock in the company for a price that I myself made possible, paid the \$20,000 out of the proceeds, and they paid the court costs and attorney's fees. And while I was in the company I got \$12,000 a year salary and \$3,000 dividends."

He's still taking chances. To-day he is opening a branch in Baltimore. He has never been in the town, and has never investigated shipping conditions there through an agent. He's just going down and break in. J. V. Dicks, the man who gave him his first contract, is now his vice-president and will operate the Baltimore branch.

PERSONAL INCOMPETENCE IS TO- DAY'S GREAT CAUSE OF FAILURE

BUSINESS authorities are agreeing, in effect, that to-day bad luck is not so much in our stars as in ourselves. *Bradstreet's*, it is pointed out, makes the statement that the record of failures during 1918 shows that never before has there been a higher percentage of personal liability. Eighty-six per cent. of all the failures reported last year were classed as due to the individual, while only 14 per cent. were charged to outside causes. This is sufficient to "make the average man and woman in the world of work stop, look, and listen—take a mental inventory and get down to brass tacks," comments Charles W. Duke, in the *Kansas City Star*. It is his idea that one result of the war has been "to reduce the proposition of success or failure in individual life to the personal equation." Unacceptable as his sweeping assertion might be to any political economist, his array of figures—of which wise men have said both that they never lie and that you can prove anything by them—is impressive. He begins:

The business statisticians figure that in 1915 74.4 per cent. of the failures were due to the shortcomings of the business man himself and 25.6 per cent. to uncontrollable factors. In 1916 the proportions were 81.5 per cent. personal and 18.5 non-personal. In 1917 the failures chargeable to the individual were 85 per cent. and only 15 per cent. to outside causes. In 1918 the total of personal failures was 86 per cent. as against 14 per cent. non-personal.

How? Why? What's the trouble?

Those who make up these figures tabulate the following faults grouped as follows: Incompetence—irrespective of other causes.

Inexperience—without other incompetence.

Lack of capital.

Unwise credits.

Speculation—outside regular business.

Neglect of business—due to doubtful habits.

Personal extravagance.

Fraudulent disposition of property.

The "Wallingfords" and "Blackie Daws" seem to have been having hard sledding for some time, for the figures plainly show that while frauds slightly increased in 1917, the percentage of business failures

in 1918 due to this cause were lower than in any preceding year back to 1890. Speculation has been at a low figure during the last four years, as have unwise credits, neglect, and extravagance.

Here are the figures for the years 1917 and 1918, which speak for themselves:

Failures Due to—	1918 Per Cent.	1917 Per Cent.
Incompetency.....	36.5	35.5
Inexperience.....	6.7	6.8
Lack of capital.....	33.2	31.9
Unwise credits.....	1.3	1.9
Failures of others.....	.9	1.0
Extravagance.....	.6	.6
Neglect.....	1.5	2.2
Speculation.....	.4	.4
Fraud.....	5.8	5.7

It is held by many industrial experts that the war was in an important measure responsible for the increase in industrial incompetency that developed during the period of the war, that the conditions growing out of the war called for the introduction of incompetency in many fields. The exigencies of a state of unpreparedness, the taking of many thousands of men out of industrial life and their mobilization in huge armies, virtually placed a premium on incompetency in that thousands of men were directed into new channels they had never negotiated before. Everywhere there was a need of men and women to fill the places made vacant by draft and enlistments. Everywhere many small business concerns were changing hands to meet some phase of the war's demands. From making one product that had been their hobby for years many a concern turned to making some war-product.


High wages were the lure, too, that attracted many a man who, before the war, had been a success in some other trade or profession. A story to the point concerns a workman who applied to a master millwright for a job as a helper. Millwrights and assistants were in great demand. So with little inquiry the man was put to work. Within five minutes it was evident that he was not fitted for the job, but on being reproached for his false representations he coolly replied that he had come for the job because the scale of wages offered had attracted him. And he held on to the job until he had learned the business because there was a scarcity of millwrights and assistants, and the foreman had to have men.

Tens of millions of dollars, it is reported on good authority, were lost by the Government last year through the waste of labor and material, due primarily to the incompetency of unskilled, or merely careless, employees. But now the war is over, and a weeding-out process is at hand. We are told:

The unskilled mechanic or laborer who earned the highest wage he had ever drawn in his pay-envelope must now prove his competence. Business, taking a cue from the Government, proposes to apply the same measures for the development of competency as the Army and Navy employed during the war. The psychological tests for rating army men according to their natural ability and inherent talent are suggested to captains of industry and big business men as a logical instrument for the elimination of the mentally unfit, and it is held on this score that the utilization of such methods, a veritable "survival of the fittest," would save time and money.

Army tests developed the astonishing fact that of those examined nearly 45 per cent. fell below the average intelligence grade. Maj. Robert M. Yerkes, chief of

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

A woman in a dark dress is looking down at a tray of various Pyralin toiletware items, including brushes, soaps, and containers. The scene is framed within a large, ornate, circular mirror-like shape.

For the American Woman
IVORY PY-RA-LIN
toilet-ware of exquisite simplicity and
charming ivory-like beauty.

At the better shops each genuine
piece daintily gold stamped with the
mark Ivory Py-ra-lin.

Booklet upon request.

THE ARLINGTON WORKS
owned and operated by
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
725 Broadway, New York 21 East 40th Street
The Arlington Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Branches, Montreal and Winnipeg

DU PONT



Built for Durability

We believe that permanence, as well as profit, is an important factor to the business man who invests his capital in a motor truck. Therefore, we design and build Paige Trucks to give the maximum number of hours, days and years of actual operation.

Fitting on the steering column is only a detail, perhaps, but it is Paige Principle that every detail of a Paige Truck that makes for the Durability of the Truck warrants the most scrupulous care, the highest possible Factor of Efficiency and Safety.

There is no hole bored in the frame for the steering column of a Paige Truck. The frame must be strengthened, not weakened. Therefore the Paige Steering Column is held by a bracket, drop-forged and rivetted to the frame.

Little things, perhaps, but in the aggregate vastly important things, elements of and reasons for greater strength, longer wear, more constant service. In a word, reasons why Paige Trucks have been instantly and universally recognized as Preferred Investments.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

"Build now. You can notice the earmarks of Prosperity along Good Roads."

W. B. WILSON
Secretary U. S. Dept. of Labor

PAIGE

The Most Serviceable Truck in America

"Transportation should touch every man's door. Build roads now."

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD
Secretary of Commerce

MOTOR TRUCKS

the Division of Psychology, Medical Department, U. S. A., recently submitted to the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers the following table summing up the ratings and proportions of the men examined in the Army's unique tests:

Very Superior Intelligence—Four to 5 per cent. of a quota, comprising men of marked intellectuality.

Superior Intelligence—Eight to 10 per cent., the men comprising many of the commissioned-officer type and a large amount of non-commissioned-officer material.

High Average Intelligence—Fifteen to 18 per cent.

Average Intelligence—About 25 per cent., offering excellent private material and some non-commissioned-officer material.

Low Average Intelligence—About 20 per cent., these men usually making good privates and proving satisfactory in routine work.

Inferior Intelligence—About 15 per cent., men likely to prove fair soldiers, but slow in learning and rarely rising above the rank of private. Many illiterate or foreign-born.

Very Inferior Intelligence—The majority of these are below ten years in mental age.

Among the army professions the engineer and medical officers rank at the top in mental alertness, while of men of other vocations telegraphers took a high standing. Army chaplains also proved highly intelligent, receiving high percentages in the language tests especially. Major Yerkes pointed out the possibility by use of the government tests in industry, and especially in mining, of quickly discovering men whose superior intelligence suggests their fitness for advancement and of men whose low-grade mentality makes them either a burden or a menace to industry.

"Measuring the brain" was a method employed in these army tests. It was held that this expedient offered a means of gaging a man's ability. "No up-to-date business man," says a writer on the subject, "should be without this great adjunct to settling definitely the caliber of a person about whom you are doubtful. Is he capable? Time might demonstrate to your satisfaction that he was or was not. But why waste time or take chances? Send him in to the professor and have his brain measured."

To which *Commerce and Finance*, a prominent business publication, takes exception editorially in the following terse language:

"With all due respect to Major Yerkes, we doubt the virtue of the brain-measuring business. We have known persons who would score pretty close to one hundred to whom we would not trust Confederate money, and a fair number of slow-pokes we might mention have more real sense and ability than the majority of agile-minded men.

"The soldier who, in the judgment of many impartial military students, was the greatest general in our Civil War, had difficulty in writing his name or in reading the printed word. He would have been classed deficient by Major Yerkes's test.

"One of the ablest reporters New York ever has had rarely wrote a story. He got all tangled up when he took pencil in hand, or set 'forninst' a typewriter, yet he would go out on a 'story,' get every essential fact, and telephone the details so well and in such perfect order that his worth was greater than that of a gifted writer. He would have finked if subjected to the Major's test.

"Lieut. George R. Jackson declares that the most capable soldier he came in contact with in France was a sergeant. He also says he told this sergeant he, the sergeant, should rank above him and that he was qualified to command a regiment, far better qualified than various commanders Jackson had seen.

"The sergeant, who had been in the service long, said he preferred to remain as he was. 'I make 'em and I break 'em,' he said, referring to the officers above him. 'As for myself, I prefer to remain a 'sarge.'"

"This old soldier wouldn't scale above low ordinary in the brain specialist's examination.

"Alertness of mind, education, count for much, but clear thinking counts for more."

The psychological test will be tried out at Columbia University this fall. It is proposed to eliminate the old examination system, and apply instead psychological tests patterned after those used in connection with the Students' Army Training Corps. Whether we agree with the proposition of the psychological test for eliminating inefficiency or not, says Mr. Duke, "we must agree that the new order calls for the development of personal efficiency as never before." He concludes with some quotations and comments:

"You can never change an incompetent," says a leading American banker. "The trouble with the incompetent is that he is born that way; it's his destiny. You can't make a swan out of a goose."

To which another replies:

"Such a pessimistic view is based upon a misconception. However true it may be that one's character is unchangeable, there can be no doubt that education can effect a complete change of mentality; and, after all, it is upon the latter that competency is chiefly based."

L. E. Brooks, of Dun's Mercantile Agency, sums up in this fashion: "Education means the elimination of incompetency in every field of commerce and industry; hence the fitness of the individual to embark successfully in commerce or pursue a trade is governed not so much by a previous lack of knowledge of the medium through which he seeks success as by the mental equipment and approach."

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and a close student of success and failure in economics, adds:

"Competency can be gained and maintained only by intelligent application and education, not so much by education obtained from books as from education in the chances and risks of the chosen field of endeavor."

The handwriting on the wall seems to be plainly, "Get wise to yourself if you want to make good." Like Lieutenant Jackson's sergeant, some men feel they are qualified only to be sergeants, and happy with their lot. But they at least have to be good sergeants to hold their jobs. As for the majors and colonels, they have to win their spurs by proving their worth, and thereafter fight everlastingly to keep their high place.

It is hardly fair to say that America is a nation of incompetents because of the *Bradstreet* figures for 1918, disconcerting as they may prove. It is plausible to say that many of these failures resulted because of the uncertain conditions and varying changes of the war-era. It is quite to the

point, however, to say that incompetency must go in the new postwar era, where every man is to be judged just as the soldier in the trenches and the sailor on the seas was weighed, and continued in his position only because he is able to "deliver the goods."

"CHER AMI'S" PERSON IS SMALL BUT OF HEROIC STUFF

AMONG the heroes who have received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary bravery in the war, none is more deserving of that honor, or more interesting, than "Cher Ami," a scrawny, little, blue-and-white carrier-pigeon that recently came in on a transport with a lot of other soldiers. "Cher Ami" bears a wound stripe, also, on his breast. This was not placed there by order of his commanding general, however, but by a German bullet, and is a deep, seared scar over which the feathers refuse to grow. His left leg is gone from just above the middle joint, as still further evidence that he has been in battle with his country's foes. A writer in the *New York World* who called to see "Cher Ami" and his companions on their arrival in New York, had a talk with the commander of the pigeon company, Capt. John L. Carney, and thus sets out what he learned:

The honors paid to "Cher Ami" were ordered by Gen. John J. Pershing, speaking for the American Army in France. Back of them is a recommendation on file with the War Department at Washington signed by Gen. E. E. Russell, Chief Signal Officer, A.E.F., that the carrier-pigeon "Cher Ami," Pigeon Company No. 1, A.E.F., be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valorous services far in excess of the call of duty.

"We sent out about nine veteran birds," said Captain Carney, "with Whittlesey's Battalion of the 77th Division late last October. We had learned that it took veteran birds about five days to settle down in a new center and about five days more of practise before they were able to do accurate messenger service—finding their way back from any considerable distance. This 'Cher Ami' bird was always the first to find his way back.

"Whittlesey's Battalion, as all the world knows, was lost. For all the G. H. Q. knew it had been wiped out. November 1 'Cher Ami' came into a coop at Rembrandt. His leg was off, but the message-tube was hanging from the stump. There was a wicked crease across his breast. But he came in. And the Army knew where Whittlesey was and could send the airplanes to him with grub and the relieving troops to get what was left of the battalion out."

Sergeant Kockler, who was in charge of the coop when the stricken rescuer dropt into it, stood by and was running a stubby forefinger over the back of the pigeon's neck as the C. O. talked. He just had to break in.

"Black Jack, he came in—beg pardon, sir, General Pershing—he came on inspection and he asked to see this bird," he said, "and he fooled with his neck just the way I am now. And he says to the captain: 'There isn't anything the United States can do too much for this bird,' he says. 'I want him to go back to Washington the best cared for bird that ever

was. Keep him in your stateroom if it is necessary for his proper care.' That was the orders."

But the only place for a homing-pigeon of "Cher Ami's" fine training is in the home coop. The pigeon pined so in the stateroom that Captain Carney was obliged to put the honor-bird back in the coop and content himself with visits of inspection two or three times a day.

"Cher Ami" is to go to Washington to be attached for life to the office of the Chief of the Signal Corps with unlimited rations and only voluntary duty.

MANY ARE THE FADS IN SONG- INSTRUCTION, BUT ONLY HARD WORK WINS

WARBLE dulcetly would we all, or at least a good many of us would, but to attain that goal show us the royal road. Knowing all these things and being withal wise in their day and generation, singing-masters, ostensible and otherwise, have racked their brains for generations seeking to discover easy and pleasing methods whereby the legions yearning to excel in song may attain that end quickly and with a minimum of hard work. They have brought forth and inflicted upon a credulous following innumerable fads in the way of instruction, each purporting to pave a smooth and easy way to a niche in the hall of singing fame. W. J. Henderson, writing in the *New York Sun*, discusses a number of these peculiar methods of instruction in singing. He begins with nasal resonance, which, he says, is the leader and O. K. when the principle is correctly applied, but when treated as the whole secret of the art "it causes just plain singing through the nose." He enumerates, and dilates illuminatingly upon, other vagaries as follows:

Trumpet or protruding lips, irrespective of the vowel or consonant sung, for the supposed sake of added resonance. Clear pronunciation is thus impossible, a mushy quality comes into the voice, which sounds large in the studio and small in the theater. *Pianissimo* singing is impossible with this mannerism, because the human voice must approach *voix blanche* and be as clear as possible, not breathy and whistly, which this mode of singing would cause.

The fad of the continually lowered soft palate, which causes monotony of color and reedy tone, often becoming disagreeably nasal.

The fad of the raised soft palate, locally accomplished, which causes throat stiffness, tightened fauces, a roar or hollow tone.

The fad of the ultra high larynx, which causes the "chicken" voice. The "necktie" tenor with the tones of the domestic goat is one product.

The fad of abdominal breathing, so called, which destroys the costal or rib support of the breath, causing a breathy and hollow tone without ring, a poor and scooping attack, and often "flat" singing. It is at best a misnomer, originating with one Dr. Mandl, of London, about 1856. It has done more harm to the art of singing than almost anything else. It is not scientific or true. The breathing of the human being is, first, diaphragmatic; secondly, costal, or rib breathing; and thirdly, clavicular, the latter only used in moments of exhaustion.

Try this one, gentle student: Sit on an ordinary piano-stool, bring the heels upward until they rest upon the little platform which is underneath the revolving seat, turn back the tip of the tongue until it rests against the very back, upper teeth, then sing the vowel "E." The heels will take the attention from the throat and the curled-back tongue and the vowel "E" will cause the voice to resound in the head. *Vittoria!*

Another: Hold a card (a clean visiting-card preferred) perpendicularly in front of and touching the lips. Blow upon the card for a few minutes until a whistling sound comes from the card. Fold your pocket-handkerchief as it would be if fresh from the laundry (of course, a clean one preferred), then roll it up, place the roll in the mouth, form the lips about it, then sing "Ah," or as near it as you can! This will shut off mouth resonance and send the voice into the head. If this does not produce the desired effect, unfold the handkerchief, place it around the tip of the tongue, pull out the tongue, and sing "Ah."

Take a deep breath, close the mouth, and sing the word "Come," being sure not to open the mouth. Try this once, singer of sweet songs.

Remember this formula when singing: "The body brain sends a message to the singing brain and the articulator answers it." You can only acquire the real benefit from this from the atmosphere of one studio, at \$3 per.

Take a deep breath, swallow, perceive that the larynx rises, sing without letting the larynx fall. This will give the correct "pinch" of the glottis, and will add several high tones to your range. *Gloria!*

Cause the cheeks to become hollow from without inward, make pouting lips until the lips are protruded as far as possible in trumpet formation, so that there is as much space as possible between the inner surface of the lips and the outer surface of the teeth. The real resonance of the voice lies in these spaces. Sing the vowel "E" and follow with other vowels (and with suicide if the result is not satisfactory).

Get a good feather, a gay one if possible, best of all, one of Miss Farrar's; place the feather upon the floor in front of you, then stand erect, take a deep breath, bend over, and pick up the feather while singing the vowel "Ah." Try the same thing again while singing the vowel "U." Do not be impatient if the result is not immediate. (The exercise is good for you, anyway, and will reduce your stomach without danger of strain.)

Lie crossways upon your bed, not lengthwise! Let your feet hang down on one side and your head hang down from the other side until the body feels well stretched. Stretch out the arms in the form of a cross. Let the mouth open by letting the head fall down instead of lowering the jaw, and sing "Ah." This will send the voice in the head, takes all strain off the throat, widens the chest. You'll feel better when you get up, anyhow.

From here on the discussion assumes the character of a catalog, the different fads being merely named and explained but briefly. Take your choice of any of them or a combination of several. As is suggested in connection with some of the more startling ones, the result of their employment may not improve your singing, but will possibly develop other admirable qualities of body or mind. Here they are:

The fad that technical practise, such as the singing of scales and *arpeggios*, single

sustained notes, *staccato* and *legato* passages, various intervals, etc., are not necessary, but that the singer should go at once to the singing of songs and arias.

The fad that a soprano should never sing a good, healthy, strong low tone.

The fad of the raised upper lip and wrinkled nose, which make the singer look like a jack-rabbit, with a tone just as foolish and insincere as his face.

The fad of the bowed head or "goose-neck," which is supposed to "turn the voice over" into the head. Singers who have been taught this are expected to make a gooseneck by stretching the head upward and then bowing it when taking a high note. Great scheme if it would only work!

The fad of "placing" the voice in any one spot of the singer's anatomy, acoustically, physically, and in every other way impossible.

The fad of separate muscle control, which is pretty nearly the worst of all. This concerns a method taught here some years ago, and perhaps even yet, in which the poor singer was supposed to move, stiffen, agitate, control, tighten, or loosen certain muscles in the neck outside and inside the throat.

The similar "local-effort" schools of the day, which "control" various organs locally and separately. This is ridiculous.

The fad of a certain kind of bronchial coughing, which is indulged in at the beginning of the lesson, so as "to clear the pipes" and make the voice clear by removing all the excess mucus.

The fad of standing near, very near to the piano (it must be a grand), taking a deep breath by protruding the abdomen as much as possible, until it touches the side of the piano, then singing an exercise without letting the abdomen sink inward away from the piano. In other words, to push against the piano while singing. This makes fine piano-movers, but doubtful singers.

The fad of "vomiting" tones into a big brass urn placed in the middle of the studio, so that the tones would come "from deep down on the breath."

The fad of counting one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, followed by the singing of "Ah," ruinous of attack, as the tone should be begun immediately after inhaling.

The fad of the delayed or slow attack in order to avoid the stroke of the glottis, whereas what the teacher is trying to avoid is the stroke from the chest which causes a violent explosion in the larynx and is very injurious to the voice, or the "pinched" glottis, which can be cured only by correct breathing and support, not by a scooping attack.

The fad of producing high tones with the aspirate "H," which causes escaping air before the tone and is ruinous to the vocal cords, and distressing to the listener.

The fad of curling up the tip of the tongue back of the upper front teeth so as to "focus" the tone.

The fad of the grinning smile which invariably tightens the throat and gives the singer again a silly, constrained expression.

The fad of lying upon the floor with heavy, large books upon the chest, which books are to be raised by the pupil on inhaling so as to strengthen the chest. A fine exercise for fat prima donnas!

The fad of practising while standing in a patent machine which is equipped with "arms and hands." These rest on parts of the singer's anatomy and are furnished with electric attachments which cause a bell to ring if a false movement is made in



Photographs of varnished and unvarnished surfaces under direct flame test. Unvarnished wood much more inflammable, deeply charred, while the varnished surface was only charred. Exposure to heat 30 seconds.

Photographs showing result of direct flame test on painted and unpainted shingle roof. The use of a good linseed oil-mineral pigment paint will make lumber resistant to flame and to the action of hot cinders. Such paints are not "fire proof"—but they are "fire-retardant."

Roofing a house with Money

METAL roofs stay tight only as they are kept tight. They are kept tight by surface protection.* You seldom see your roof—yet, up there in the air, open to all weather, it expands in the heat and contracts in the cold and turns its face full to the driving elements. Rust cannot eat into the surface of a metal roof if it is kept properly painted.

And it's quite the same with shingle roofs, only decay is their danger. All they need is surface protection.

Considering what surfaces have to stand, is it any wonder that practically everything either rusts, rots, wears or crumbles, when the surface lies open to attack?

With surfaces as unlike—as those of your tin

roof and your front door—of your piece of machinery and your stucco house—the point of attack in every case is the surface. No enemy can get inside except by one course—through the surface. Stop rust, decay, and wear and tear at the surface, and they are powerless.

As a roof is really money, so is all property. The reasonableness of surface protection in order to save money is easily appreciated. If you so neglect property that you have to renew it, you are literally paying twice for the same thing.

"Save the surface and you save all."

¶ We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some startling new things about preventing loss through surface protection. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address Educational Committee, Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Educational Committee representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Industries, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purpose of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL" - Paint & Varnish

WOOD SURFACES	PLASTER SURFACES	CONCRETE SURFACES	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES	METAL SURFACES	BRICK SURFACES
------------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

One Food Cost That Stays Down

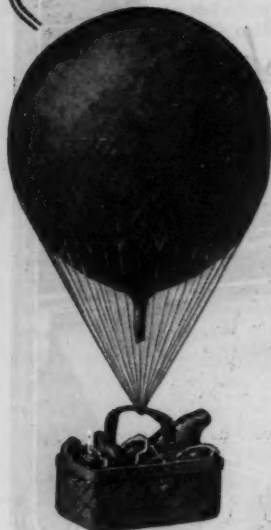
Still 5 Cents Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats—the food of foods—costs you five cents per 1000 calories—the energy measure of food value.

That is one-tenth what meat costs—one-tenth what fish costs—on the average.

Some common foods, on this calory basis, cost from 15 to 20 times oats.

Make Quaker Oats your breakfast. Use this low cost to average up your food cost.



Meats Average 50c
Per 1000 Calories

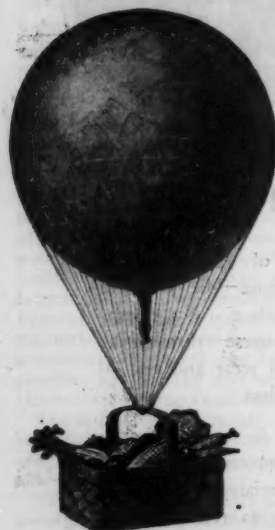


Two Dishes—One Cent

Two big dishes of Quaker Oats for one cent. Why, a bite of meat costs that.

Then think what a food this is. The oat is the greatest food that grows. It is almost the ideal food—nearly a complete food.

In the needed food elements, including minerals, it shows almost perfect balance.



Vegetables Average 50c
Per 1000 Calories

Cost Per 1000 Calories

Based on Prices at This Writing

Quaker Oats	5c
Round Steak	41c
Veal Cutlets	57c
Average Fish	60c
In Squash	75c

Costly foods should not be eliminated. Meats and vegetables are necessary.

But remember that Quaker Oats costs one-tenth as much. It's a wonderful food and delicious.

Make it the basis of one meal a day.

Quaker Oats

With That Luscious Flavor

Prices Reduced to 12c and 30c a Package

Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

(3089)

the breathing muscles or the throat. When the singer appears in public critics do the bell-ringing the next day.

The fad of practising the most fully "closed" U, for three or four years, without singing any other vowel, until the voice is "entirely placed up"! Result, all words sound lugubrious.

The fad of singing "Zim, Zam, Zum," until the resonance is complete!

The fad of raising the palate as high as possible, pushing down the larynx as low as possible, forcing out the upper abdomen, and placing the voice against the spine. How is it done? That is the teacher's secret and costs money.

The fad of raising the chest as high as possible, never allowing it to fall either for inhaling or exhaling.

The fad of letting the whole "box of the chest" collapse and relax, so as to free the throat from tension!

The fad of making the "foolish face" to get relaxation! After this the pupil is to put his hands behind him, bend slightly forward, and chase an imaginary dove around the studio. Why a dove?

In his concluding paragraphs, the writer intimates what is really necessary in order to learn to sing. And it turns out to be nothing but a variant, appropriate to the circumstances, of what a father would style "elbow grease" in instructing his young son as to the prime essential in putting a razor-edge on an ax by means of a grindstone, the father holding the ax and the son furnishing the motive power. It appears that there is no short cut or easy method in learning to sing. Pupils, however, are continually and anxiously in search of just those things. And this fact is what gives rise to the multiplicity of fads. For it is said:

A teacher who has no magic short cut to offer, who possesses no fad, who asks his pupils to learn breath-support, the art of spinning the tone, perfect purity of vowel sounds—the root of a beautiful tone—and who requires the young aspirant to face the ordeal of years of honest work, with no prospect of suddenly leaping the fence and landing in the middle of the field of glory, will have to be contented with a modest number of disciples and a more modest income tax.

Yet go as far back as you will in the history of vocal art and you will find always evidence to convince you that the old skill of Italy was slowly developed from the third century to the fifteenth along perfectly normal lines. The foundation of the method was discovered after the opening of schools of chant in 314 A.D. by order of Pope Julian. These schools aimed only at systematizing the style of singing the chant in the various churches.

But as soon as analysis was applied to the manner of singing the long-sustained phrases of the early chant it was discovered that a physical equipment was essential. That physical equipment was breath-support, and thus the first elements of the Italian mastery of vocal technique were the control of the breath and the smooth emission known as *legato*.

Upon these rest the law and the prophets. The proof of the matter can be tested at any song recital. Upon the public stage the bed, the patented machine, and the broomstick can not accompany the singer. Only singing is left to him, and if he has no breath-support and no *legato* he may as well return to his broomstick and use it on the teacher.

MAN-EATING MEN HAVE NOT YET ALL BEEN EXTERMINATED

IF a wild animal is a man-eater, we quite naturally regard him with added interest. The most thrilling tiger stories from India are those dealing with the ferocious beasts that lurk about the haunts of men and ever and anon drag off and devour some unfortunate native. But when it comes to stories furnishing the most pronounced thrills, none surpasses the tales of man-eating men. There is something horribly fascinating in the idea of humans actually killing and eating their fellows. During the last four or five years we have been fed up on so many horrible tales of atrocities perpetrated by the "cultured" Huns in the big war that we had practically forgotten that there still are cannibals on earth. But apparently they continue to exist in remote places, particularly on some of the South Sea Islands. Thus a few days ago the newspapers carried a news item to the effect that a naval force had had to be sent to Malekula Island, of the New Hebrides group, to quell attacks of man-eaters upon white planters. These Malekula Islanders, it appears, are an all-around bad bunch, according to information furnished by the National Geographical Society (Washington, D. C.), for we read thus of their interesting little ways:

Of all the peoples of the vast South Pacific expanse where the white man's influence has been felt at all the Malekula Islanders perhaps are the most murderous, treacherous, and savage. Not many years ago ethnologists who saw some egg-shaped skulls brought from the island held high hopes that there, at last, might be found the missing link which marked the evolutionary step from monkey to man.

Investigation soon disproved any such theory. For the cone-shaped heads of many Malekula Islanders is a deformity deliberately produced by wrapping cord about the heads of babies. If the child survives the treatment its egg-shaped head, point upward, is a Malekulan distinction akin to the tiny foot of a Chinese woman.

Another custom of Malekula seems equally harrowing. If a woman discloses a gap in the rows of her gleaming white teeth it means that she is married and that the older women have performed this operation in something of the playful spirit in which rice-throwing sometimes is indulged in at an American ceremony. The male Malekulan is a crack marksman with the bow and poisoned arrow, and as inveterate a clubman as a wealthy American bachelor. In many islands of the New Hebrides each village has its clubhouse, and upon his standing among his club fellows depends his rank in the community. Moreover, there is a combination community forum, public dance hall, and children's playground under the banyan-tree of nearly every native village.

There are many differences between the Malekulan and the natives of other islands, the most of them are obviously Malanesian, from their thick, woolly hair, coal black skin, flat noses, and heavy lips. The Malekulans are accorded the



Medium Jar of Barrington Hall Soluble Coffee equal to a pound of Baker-ized Barrington Hall Coffee.

"Good-bye, Old Coffee Pot!"

Put away your coffee pot and make coffee the new and easier way with Barrington Hall Soluble Coffee. Just add water and serve. It dissolves instantly.

If you have not yet tried Barrington Hall Soluble Coffee, tear out the coupon below and send it to us with your grocer's name and 30c. By return mail we will send you a standard tin (25 cup size).

Barrington Hall Soluble Coffee is Baker-ized Barrington Hall Coffee concentrated to a crystallized powder. You will be delighted with its smooth, delicious flavor.

It is packed in medium 45c vacuum-sealed glass jars as well as in standard 30c tins and costs no more per cup than any other good coffee. The coupon below with 30c brings the standard tin.

BAKER IMPORTING COMPANY

244 North Second Street
MINNEAPOLIS

124 Hudson Street
NEW YORK

Barrington Hall SOLUBLE Coffee



CUT HERE

TEAR OUT AND MAIL TODAY

Enclosed find 30c for which please send one 25 cup standard tin of Barrington Hall Soluble Coffee to:

Name: _____
Address: _____
Grocer's Name: _____
Grocer's Address: _____

LINCOLN ELECTRIC MOTORS

**Lincoln Motors are Used
by Many Manufacturers
of Following Machines:**

Pumps and Compressors
Elevators and Hoists
Machine Tools
Punches and Shears
Presses
Cranes
Fans and Blowers
Crushers and Pulverizers
Bakers' Machinery
Woodworking Machinery
Ice Machinery
Conveyors
Paper Machinery
Brick and Clay Machinery
Foundry Machinery
Textile Machinery

Buy The Power With The Machine

When a new machine comes into your factory why not have it come complete with a Lincoln Motor attached—ready to go the minute the power wires are connected?

Then you are sure of having just the right amount and right kind of power. Lincoln has a special engineering department which does nothing but help machinery manufacturers in fitting the correct size and type of motors to their machines.

You will have the power only when you need it and you will save the power when that particular machine is not running, for it is independent of every other machine in the shop.

Every ounce of power from the motor will go to the useful work of driving the machine, for the two are direct connected with no chance for power loss between them.

Buy the power with the machine.

"Link Up With Lincoln"

The Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, O.

New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse

Cincinnati
Chicago
Detroit

Columbus
Baltimore
Pittsburgh

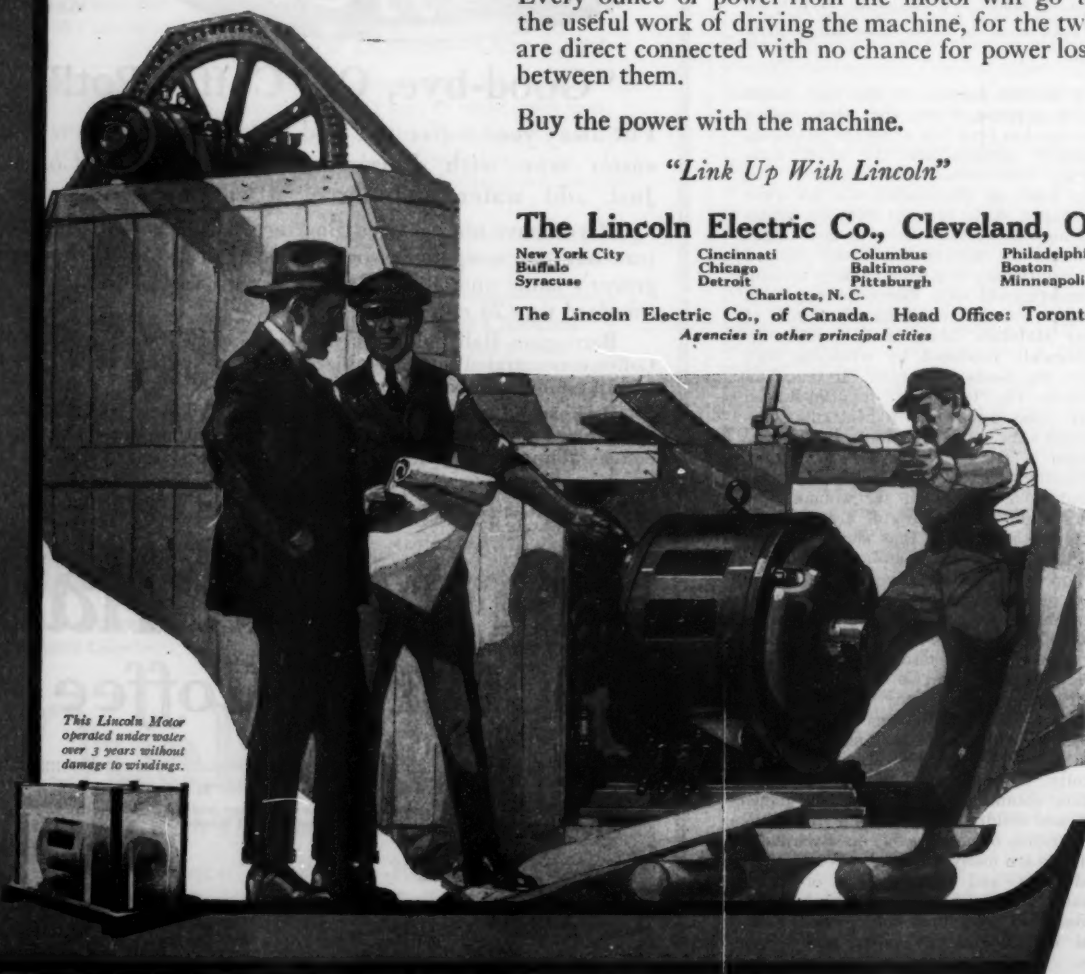
Philadelphia
Boston
Minneapolis

Charlotte, N. C.

The Lincoln Electric Co., of Canada. Head Office: Toronto

Agencies in other principal cities

*This Lincoln Motor
operated under water
over 3 years without
damage to windings.*



palm for ferocity and cruelty by many travelers, tho they are not unique among the Hebrides natives in these respects. On some islands the women expect to be buried alive with their husbands' bodies. A redeeming feature of the Malekulans is their scrupulous honesty. A traveler's life may not be worth much if he irritates a native, but his property is absolutely safe. Another Malekula distinction inheres in the wooden ancestor images found there. These effigies display a resemblance to human beings and attest a latent artistic taste in their crude coloring. Trouble in the New Hebrides is nothing new. In 1904 an Anglo-French expedition was needed to check a native uprising, and nearly two decades earlier the French intervened to suppress a vigorous outbreak. The New Hebrides were discovered by a Portuguese sailor early in the seventeenth century, explored somewhat and named by Captain Cook a century and a half later, and were declared neutral by France and Great Britain in 1878. Later agreements provided joint control and administration. The New Hebrides lie about 1,600 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia. Malekula is one of the larger islands of the group. The largest is Merena. The seat of government is on the Sandwich Island.

A GREAT LAKES STEAMER THAT GOT INTO REGULAR OCEAN WAR

THE *Lake Ontario*, built on the Great Lakes, began her career by forcing her way to the ocean through ice in the St. Lawrence River so thick that Canadian ice-crushers gave it up. Having got her hand in, so to speak, she became one of the mine-carriers operated by the naval overseas service. In this work she dodged torpedoes and floating mines, was followed one thousand miles by a German submarine, drove off another sub with five well-placed shots, was used as live bait in a convoy to trap a submarine, weathered an eighty-five-mile gale while steaming four miles an hour astern with her engines turning 100 revolutions per minute on the "go ahead," and through it all never had an accident.

These are some of the high lights in her very interesting story, which is told by her commanding officer, Lieut.-Com. E. Gordon Rattray, U.S.N.R.F., in the *Chicago Tribune*. According to Commander Rattray:

The *Lake Ontario* was launched November 20, 1917, at Manitowoc, Wis. Five days later we left Manitowoc for New York City.

While in Montreal, on the way to New York, we received orders to proceed with seven other ships through the ice to Quebec before we were all frozen in, as was the last fleet out. It was then from seven to ten degrees below zero, with the rivers and small lakes covered with ice.

The huge Government ice-crusher, *Lady Gray*, met us to break a way through the ice as far as Quebec where we would receive the assistance of another large Canadian Government ice-crusher, *Bell View*. The two were then to break the fleet out through to clear water. The *Lake Ontario* was last to leave Two Rivers and first to arrive at Quebec, smashing her way

through seven feet of ice at Victoria bridge. The fleet stopt all night at Quebec. The next morning at seven o'clock we started out through very heavy ice. After proceeding for five hours through ice that measured up to twenty feet, the Canadian ice-crushers turned back with six of the other ships.

The *Lake Ontario* continued bucking the ice, with the *War Fox* following. This is where the battle commenced. All the buoys were gone for 157 miles in this river, carried out by the heavy ice, in tides that ran as high as seven knots per hour in places.

This battle with ice lasted three days and nights with a temperature of 15 degrees below zero. At times ice started to come over the top of the ship and her sides and frames were springing in and out with the pressure and grinding of ice, which had reached a thickness of thirty feet. By the twisting of the tides and by filling the cargo hold aft with water and laying her down on her side, we managed to reach open water after three days and nights of continuous work. The ice extended for 510 miles, from Montreal out into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The balance of the fleet was frozen in at Quebec, the steamship *Angeline* going down. We lost track of the *War Fox* off Father's Point in the ice that night. She kept coming, however, as she was a game little "laker." We both dropt anchor at Port Hawkesbury, Gut of Canso, Nova Scotia. We started out together again, but the *Lake Ontario* being faster, we arrived in New York first.

After being fitted for naval operations as a mine-carrier with depth charges, and guns mounted fore and aft, we made the trip from New York to Norfolk, Virginia, thence to Tampico, Mexico. We fueled up two war-ships while there and proceeded back to Key West, where we finished discharging our cargo at the naval station.

While in convoy bound from Norfolk to Lochlash, Scotland, we passed over a nest of eight mines which had been laid for us the night previous by a submarine. These were picked up the next day by English trawlers and mine-sweepers. After leaving Kyle we returned to Glasgow for fuel and provisions. On our way from Glasgow to Hampton Roads we passed over the United States steamship *Lake Moor's* wreck.

After receiving numerous wireless messages from ships being attacked by German submarines, we arrived in Hampton Roads none the worse for our trip. It was always every ship for herself after passing the north coast of Ireland, where submarines and mines were very plentiful indeed. To find our way back to our home port, we changed our course as high as three thousand times.

On June 26, the *Lake Ontario* had her first battle with a submarine, and acquitted herself as became an American from the Middle West, as her present commander tells:

Lieut.-Com. John J. Coholan, U.S. N.R.F., was our captain. We were eastward-bound in convoy with twelve other ships with the United States steamship *Rochester* as ocean escort. Our position in convoy was first column, second line ship. The British ship *Atlantian*, 15,000 tons, occupied the same position on the starboard side of the convoy. The submarine attacked the *Atlantian* at 9:20 p.m., June 25, firing two torpedoes. The first struck her near her bow and the second in the engine-room, disabling her entirely.

The executive officer on the United States steamship *Lake Ontario*, who was standing watch on the port side, saw the attack through the pilot-house doors and, running across the bridge, rang the general alarm and warned the convoy with the siren. The *Atlantian* commenced to sink. Her crew kept firing at the submarine until she went down at 10 p.m., broad daylight.

After taking to the life-boats the crew were attacked by the submarine and all were killed. We saw five distinct flashes from the submarine's guns while shooting at the life-boats, and when the British destroyers who had been sent on S. O. S. returned to convoy the following morning they brought no members of the crew back. S. O. S. signals were sent to the British destroyers for assistance. One arrived at three o'clock the following morning. In the meantime the U-boat submerged and followed the convoy. It came to the surface of the water again directly abeam on the port side of the *Lake Ontario*, four and a half miles away.

The executive officer had that side of the bridge, being the outboard side. He saw the submarine running at full speed on top of the water with the evident intention of getting by in the dark and making all the time possible so as to attack the United States steamship *Rochester*. The *Lake Ontario* again warned the convoy, signaling by siren and blinker. The general alarm brought the crew to the guns in seven seconds. Guns were trained on the submarine, range given, and orders to fire. Five steady shots were handed to the submarine, which was sufficient. He disappeared immediately after the last shot.

On August 24, while in convoy from Hampton Roads, via Sydney, to Scotland, a submarine came up in the center of a convoy of twenty-eight ships off Rathlin Island at 11:30 a.m., scattering the ships with torpedoes, one torpedo coming toward us on our starboard side. This turned out to be a very busy hour, as the submarine was persistent. The *Lake Ontario* was the leading ship on the port side, first column, first line, with the United States steamship *Lake Champlain* following her. Signals were coming fast from the British cruiser and they were being obeyed by all ships as fast as they came. This British captain twisted and turned, narrowed and spread out that convoy in the best formation one could wish to see, changing from full speed to slow, and from north to south, and every other point of the compass, so that the submarine could not get a bearing on any one ship. Every time he fired a torpedo it missed, but it opened a lake in the center of the convoy.

The British captain, seeing that, ordered the *Lake Ontario* to go back in the center of the convoy with the submarine. The *Lake Ontario* turned around and proceeded at full speed and in passing the *Lake Champlain* was hailed by the captain of the latter as to whom he was to follow. *Lake Ontario* replied, "Follow me," which he did. On arriving within half a mile of where the submarine was, the British destroyers to starboard of the convoy commenced firing depth charges at the submarine.

While maneuvering around here the submarine did not come up again.

On leaving Norfolk with the next convoy we dodged one more mine. While leaving Lamlash in convoy, September 20, a torpedo was fired from the port beam by a German submarine in our direction. We zigzagged, and as we knew the direction

from whence it was coming, southwest, we dodged it easily.

At 5 p.m. off Innistrathull, on the same day, we nearly ran into a large German mine. Lookout B. F. Marlow, forward, reported an object "half point on port bow in the waves." We were jiggling at the time. The *Lake Ontario* steadied down to see what the object might be. The other ships were jiggling, but the *Lake Ontario* kept its course, as the object was not in view any more.

All at once a mine showed up 200 feet ahead and close to us. The rudder was put hard to right, the siren warned the convoy, and also warned the United States steamship *Lake Tahoe*, which was following nearly in our wake and a little to port of us, to hard left with its rudder, while we went hard to right. We dodged the mine by fifty feet. A sharp lookout was kept for cables and chains across our bow. The United States steamship *Lake Tahoe* fired at the mine with rifles, but could not blow it up. The *Lake Ontario* signaled the bearing of the mine to an English Q-boat and the escort yacht *Alert*.

While crossing the Atlantic one big German submarine followed us over 1,000 miles. At 11:15 one night we figured he was sixty miles astern of us and right on our track. We were making eight knots but we saw nothing of it, however. On another occasion there were three submarines close to, and at one time all around us. On still another occasion two submarines were off our starboard bow between Ailsa Craig and Lamlash, on a dark night. We jiggled at emergency speed through the mine-fields and got away in good shape. We were afraid to fire, not being sure they were German submarines.

THE INFLUENZA PLAGUE SPREAD TERROR AND DEATH IN THE SOUTH SEAS

THE germ of Spanish influenza seems to have proved most deadly in those remote corners of the world where epidemics of throat and lung diseases were practically unknown. In the South Sea Islands of Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, and Tahiti, both natives and whites died like flies. Grown men were the easiest victims, while children were almost immune. Mr. Aliak Rea, a representative of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, of Sydney, Australia, writes from Rewa, Fiji, to his mother in Sydney of the strange and terrifying effect of the epidemic in Rewa. The letter recently appeared in the *New York Times*, from which we quote:

For a full week I was the only person moving about in this particular district. Not another soul was to be seen. Everything was still and quiet. Cattle were unattended and helped themselves to growing crops of rice and sugar-cane. Bananas ripened on the trees and afterward turned to vinegar on the ground. In the early hours of the evening, when the Indian coolies invariably contrive to make a blatant noise, it seemed hard to believe that one was actually on a plantation, so profound was the silence.

Soon, however, there was any amount of noise all night long—the hacking cough of the unfortunates who had developed pneumonia as a complication. Then deaths occurred so quickly that it

was only with the greatest difficulty that sepulture could be given to the remains.

In the pretty little nook at Wai Ha, where Europeans are usually buried on the Rewa River, and where a funeral takes place about once in two years, there are over a dozen new mounds. These are the graves of some of our white population—heroes who gave their lives in the service of humanity as surely as any soldier had done in the war. It is to the everlasting credit of the whites that no one shirked. So serious was the position among the Indians and Fijians that the mortality would have been appalling but for the way the Europeans worked.

Practically every white man was down sick at the end of the second week's work. As there was only one doctor, all the whites had to be carried to one center, where a temporary hospital was arranged.

The epidemic, strangely enough, seemed to hit hard among carpenters, and there was only one man left who could make a coffin. As it was not certain how long this man would last, he made full use of his time getting coffins ready for what were considered the most dangerous cases. Some of these cases pulled through, and I heard one man grumbling about having to pay for a coffin that he never used. Our esteemed parson had a coffin made for himself, but he is walking about again!

In what was German Samoa, according to reports from Sydney, there are more than a thousand children who were orphaned by the influenza. It is probable that Samoa will ask the New Zealand Government to undertake the care of these children. As to the suffering in this and the neighboring districts, we read:

According to Col. Robert Logan, the New Zealand Administrator of German Samoa, there were eight thousand deaths from the disease in the former colony, two-thirds of these being men. Colonel Logan is also authority for the statement that these natives deeply resent the fact that the steamer *Talune* was sent to Samoa from Auckland last November with a clean bill of health, whereas there was influenza aboard, and that the epidemic was thereby introduced into the Islands of Savaii and Upolu.

Describing the ravages of the disease, the correspondent at Apia of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* said:

"As at one time 80 or 90 per cent. of the people were lying helpless, many died from starvation who might probably have recovered, for even when rice, milk, and other items were sent out and delivered, the survivors were too weak to prepare and apportion the food. One day the burials in Apia numbered seventy-one, and probably out of this small town and its environs nearly seven hundred were buried.

"The New Zealand troopers with their motor-trucks did wonderful service day after day gathering up the dead, who were simply lifted out of their houses as they lay on their sleeping-mats. The mats were wrapt around them, and they were deposited in one great pit at Vaimea after it was found impossible to get laborers to dig individual graves. There were no mourners, there was no ceremony. As fast as the different motor-trucks came the bodies were placed in the pit by heroic workers, who were many of them quite unfit and who had constantly to quit as they themselves became infected.

"Most of the great chiefs of Samoa are buried, as well as most of the mission

teachers, and 56 per cent. of the government officials. Of those who passed away probably 66 per cent. were adult males. A good many women also went, and some children, altho the latter were largely immune. The natives justly draw comparisons with the comfortable state of affairs at Pago Pago (our American naval station in Samoa), where sensible quarantine regulations kept the port clean."

After weeks of immunity, and after what was believed to be effective port quarantining, Spanish influenza, or some disease analogous to it, appeared in Australia early in the year, and by the middle of February the states of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia were affected. But the disease did not gain much of a foothold except in Melbourne. Up to March 1 the number of cases totaled about eight thousand, and the number of deaths about five hundred.

In New Zealand, where during a few weeks late in 1918 Spanish influenza caused almost six thousand deaths, a Pneumonic Influenza Epidemic Commission began taking evidence late in February. At the opening session of this body at Auckland the chairman, Sir John Deniston, said the epidemic was "one of the gravest calamities which ever befell the people of the Dominion."

Fearing that if the Spanish influenza epidemic gained a foothold in the former Bismarck Archipelago or on the mainland of New Guinea it would decimate or even exterminate the native population, the Australian military authorities at Rabaul, the capital of former German New Guinea, took extensive steps late in January and in February to prevent such a visitation. By early in February between six thousand and seven thousand blacks in Rabaul and its vicinity had been inoculated against influenza, and arrangements were being made to send a steamer through the many islands near New Guinea with doctors and vaccine.

The natives, on the whole, took kindly to the treatment, but a few of the wilder ones protested. In the case of these "bush" Kanakas, fear of witchcraft or other imaginary evil designs upon them were allayed by their being told that if a tamarang or devil entered their bodies it would make them very sick and kill them; but the vaccine was another kind of devil altogether, which would fight the first kind and kill him.

From India comes this report of havoc, forwarded by the Associated Press:

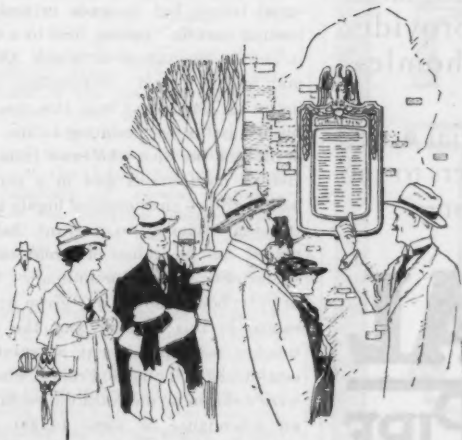
Almost 5,000,000 persons have died in British India from Spanish influenza, and fully a million others are believed to have died in the native states from the same cause, according to a report of the Indian Government made public here. The area affected contained a population of 238,026,240, and the number of deaths was 4,899,725, or 20.6 deaths per 1,000.

In a few months, it is observed, influenza claimed half as many victims as did the dreaded plague in a period of twenty years.

The influenza, which made its appearance in India early last autumn, was particularly fatal in the central, northern, and western portions, while in Burma it was not so severe. No part of the Punjab escaped.

The hospitals were so choked it was impossible quickly to remove the dead to make room for the dying. Streets and lanes of the cities were littered with dead and dying people, and the postal

An IMPERISHABLE MEMORIAL in BRONZE



THIS Bronze Memorial Tablet with its victorious American Eagle is an appropriate commemoration of the men who served in the World War. In spite of weather, fire and the passing of years, this memorial will endure for centuries—for it is made of solid Bronze—the imperishable metal. Fashioned in one piece, it is indestructible—an enduring creation in bronze art, designed and executed with the imaginative conception and loving care which are the sculptor's tradition.

This Tablet, known as The Heroic, is typical of the memorials prepared by this organization. For more than a quarter century we have handled large contracts for ornamental iron and bronze work. In the preparation of bronze war memorials we see our crowning opportunity for artistic service.

Bronze war memorials of any design or size may be entrusted to us with the assurance that they will be permanently and artistically made and that they will be ready upon the date set for unveiling. Many designs prepared for churches, schools, fraternal and industrial organizations and municipalities are available or we will specially design bronze tablets, bronze statues mounted on granite shafts, or any other form of memorial desired.

AN INVITATION TO YOU

We invite you to send for the art brochure, "Bronze—The Imperishable Memorial." You need only write us and it will be mailed at once without charge.

THE FLOUR CITY ORNAMENTAL IRON COMPANY
DEPARTMENT L MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA



Making the Desert Bloom

High above the arid waste lands of the world nature provides eternal glaciers and fathomless lakes.

In diverting these potential water supplies and power makers to the gentler uses of civilization—

CONTINENTAL

WOOD STAVE PIPE



is peculiarly suitable and efficient. Continental is received with marked favor by engineers everywhere because of its wide range of adaptability, ease of delivery, distribution and installation, flexibility, low frictional resistance to flow and low cost. Many of the largest Irrigation Projects, Power Companies, and Municipalities are served by this pipe—it is giving service in all parts of the world.

Our service department is maintained for your convenience. Write, or have your engineer send for informational booklet.

CONTINENTAL PIPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

General Office: Dept. A, Seattle, Washington

Eastern Office: 3904A Woolworth Bldg., New York City

Successors to

Pacific Coast Pipe Co., Seattle
Washington Pipe & Foundry Co., Tacoma

Portland Wood Pipe Co., Portland
National Tank & Pipe Co. (Pipe Dept. only), Portland

and telegraph services were completely demoralized.

Burning ghats and burial-grounds were literally piled with corpses, while an even greater number awaited removal from houses and hospitals. The depleted medical service, itself sorely stricken by the epidemic, was incapable of dealing with more than a minute fraction of the sickness requiring attention.

HOW UNCLE SAM ESTABLISHED A GREAT MILITARY UNIVERSITY IN FRANCE

ABOUT the first thing the Americans discovered after they decided to take a hand in the recent well-known fight for democracy was the abysmal ignorance of the men expected to do the fighting as to everything pertaining to the science and art of that gentle line of activity. The "piping times of peace," which had prevailed in this country without interruption since the Civil War—beyond the slight display of irritation between America and Spain in 1898—had not been conducive to the development of warriors able to jump in and "carry on" right off the reel in the manner affected by the Huns, for instance, after forty or more years of constant practise and preparation. The way America whipt her fighting men into shape in a few short months so they were able not only to meet the enemy on equal terms, but to wade in and play a leading part in "licking him to a frazzle" is one of the things of which Americans may well be proud. Particularly interesting in an account of how this was accomplished is the part relating to the training of officers, the men who came from various civilian occupations and in a short time had to absorb an amount of highly technical training sufficient to warrant their being placed in positions of tremendous responsibility. The preliminary training, as everybody knows, was given at various camps in this country, but the finishing touches were put on at a training area established at Langres, France, where there were a dozen or more training-schools with an attendance of some 14,000 student-officers. Maj. E. Alexander Powell, in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York), gives a description of this military university, regarding which, he explains, nothing has heretofore been written owing to censorship regulations. Major Powell says:

When General Pershing landed in France, in the early summer of 1917, one of the most important and pressing problems which confronted him was the immediate organization of a system of higher education for officers in various branches of the staff and line. The training which the officers commissioned from civil life had received at Plattsburg and similar camps was admirable as far as it went, but it was, from lack of time, of the most elementary character. Moreover, it had been conducted, through force of circumstances, along essentially American lines. The Commander-in-Chief quickly realized that, as we were to fight

shoulder to shoulder with the French, British, and Italians, our officers must be trained in the methods of our allies. And, tho it was essentially a war of specialists, few if any of our officers had had the time or the opportunity to specialize. What, for example, did we know of chemical warfare, of sapping and mining, of flash and sound ranging, of liaison and intelligence work, of camouflage, tanks, balloons, grenades, search-lights, pigeons, thirty-seven-millimeter guns, anti-aircraft artillery, automatic rifles, of transportation by road and rail under European conditions, and, most important of all, of the innumerable phases of staff work as developed by the great conflict?

It was imperative that a school of instruction be established at once, and when the plans had been formulated the American High Command selected Langres as the seat of this school, a town perched on a rocky promontory 1,550 feet high and located about eighty miles south of Verdun. It is a picturesque place, and historic, having been held in turn by Gauls, Romans, Vandals, and the original Huns. It was a sleepy town, far from the beaten paths of travel, until the Americans invaded it to start their training-schools. What happened to Langres then is thus set forth:

Almost overnight Langres was transformed from the sleepiest of French provincial towns into a bustling American city. Its cobble-paved streets and narrow sidewalks became thronged with thousands of alert young officers whose collars bore the insignia of every branch of the American Army. The clumsy two-wheeled carts of the peasants, drawn by shaggy ponies, were crowded from the roads by staff cars and trucks and ambulances and motor-cycles painted in the olive drab of the Expeditionary Forces. Endless caravans of hooded camions, successors of the old-time prairie-schooner, rumbled down the highways leading toward the Rhine. A detachment from the Sanitary Corps cleaned up the town as in all its history it had never been cleaned before, renovating its sanitation and purifying its water system. Langres did not have a speaking acquaintance with the telephone, but the Signal Corps installed an up-to-the-minute system, and from America came girls in trim blue uniforms to operate the switchboards. American bands gave daily concerts in the local parks and soon the townspeople were whistling "When You Come Back" and "K-K-Katie" and "The Long, Long Trail." The Red Cross took over the only motion-picture house in the town and modernized it, and introduced to Langres Charlie Chaplin and Fatty Arbuckle and Douglas Fairbanks and all the other heroes of the screen. If the war had lasted a year or two longer Langres would have become as American as Schenectady or Montclair.

The personalities of the officers in the training-school were as diverse as could well be imagined, but all were thorough Americans, of the vigorous, adventurous type. One had been diamond-mining on the Kongo in Africa, when he learned his country was at war. It took him four months to reach the United States to offer his services to the Government.

MOSSBERG

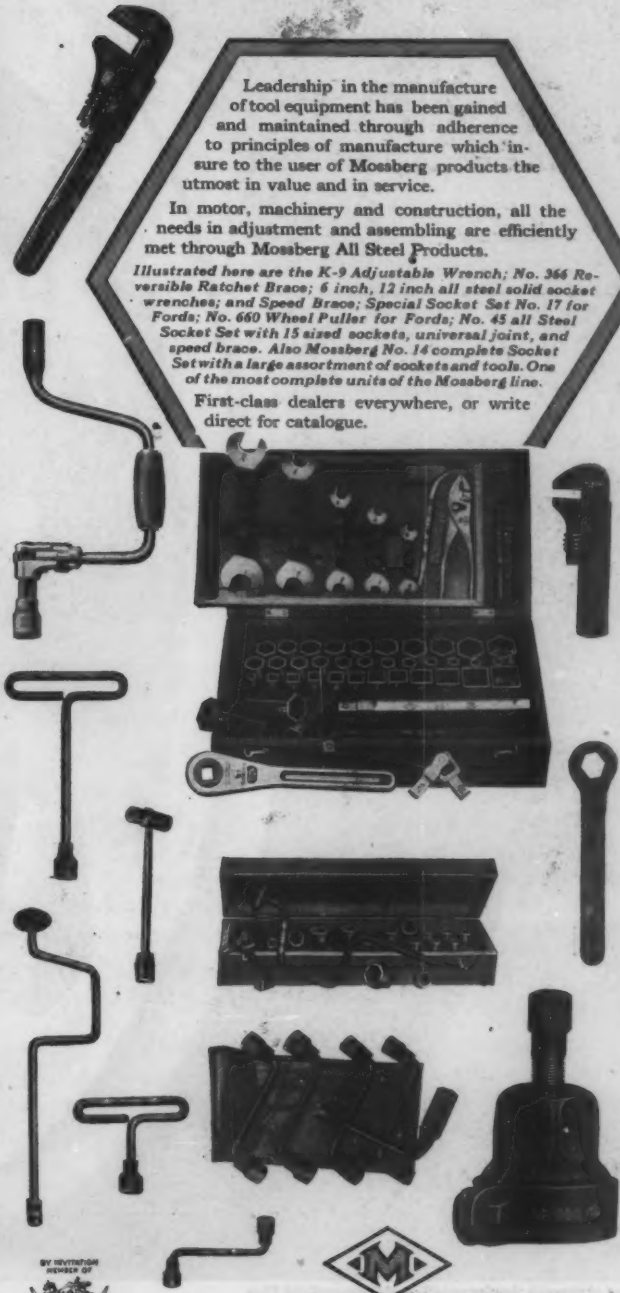
ALL STEEL WRENCHES AND TOOLS

Leadership in the manufacture of tool equipment has been gained and maintained through adherence to principles of manufacture which insure to the user of Mossberg products the utmost in value and in service.

In motor, machinery and construction, all the needs in adjustment and assembling are efficiently met through Mossberg All Steel Products.

Illustrated here are the K-9 Adjustable Wrench; No. 366 Reversible Ratchet Brace; 6 inch, 12 inch all steel solid socket wrenches; and Speed Brace; Special Socket Set No. 17 for Fords; No. 660 Wheel Puller for Fords; No. 45 all Steel Socket Set with 15 sized sockets, universal joint, and speed brace. Also Mossberg No. 14 complete Socket Set with a large assortment of sockets and tools. One of the most complete units of the Mossberg line.

First-class dealers everywhere, or write direct for catalogue.



FRANK MOSSBERG CO.

WRENCHSMITHS FOR 20 YEARS

ATTLEBORO, MASS. U.S.A.



Un-retouched photograph showing condition of Goodyear Solid Tires after running 50,000 miles on a motor truck owned by the Brooklyn Branch of John Wood Manufacturing Company, Conshohocken, Pa. Five such tires on this truck look fit to travel 25,000 miles further.

Copyright 1919, by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co

GOODYEAR
AKRON

50,000 Miles—Still Going Strong

"FIVE Goodyear Solid Tires, which have passed the 50,000-mile mark on one of our trucks, undoubtedly will last another year and give us a total of 75,000 miles of continuous service. Their treads are still 1½ inches thick. Due to an accident, the sixth tire in the set had to be removed at 50,000 miles; otherwise it, too, unquestionably would be delivering like the other five today. Our experience with Goodyear Solid Tires makes it easy for us to realize why so many truck owners specify Goodyears."—J. J. Callahan, Local Manager, John Wood Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, New York.

THIS is history, still *in the making*, of a set of Goodyear Solid Tires which are evidencing decisively the wearing possibilities of properly compounded rubber.

They came as original equipment on one of the first motor trucks used in Brooklyn and on this carrier they have seen nearly three years of constant toil.

A trim two-ton truck, the unit was a dealer's demonstrator before being purchased by the local warehouse of John Wood Manufacturing Company, old established makers of range boilers and storage tanks.

When the photograph at the left was taken last February, the truck's six Goodyear Solid Tires had delivered 50,000 miles under frequently full loads, for the present owner.

And all but one, damaged as the result of a collision, appeared as sleek, evenly worn, and thick with live rubber as the two unscarred veterans on the opposite page.

Witness, too, that these long-mileage tires displayed a complete freedom from chipping, shredding or separation from the base—a feature consistently observed in used Goodyear Solid Tires.

The strains imparted by rolling cargoes of tanks and boilers and the rapid-fire blows of cobblestone pavements, often littered, had failed to find a weak spot in them.

The records show that the set of Goodyear Solid Tires cost \$278.28; and, therefore, that the six covered 300,000 miles at the extremely low mile-cost of less than one tenth of a cent.

Yet the chances are that even this unusual figure will be reduced considerably during the current year by the five Goodyear Solid Tires still hard at work.

It is quite apparent, then, that these tires are continuing in service over a period in which several successive sets are worn out on some trucks.

It is also apparent that they are among the oldest Goodyear Solid Tires now doing duty, noting others which have reached marks in excess of 50,000 miles.

As in the various instances where extraordinary mileage-averages have been obtained, it is found here that the tires benefited from exceptionally careful driving and regular inspection.

This always has the effect of conserving in them the tremendous tire-strength developed by Goodyear during many years of research and invention in the truck tire field.

Most assuredly it is this stamina in Goodyear Truck Tires which enables the hundreds of Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations to make their work so immensely resultful.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

SOLID TIRES

Another was a prisoner of the revolutionists in Mexico. He overpowered his guards, scaled the wall of his prison, and made his way on foot to the United States. The account proceeds:

Thronging the smoke-filled, garlic-scented restaurants at the dinner-hour were officers hailing from every quarter of the United States and representing every shade of American opinion. Here, with the silver oak-leaves of a lieutenant-colonel on his shoulders, was the son of an ex-President of the United States; there, with the insignia of the Corps of Interpreters on his collar, for he speaks seven languages, sat the son of a railway magnate whose systems span the continent. Gathered about another table were the organist of one of New York's most fashionable churches, a professor of literature in the mid-Western university, a sculptor of international reputation, an osteopath who, when he found that his school of medicine was not recognized by the Army medical authorities, obtained a commission in a machine-gun battalion, a painter whose portraits make his sitters famous, and a former Harvard football captain whose exploits on the gridiron are still spoken of with awe and admiration. At the other end of the room were a millionaire politician, the author of numerous political measures which bear his name; a young financier—he has since "gone West"—who rose from an obscure consulship in Manchuria to a partnership in America's greatest banking-house. . . . And mingling with these amateur officers of our new armies were the professional officers of the old Army, the campaign ribbons on their blouses telling of their services to the Republic in little wars in forgotten corners of the world.

A brief outline is given of the curriculum of the Staff College, from which it appears that there were numerous things about this institution even considerably less pleasing than the several unpleasant things found about the ordinary college; for we read:

The student-officers might be required, for example, to issue all the necessary orders for the movement by rail of a division of infantry, with its animals and transport, from one area to another. Now an American division, with its auxiliary units, comprises over 28,000 men, and to be called upon without warning to make arrangements for the immediate transportation of such a force, equivalent to the population of a small city, would tax the ability of an experienced traffic manager. Yet the officers at the Staff College were allotted just eight hours in which to complete the necessary orders. This necessitated the calculation of the number of box cars, flat cars, and passenger-coaches which would be required and their procurement; drawing up entrainment schedules—for large bodies of troops are generally entrained at several stations; the designation of entraining, detraining, billeting, police, and sanitary detachments; arrangements for feeding both men and animals *en route*; billeting of the troops, at the place of destination; and, finally, making out a complete time-table—no small task in itself, for the movement of a division requires in the neighborhood of sixty trains.

In order that the students might become accustomed to working under ap-

proximately front-line conditions, they would occasionally be required to enter the classrooms wearing their gas-masks at the *alerte* position. During the course of the day the cry of "Gas! Gas!" would echo through the corridors, whereupon every one would don his mask and continue his work, precisely as he would do at the front in case of a gas bombardment. Perhaps you have never attempted to solve a problem requiring every ounce of concentration you possess with a rubber mask drawn over your face, a clamp pinching your nostrils, a gutta-percha mouthpiece clined in your teeth, and, hanging on your chest, a miniature suitcase. Take my word for it, it is not nearly as amusing as it sounds. Nor was it safe occasionally to take a surreptitious breath of fresh air, for an officer made the rounds of the classrooms, spraying them with lachrymal gas from an atomizer.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

IN these days of returning soldiers the thought of those who will never return must make the welcoming parades and pageants almost unbearably sorrowful to the friends and relatives of the 70,000 young men from America who are buried in France. And yet a feeling of pride stronger than sorrow bears up many of the bereaved ones, for if those who fought and returned are worthy of honor, those who fought and paid the price of their lives have a still greater claim on their country's gratitude. There is unusual reason for pride of this sort in the little tragedy of the war related in this letter from Kansas City:

Thomas W. Lacy, sixteen years old, and Harry Hoggatt, seventeen years old, met for the first time at the Marine Recruiting Station in Kansas City, Missouri, May 24, 1918. Each was standing on his box ready to be examined for service. They became buddies.

On May 27 they had passed all examinations, and left for the Marine Training Station, at Paris Island, South Carolina. They occupied the same berth in the sleeper on the trip, were in the same company, drilled together, and became real pals. From Paris Island they went to Quantico, Virginia, together for the final training before going overseas. On August 15 they got orders to pack ready to leave. They packed together. On the 18th they sailed together on the transport *Von Steuben*. They landed at Brest, France, on August 28, three months and one day after they left Kansas City.

They secured a copy of *The Stars and Stripes*, the American overseas paper, and each copied the same poem from *The Stars and Stripes* and gave it to the other, saying: "If you get home and I do not, deliver this poem to my mother."

After a week at Brest, Lacy went with the 47th Company, 5th Marines, and Hoggatt with the 79th Company, 6th Marines. They did not meet again. Both went into action September 12 with their companies in the St. Mihiel drive. Both were wounded. Lacy went to the hospital, Hoggatt refused to go. After two weeks in the hospital, Lacy took French leave and returned to his company. Both boys went into the Argonne Forest drive, October 1. Lacy was wounded, shot through the arm by a machine-gun bullet

October 4. Hoggatt was killed by a bursting shell, October 5. Lacy, late in April, returned to Kansas City, and on April 23, just eleven months after the boys met in that city, he delivered the poem, quoted below, to the mother of Harry Hoggatt, at 3309 East Twenty-seventh Street.

WHAT MATTERS

How happy I shall be,
O Mother mine,
If only, after our hard fight is won,
My part, the small, shall
License you to speak,
With pride of him who is your son!
It matters not if I'm not
At your side
To comfort you, and ease your ripening years,
For tho you grieve the loss
Of him you loved,
Pride then will quickly vanquish Sorrow's tears.
It matters only if midst
Shrapnel's scream
And bullets, gas, and ravages of Hun,
That I, whom you have reared
With tender love
Shall live or die as you would have your son.
HARRY.

The German in defeat is as full of those remarkable views which made the rest of the world call him a "Hun" as he was when Germany was hacking her way through Belgium, writes a member of the Ninth Aero Squadron, now in Germany, in a remarkable analysis of the present state of the Teutonic mentality that appears in a letter to Mr. L. F. Young, of San Francisco, printed in *The Argonaut* of that city. The writer, V. K. Butler, Jr., spent two summers in the Rhineland before the war and made two tours of Germany. He "hated their paternalism" then, and "deplored the blank faces of the automatons" he saw in the ranks during Kaiser maneuvers, the same traits that have now "left them blind cogs in a wrecked machine." He writes of these Germans "whom defeat has embittered, but not chastened":

I think constantly of Owen Wister's chapter in the "Pentecost of Calamity," in which he collects a series of quotations from German rulers and statesmen to prove the lawless gospel of the Hun. I used to think that that was Prussianism and that the overthrow of the military caste would work the welcome salvation of the other Germans.

But there are no other Germans. They are all one at heart. Prussian poison has touched them all and they glory in the infection. Owen Wister might now collect a companion chapter to show that ruler and subject, philosopher and disciple, are so closely knit that there is no distinguishing between them.

Talk to merchant or villager, priest or peasant—their views are fundamentally the same. Paternalism first robbed their minds of individual resource and then stuffed them with propaganda. They have conned their White Book by rote, they will justify for you every outrage of the war, and they will explain the strategic accidents which led to their defeat. Catechize them. They are ready.

Q. What caused the war?

A. England's fear of our commercial supremacy.

Q. But had England, dominating the world, anything to gain by war?

A. She wanted to crush us before we took her markets from her.

Q. What started the war?

A. The menace of Russian mobilization



The great Endurance of **AJAX** Tires

CONFIDENCE with which Ajax users keep on using Ajax Tires, we regard as the supreme tribute to the great endurance we have built into our product. We say "built into our product," for that is exactly how Ajax endurance has been accomplished. It is literally built in by that much-talked-of construction feature—Ajax Shoulders of Strength.

Shoulders of Strength are burly buttresses of rubber that brace the tread of every Ajax Tire. The principle is as old as the ages. The century-weathered Sphinx is braced and re-inforced by Shoulders of Strength. The oldest builders employed this endurance-adding principle just as modern builders do today.

AJAX ROAD KING

MORE TREAD ON THE ROAD

The Ajax Road King is as good as it looks. Note how its massive tread is braced and re-inforced by Ajax Shoulders of Strength. Shoulders of Strength give the Road King a wider wearing surface—more rubber where it should be—more tread on the road. They prevent friction from centering and grinding through to the fabric. No stronger endorsement of Ajax Tires can be cited than the fact that they are 97% Owner's Choice. This phrase has come to be an Ajax slogan. It means that

97-100ths of the total output of Ajax Tires are sold through Ajax dealers direct to users themselves. It means that this big percentage is chosen by individual car owners—singled out by them to replace other tires that came on their cars. Ajax Tires are never forced on users.

Ajax Tires, Ajax Tubes and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories are sold by the best tire dealer in your locality. His store is known as the Ajax Tire Supply Depot.



Ajax Tires Are Guaranteed in Writing 5000 Miles

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK

Factories: Trenton, N. J.

Branches in Leading Cities

AJAX TIRES

ARMCO IRON

For Heavy Sheet Metal Conservation

Gas, Oil, and Water Tanks, Smoke Stacks, Freight Cars, Freight Car Doors, Mining Cars, and other heavy sheet-metal products made of Armco Iron give more than double the usual length of service. That is metal conservation of the highest order, for it means thousands of dollars cut right out of the overhead.

The purity and evenness of Armco (American Ingot) Iron are the vital factors. They make possible exceptional rust resistance; reduced need for costly replacements; great durability; perfect welding properties.

Almost incredible savings can be effected for railroads and other industries by autogeneous welding alone—using Armco Iron as the welding agent.

Makers and users of heavy sheet-metal products who would like to know more about the bettered service, increased satisfaction, and reduced overhead made possible by Armco Iron, should write us at once.

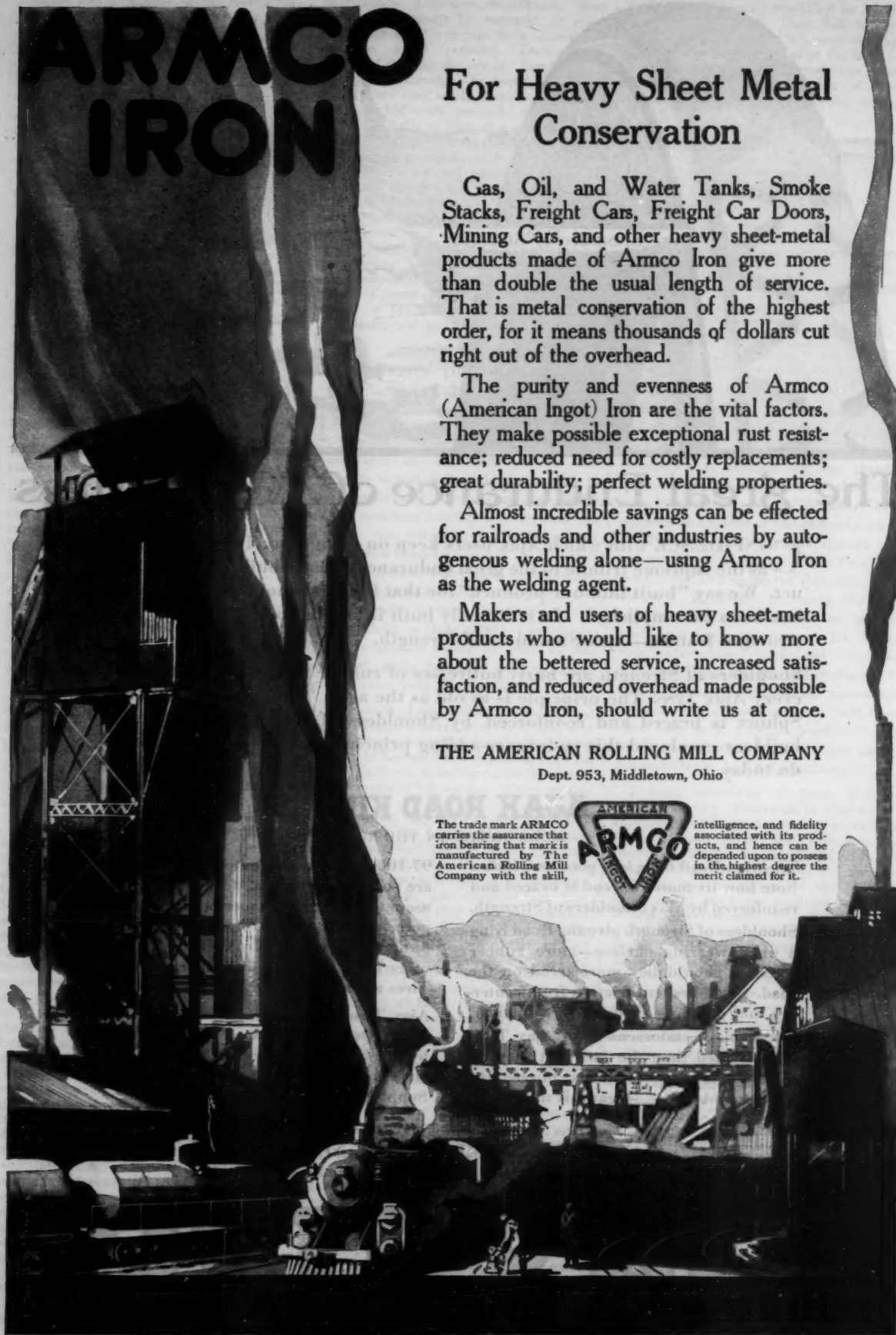
THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY

Dept. 953, Middletown, Ohio

The trade mark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill,



intelligence, and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.



in the East, which caused us to declare war immediately.

Q. Why the invasion of Belgium?

A. Because she was not neutral.

Q. Had Germany promised not to invade Belgium?

A. She forfeited her rights by her treachery.

Q. And therefore you outraged the land and its people?

A. Yes. Perhaps there were exceptional unfortunate incidents. But war is war.

Q. What of the sanctity of contract?

A. We broke no contract, unless compelled by expediency (*Notwendigkeit*) or reprisal.

Q. Was the U-boat a reprisal?

A. Yes. England's blockade was starving our babies.

Q. Does international law recognize the legality of the blockade and the rights of neutrals?

A. That makes no difference. Our people needed food. Besides, the *Lusitania* carried contraband.

Q. What of the hospital-ships?

A. I know nothing about them.

Q. What of aerial bombardment?

A. The French started it.

Q. Do you realize Germany's position in the world to-day?

A. We are hated, I suppose. The world has been fed on Allied propaganda. In Germany we know the truth.

Q. Do you know why you are hated?

A. Because we are feared—and we are feared because our bravery and our skill withstood the world for four years, because our industries are the most highly developed and our energy the greatest.

Q. What caused you then to lose the war?

A. America's entry.

Q. Why did America enter the war?

A. To secure the payment of her loans to the Allies.

Q. Is there no other reason?

A. I can think of none.

Q. Could the Americans have been idealists, or were they fools?

A. Perhaps both—the two are closely allied.

Q. Why did President Wilson distinguish between Prussian rulers and the German people?

A. Because he did not understand the situation.

Q. Was America the sole cause of Germany's defeat?

A. No. We might have stood against the world save for internal dissension.

Q. What caused that?

A. Bolshevism, taught by Lenine and Trotzky in Russia.

Q. Were they not German agents at one time?

A. Not at all. And I tell you further that apart from any individual factor the real cause of our defeat was our own stupid good nature. We were too generous, and our enemies took advantage of our good-heartedness!

This is the climax—German charity! I have really set down faithfully up to now a typical talk with a German except that I have omitted the explosive punctuations—on both sides. I might go on, but it is pointless to analyze the thought or search the soul of a person who eulogizes the affectionate heart of a Hun at war. When rape and rapine are gentle, when murder is charity and lust a virtue, when a heart is found in a Hun—then may we reason with the German!

There is no common ground of thought or sentiment on which to meet the German. His logic and affection are unique; they

begin and end in self-sufficiency. His fundamental fault is his lack of perspective. He takes himself too seriously, and distorts his view with such a preponderance of self in the foreground that all else is obscured. This makes him unscrupulous in thought; this lets him justify his crimes. He is the supreme egotist, with no saving sense of humor, no perspective. His superlative complacency would be amusing if it were not mixed with a brutality and strength that menaced the world.

I know that it is too soon to expect the German to grow out of himself. The work of generations can not be uprooted in a day. Frederick the Great and Bismarck sowed their seeds too deeply; Nietzsche, Treitschke, and Bernhardt fostered the plant too studiously, and the soil was rich. There may yet be hope; we have no sign of it.

The political situation promises little. The Majority Socialists polled a large vote, but the combined citizens' parties outnumber them. There is little to choose between them. The reactionaries touch monarchism, and the Socialists are not far from the border of Bolshevism. It is true that the Spartacus Radicals have been suppressed for a time, but no enduring stability can be expected of these other disciples of Marx and Bebel.

But, Socialist or Monarchist, the outstanding feature of the German to-day is his deep-rooted adherence to the policies of the war. The Hohenzollern government was overthrown because the victors demanded it—not because the people resented Prussian barbarism. Prussia sinned only in that it failed to win the war.

German *Stolz* is no petty thing. The German cherishes the memories of the war. He receives his returning soldiers as unbeaten heroes who kept the *Vaterland* inviolate. And last night he lifted his glass high to the Kaiser, and sighed for the order and productivity of a Prussian prince.

Perhaps the American Army of Occupation has come too quickly from the ruin of eastern France for us to be impartial. Certainly our uniforms are not judicial robes. Yet it is a cold conviction as clear as consciousness itself that the outlaw's conversion is not yet; that there is no difference between prince and people, and that all is one at heart with Hohenzollern and his Huns.

Just before the war I spent two summers in the Rhineland, and made two tours of Germany. I admired extravagantly German energy and industry; I loved their music; I enjoyed their friendship. I hated their paternalism, and deplored the blank faces of the automatons I saw in the ranks during Kaiser maneuvers. I thought that I detected then the fundamental fallacy of training that made them marvels of efficiency, but crushed all individuality and initiative in them, and that has now left them blind cogs in a wrecked machine. But I blamed Prussia for it and thought that the simple souls of the people I had known on the Rhine were different.

The war and this latest visit to Germany have changed all that. What I have said is now commonplace. France and England know it well. I am not so sure about America. In our mess, for example, we still have apologists for the Hun. Some are very charitable, some very obstinate, and some form their opinions of international affairs from the sharp practice or courtesy of a salesman in a souvenir store. Besides, the servile surface affability which the German has affected toward us is calculated to deceive, and I have seen it work.

Happily the policy of the Peace Con-

ference will be governed by no misapprehension. Germany will not be admitted to the fold until she has disproved her unworthiness. I do not know what will cleanse her. For the moment she is sick of the hardships of war, but she still glories in its possibilities. Her children have had no invading force trample them, and they have not learned how horrible war can be. There will be a gradual awakening when the fourth generation of taxpayers find the sins of their fathers visited upon them.

There may be some significance in this incident. Yesterday we were circling over Treves in a black night-reconnaissance ship. When we returned a German told me that his two-year-old baby had seen us and had run with fright to hide under the kitchen-table. He had not forgotten the bombs of three months ago—and he will not be quick to build the next *Gothas*. Yet last night that same little lad was being taught to celebrate William Hohenzollern's birthday!

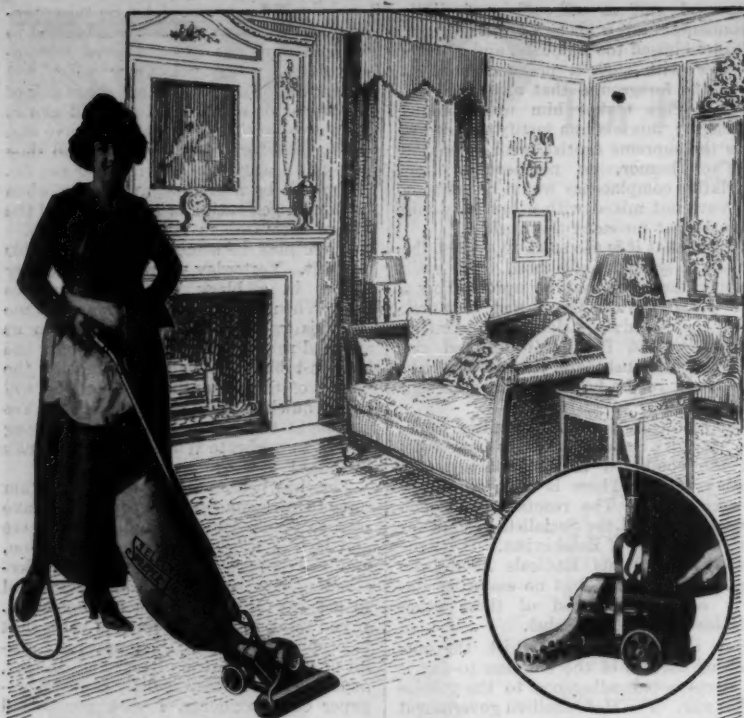
This has been a wordy effusion. I am sorry to have imposed it on you. But I have seen so much American indifference here and lack of appreciation of the situation, and the importance of a proper understanding has so preyed on me that I had to get my little philippic off my chest. If you think there is anything of value in it to people at home, anything novel or forceful or with the virtue of personal contact, anything apart from the daily diet of newspaper correspondents, I wish you would give it to somebody to publish. I really feel very keenly about the German question, and especially as it has been developed since the war. Do anything you like with it, but do help me disabuse people at home of any false ideas about the conversion of the Hun.

Some one with a proper training in untangling such complexities as income-tax reports might improve his spare time by making out a schedule of the operations of all units in the American forces overseas, telling precisely where each unit was at each precise date, why it was there, and what it did. Until something like that is done, there will be difficulties in distributing the credit for the various operations. The case of the marines and dough-boys at Château-Thierry was a classic example; the conflicting claims were mostly cleared up by explaining that one claimant considered "Château-Thierry" the name of a city, the other of a military sector. Another slight divergence of views comes to light in the following letter from Capt. C. H. Griffith (discharged), formerly of the 313th Infantry. Captain Griffith writes:

IN THE DIGEST for April 12 appears a most interesting "Glimpse" of Jack Koons's book, "Billets and Bullets of the 37th." The extracts which you publish are particularly interesting to me, as I commanded the Machine-Gun Company of the 313th Infantry, 79th Division. We went over the top on the morning of September 26th directly to the right of the 37th—having been relieved in the "Avocourt Sector" by the Buckeye Division and moved over slightly to the east for the "jump off" of the 26th.

What impressed me, however, the strongest in Mr. Koons's narrative was his description of the capture by the Ohio men of Montfaucon.

Other 79th Division men will no doubt



ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC

WITH MOTOR-DRIVEN BRUSH

Gives a NEW WAY OF CLEANING

That wins for the housewife an unusual victory for rug cleanliness and preservation.

Think of a soft electric broom, many times a minute gently agitating your rugs, then a powerful rush of suction just at the point where the soft electric broom is working.

This is the ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC way of cleaning.

The correctly speeded motor driven brush takes up all the surface lint, thread and hair and the powerful suction removes all the dirt and grit from the rug. Costs less than two cents per hour to run.

Manufactured by the oldest concern of continuous standing in the Vacuum Cleaner Market.

PNEUVAC COMPANY, Worcester, Mass.

Notice the Lever!

Two Machines in One!

Choose whichever you wish. ONE TURN OF THE LEVER gives it to you—either a vacuum cleaner with Plain Suction or one with Motor Driven Brush and suction combined.

Instantaneously controlled by this lever is a unique mechanism in which the famous worm drive principle plays a leading role, giving a silent, sure drive for the correctly speeded brush, while at the same time, it allows the High Speed Motor necessary for the most powerful suction.

It also gives light weight, ease of operation, dust-and-pin-proof belt, freedom from adjustments and many other useful features.

be impress very deeply by this account, particularly so as Montfaucon was directly in the center of the sector assigned to the 313th Infantry (the left regiment in our attack formation) and was stormed and taken by this regiment on the morning of September 27. At about 10 A.M., our regimental P. C. (Command Post) was on the southern edge of Montfaucon, the assaulting battalions having passed through the town and to the left and right of it. Shortly after our P. C. was moved forward into a ruined house near the château made famous by the Crown Prince in 1916. The Boche concentrated heavy artillery and machine-gun fire on the village throughout the day and our front line that evening extended along the far side of the hill and into the wooded ravine to the right. The next morning the 316th Infantry passed through us and pushed our lines forward about three kilometers beyond Montfaucon. For a short time the P. C.'s of both the 313th and 316th Infantry were in Montfaucon.

I have no desire to enter into an argument as to who did or did not capture this formidable position, but inasmuch as our division lost many excellent officers and men in the assault, I feel that both your magazine and Mr. Koons will wish to correct the error made.

The entire engagement is, of course, a matter of official record and the accuracy of my statements may be verified by reference to the commanding officers of the organizations concerned.

Altho not strictly a "letter from the front," the message that is carried in the following letter from Garfield, Utah, links it up with practically all the "fronts," both here and in France. As for the American application of it, Mr. John Morgan, the writer, feels that we are somewhat too much concerned about distributing the credit gained by our part in the big war, and that a more broad-minded realization of the parts played by the respective countries might be good for us. He finds a report fitted to bring such a realization home to us in General Haig's "Victory Dispatch" in *The Weekly Times* of London. "Even the Belgians, with not a fifth the men we had in the firing-line, took over 14,000 prisoners, or nearly a third of our total," he points out, "altho that ought not to be the correct criterion of the severity of the fighting even tho some of our newspapers would make the most of it." Taking up Haig's report, he writes:

It deals mainly with the activities of the British armies in France and Flanders in the final months of the war, and plainly indicates which armies gave the Huns the most terrific blows, and who did the lion's share of the fighting. As the figures are official, there can be no disputing the given facts. The dispatch deals mainly with affairs after the termination of the enemy offensives on the British front. Some 5,000 miles of new trenches had to be dug, in which 23,500 tons of barbed wire was utilized, also fifteen million wooden or steel pickets were used. For the advance, 485 miles of new railroad had to be built as well as over 4,000 miles of railroad sidings. Haig also had 3,500 miles of roads to repair, and it was necessary to fill in over 500 shell-craters, using up one

and a half million tons of road rock and 685,000 ties. In the advance some 700 road bridges had to be built. Miles of new water-mains were laid, 400 mechanical pumps installed insuring a water-supply of twenty million gallons daily for the advancing troops. From January 1 the Royal Air Force in France downed 2,900 enemy planes (destroyed) and put 1,200 others out of action. They shot down 300 observation balloons in flames, dropped 5,000 tons of bombs on enemy positions, and photographed several towns, including over 4,000 square miles of enemy territory. In May, Haig loaned four British divisions to the French in part payment of French troops to the British. Early in July all French troops were withdrawn from the British front, and by the middle of the month eight divisions of British troops were loaned to the French, and these played a considerable part in the great counter-offensive of Foch, July 20, immediately after Château-Thierry. It was the British Fourth Army in conjunction with the French First Army (then under Haig) that began the driving away of the enemy from before Amiens. In this battle the British alone took over 24,000 prisoners. From August 8 British armies advanced in a series of unbroken victories over the enemy, completely routing them whether in fortified positions or open warfare. On August 8 and following days a terrific blow was given the enemy at Bapaume, where over 34,000 prisoners were taken. This was quickly followed by the terrific engagements of Cambrai, Le Cateau, Selle River, the Sambre, and the fierce fighting in Flanders, engagements lasting several days, in which thousands of prisoners were captured. From July 18 to November 11, 59 British divisions encountered and seriously defeated 99 separate German divisions, and in that period of time 2,858 guns, 3,500 trench mortars, over 29,000 machine guns, and 188,000 prisoners were captured. The official returns of the other armies in France and Flanders for the same period, July 19 to November 11, were:

Belgian,	474 guns,	14,500 prisoners.
American, 1,421	"	43,300
French, 1,880	"	139,000

From other sources I glean that in Italy the Allied armies consisted of Italians, assisted by three British and two French divisions, one Czecho-Slovak, and one American regiment. The latter did not arrive in time to take any active part in serious fighting. They were held in reserve behind the British lines, and the regiment, the 332d, was under fire for the first time on November 4. However, they did all that could be expected of them and they captured a few machine guns and a few score prisoners. The French captured three or four hundred guns and over 20,000 prisoners on the Italian front. The British haul was 759 guns, several thousand machine guns, and more than 49,000 prisoners. The operations being in Italy, Italian forces naturally did the lion's share, and their total was somewhere around 200,000 prisoners. In the Balkans the Allied Army was composed of Servians, Italians, French, British, and Greeks. Servian forces did the best of the fighting. It was an Anglo-Greek army that first crossed the Vardar and captured the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitsa. In the fighting on the Bulgarian frontier the 66th British Infantry Brigade lost nearly seventy per cent. of its effectives. In another sector the 12th Yorkshire, 8th Shropshire, and another British battalion

1869-1919

50TH ANNIVERSARY—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS



HEINZ

OVEN BAKED BEANS

THE whole family brightens up when Heinz Baked Beans are served, because they taste so good.

To you, the busy housewife, Heinz Baked Beans are a great convenience, because we have done the baking—in dry heat in real ovens—and all you have to do is the heating. To you, the thrifty housewife, they are a great economy for too much meat makes bills high.

To you, the wise housewife, they are a source of satisfaction, for their food value is great—they are nutritive and wholesome.

Some of the

57

Vinegar

Spaghetti

Tomato Ketchup

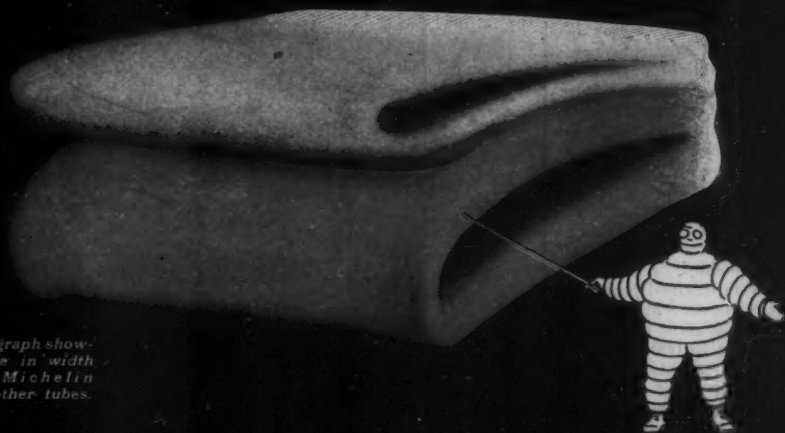
India Relish



All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

MICHELIN

full-size tubes



Actual photograph showing difference in width between Michelin Tubes and other tubes.

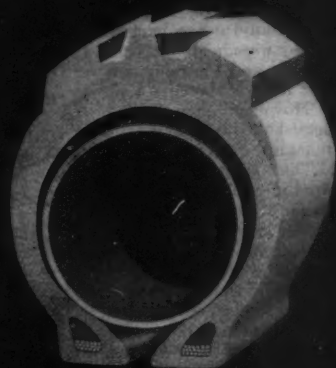
Michelin Tubes being made full-sized fill the inside of the casing even before inflation.

Other tubes, being smaller in diameter than Michelins, must be stretched by inflation to fill the casing. The flexing of these stretched tubes under constant tension when inflated causes destructive heating which kills all the natural life and resiliency of the rubber, making it porous and less resistant to cuts and punctures.

Michelin Tubes, being full-sized, are free from these disadvantages. Insist on Michelins—the full-sized inner tubes.



Michelin Tubes, fill the casing even before inflation.



Other tubes must be stretched by inflation to fill the casing

MICHELIN TIRE CO., Milltown, N. J.

*Michelin Tire Co. of Canada, Ltd., 782 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal
Dealers in all parts of the world*

lost over 85 per cent. of their effectives, and were still holding on, and one battalion, the 7th Territorial South Wales Borderers, were ordered to retire from an advanced position, which they did with one unwounded officer and nineteen wounded men from a battalion originally 1,000 strong. None of our regiments suffered losses comparable to these, and the above are official figures. Anent Palestine, for courtesy's sake Allenby's army is termed an Allied one, yet the Franco-Italian contingent in it was less than 2,500 men; an actual force of some 10,000 operated with him, the British troops who formed over ninety per cent. of the "Allied" Army taking over 70,000 prisoners. In Mesopotamia another 25,000 were captured. I ought to have stated that British troops captured over 25,000 in the Balkans. The sum total of British captures July 18-November 11 in France, Flanders, Italy, the Balkans, Palestine, Mesopotamia, etc., were nearly 4,000 guns, more than 4,500 mortars, close on to 40,000 machine guns, and 350,000 prisoners. Those of the other big Powers in the war for that period inclusive of all fronts were:

American,	1,450 guns,	43,500 prisoners.
French,	2,280 "	175,000 "
Italian,	—	225,000 "

Neither French, American, nor Italians have given official figures as to mortars and machine guns, confining themselves to field guns and artillery.

During the year 1918, on all fronts the Royal Air Service brought down more enemy planes than the combined totals of all the nations fighting the Central Powers. As the British casualties on all fronts in 1918 passed the million mark, one can see, if he is not prejudiced, who did the lion's share of the fighting that struck the enemy's morale and brought about the downfall of the Central Powers.

JOHN D. NOW PLAYS 100 PER CENT. GOLF

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER will be eighty years old in July, and he is said to be worth more than a billion dollars. He doesn't live on an exclusive diet of crackers and milk, popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding, but eats all the varieties of American groceries usually partaken of by the average citizen of this great land who is not a "nut" on diet. The famous oil magnate plays a game of golf one hundred per cent. perfect, and, according to Jack Hughes, who tells the story in the *Kansas City Star*, he recently declared confidently that, "with a few more years' practise, I will be some golfer." Mr. Hughes paid a visit to the financier on his estate at Ormond, Florida. The comparatively modest winter home of the richest man in the world is described in the following paragraph:

With nothing but a narrow, neglected road between his property and the Halifax River on the west, and a stretch of palms as they grow, without the attention of a gardener, a few spruce, pine-trees, and live oaks, wearing a semi-tropical coat of Spanish moss, on the east for about a mile to the Atlantic Ocean, Mr. Rockefeller's Florida home looks the same as any other property in Volusia County belonging to what might be safely styled a country gentleman.

It cost him \$75,000, and the few additions now under way will bring the figure up to about \$125,000, if indeed that much. The place is about seven miles north of Daytona, and is situated on a sort of peninsula separating for about twenty miles the Halifax River from the Atlantic Ocean. When you pass from Ormond Beach to Daytona or Seabreeze, the road which leads you passes within a few feet of John D. Rockefeller's house, but the house is not distinguished from any other residence in that section, except it is new, and, as would be expected, was constructed of very substantial material.

Mr. Rockefeller's mode of life at Ormond is treated in some detail, with special attention to his daily game of golf:

Mr. Rockefeller rises at a smart morning hour, and enjoys a breakfast the same as any other healthy man enjoys it, eating bacon and eggs, if that dish appeals to him, or lamb chops, if, on the other hand, chops may "sound" better than something else. His secretary does not jump about in the "flunkie" fashion which one might imagine, but talks to his employer as frankly and coolly as tho he were a partner of the distinguished old gentleman. There is no uniformed footman when Mr. Rockefeller enters or leaves his automobile; and he steps into his machine as glibly as a man of sixty, and leaves it likewise. He is methodical, however, and goes to the golf links of the Ormond Club at ten o'clock each morning, rain or shine, except on a Sunday, when he goes to church.

On the golf links he plays an excellent game for a man of his age, sometimes with Albert D. Fell, a retired Philadelphia banker, and at others with Miss Ellen Kauffman, also of Philadelphia, and a very charming young lady in her early twenties. Miss Kauffman plays no mean golf herself, and Mr. Fell, who is five years Mr. Rockefeller's junior, permits no grass to grow under his caddy's feet. But what are they to a man who plays in par? That is champion golfing, and that is what John D. Rockefeller plays.

I was amazed when he had scored par, or 100 per cent. perfect, at the fifth hole; and at the eighth he held the same speed, having scored four, or a par finish. His first smash at the ball the morning I went to the links sent it nearly three hundred yards over the very course which he had meant it should go. This pleased the genial magnate, and he laughed and gesticulated the same as had he been a schoolboy, declaring that, "with a few more years' practise, I will be some golfer."

When he goes to the links there are no such hoodlums as I have seen all but mob his automobile when the fact that he was in the streets of New York City became known there, or like the fakers and curiosity-seekers who have been a source of long years of annoyance about his former home at Cleveland and his magnificent estate at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown. At Ormond he is looked upon somewhat in the aspect of an idolized old mayor, or school-teacher, or even minister. The little shopkeeper on the corner gets the same salute from John D. Rockefeller as any of his closest and dearest friends receive, and he will shake hands with a bell-boy as quickly as he will with his golf partner, another grand old man, Albert D. Fell.

The morning recently when he made his remarkable 300-yard drive it was

raining, and a good many of the other tourist golfers had left the greens.

Rockefeller kicked with his right foot, in his momentary pride over the feat, higher than his head, and with the agility of a man half his years. He wouldn't leave the field until he walked home through literal torrents. His chauffeur had been ordered to get "out of the wet," and he gladly obeyed orders. As Mr. Rockefeller turned the corner near his house an old citizen who does odd jobs about the resort recognized John D. and saluted him. The premier of finance returned the salute and shook hands with the humble old soul, regardless of the downpour.

Since Mr. Rockefeller has had his home at Ormond he very seldom visits the hotels, but occasionally he takes dinner "out," sometimes as a guest and again as host, and it is touchingly interesting to notice his most extraordinary democratic mannerisms. He shakes hands with the employees of the hotel, sometimes giving them a testament as a tip, and at others half a dollar. When he goes to his dinner he eats anything any other healthy guest will eat, relishes it, and looks the part of a man quite fit to digest it.

When he is at the hotel, occasionally, at dinner, it is very rare to find anyone in particular stare at him, or "nudge" some one and point toward John D. Now and then some stranger will tell his wife or companion in the dining-room to take a look at John D. Rockefeller, but that is infrequent indeed. He is very human, and is a man who might justly be styled as one loving the "human element" in life.

This explains why the man of a billion dollars is looked upon as no curio in Ormond. His vision appears to be as good as that of a man of twenty-five, and he looks at you as keenly as he did in the days when his frank democracy in his man-to-man dealings back at Cleveland started the tongue of the financial world wagging, as he went on heaping millions upon millions and then billions upon billions to his credit, until to-day his private fortune is estimated at as high a figure as 1,200 million dollars and his income above 60 million dollars a year. Like the silent, serious youth, rather pale of face and high forehead, tight-shut lips that betray a master mind behind a somewhat grim exterior, John D. Rockefeller retains these characteristics to-day, but his face itself is not any too full. Hero, coupled with a significant brotherly attitude toward his fellow man, his age is best detected. He does not wear glasses all the time.

John D. Rockefeller got his start in life by saving his money, and a part of his advice to those who desire to learn the secret of success invariably is to keep on saving. "I have always lived a frugal life," he says, "first from necessity and now from choice." He also suggests that it is a good plan not to talk too much. Other prominent traits of the world's richest man are his placid attitude under all conditions and his interest in religion. The latter trait is probably due to his early training, regarding which Mr. Hughes says:

His mother had taught a country school in her girlhood, she taught John D. his letters, and made of him a juvenile wonder

in the way of a Bible student. At the age of eight he had read the Bible through from cover to cover, and he had never lost the deep religious interest inculcated at that time. Even one of the gasless Sundays did not keep the oil king from church. He made the long, dusty trip on foot to the little church of his neighborhood and chatted pleasantly with his humbler neighbors along the way.

MILLIONS OF WAR-WEARY EUROPEANS, SAYS F. C. HOWE, WILL COME TO AMERICA

LARGELY because of the ideal of Americanism presented to them by the American private soldier, some five millions of Europeans are turning their eyes and thoughts to new homes in this country. The outcome of the conflict has suggested to them new points of view, new political and social beliefs, with which America seems to them to be more in sympathy than are the countries of the Old World. They have been wearied by the war, and especially by the brawls and revolutions and wild political experiments growing out of the war. If they can find homes in the United States, according to the expert findings of Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, who recently returned from Paris, where he has been investigating problems of emigration and immigration, they will flock here the moment the opportunity is afforded. France has her thousands ready to come. Italy has even more, and England will be largely represented when a propitious time has come. But it is Germany, strangely enough, that has the most numerous and most eager company of these who would be emigrants to this country. In all these countries, says Dr. Howe, as quoted by the *Boston Globe*, the American dough-boy is responsible for the new and fervent consideration Europeans are giving the United States. The Commissioner expresses lively admiration for this new representative of the United States in foreign lands:

"With his head up, a grin on his tanned face, and his long legs swinging in a stride that seems never to tire," said Dr. Howe, "the American dough-boy is altogether the most lovable, the most worth-while man in Europe. He does things that nobody else has been able to do; he goes to places that everybody else thinks can not possibly be reached. There isn't a corner in Europe that the man in khaki hasn't looked into; there isn't a job that he hasn't tackled and completed. I was at Metz one day when I was presented to General Pétain as Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

"What are you doing here?" he demanded. "You're not going to get any people from France, not even any women. Quite the contrary. We're going to bring back many who are with you now."

"But General Pétain is wrong. And the reason is the admiring astonishment with which the *poulu* has seen and come to know the dough-boy. We're going to get a lot of French women as well as men. Here's an illustration: Need arose at Brest, not long

ago, for a bank for the men passing through the camps there. Somebody drew plans for the building, and application was made for permission to erect it. It took longer to get the application approved than it did to put up the building, but finally that was accomplished.

"A company of Oregon soldiers was called in," said he. "They were given the plans and told to get busy. They set up a sawmill and began turning out the 4 x 4s, the 8 x 4s, and the other timbers needed. As fast as one was sawed it was turned over to men who laid it down on the ground and waited for its fellow. That was laid beside the first, and when a cross-piece was ready it was nailed in place.

"In a little while the framework of the front of the building was completed and nailed together. The dough-boys raised it, propped it in place with a couple of scantlings, and set to work on the sides. In the meantime others were mixing the concrete for the vault where the money was to be kept. The whole thing grew, literally, while one watched. Magie might have been at work by the amazement with which the French looked on. They gathered about the building until the roadway was actually blocked. When the dough-boys quit work for the night the townspeople still stood about and marveled. They seemed to be unable to get over it, and to them it was characteristic of the way in which the dough-boys did everything. You may find incidents and stories of incidents like that all the way across France. The country that produces such extraordinary beings is bound to fire the fancy of those who look on and try to imagine from the effect what the cause has been. Can you doubt that the United States has come to be for the French a wholly desirable land in which to live?

"And this sort of thing is happening all the way across Europe exactly as it is happening all the way across France. There is a rare story in the exploits of our couriers. A boy from Iowa will be called out in Paris, given four or five sacks of mail and a sack of rations, and told to go to such and such a place in the Balkans. With nothing but his orders and the English language to help him, he will go serenely to his destination and come back, ready for another job.

"Couriers," Mr. Howe said, "are making their way all over the Balkans, into Bohemia, into Poland, into Russia, into Italy, everywhere the Allies have set up their stations. They are elbowing their way through races they never heard of before, perhaps; struggling with languages of which they do not know a single word, coping with difficulties and exasperations of travel that would drive another man well-nigh out of his mind. And everywhere they are making American resourcefulness, American good humor, American ability to do the job as it should be done, known and respected and envied.

"There is another aspect to all this. The United States stands to-day as the friend of all the world. This is particularly true of the small nations, but it is none the less true of the larger ones. A question came up in Paris regarding one of the boundaries of Bohemia. American commissioners went to the ground, tramped over it, bumped over it in a Ford. They came back and said to the parties in interest:

"There is a difference of opinion among us. Two of us think the crest of this mountain range should be the boundary; one of us thinks the river in the valley should be the line. Which do you prefer?"

"The nationals replied:

"We'll be frank about it. We don't trust France or Great Britain, but we do trust you. Two of you think the mountain range should be the boundary. That's a majority; make it the mountain range. And the mountain range it was.

"Again, the delimitations of Syria were being discussed—in a room about as big as a hall bedroom over here. Sir Louis du P. Mallet, long Ambassador to Turkey for Great Britain, was presiding. He thought the line ought to run in such-and-such a way. The French said it ought to run in such-and-such another way. Prof. William L. Westermann, of the University of Wisconsin, another college professor, and a boy named Yale from the State Department represented the United States.

"The Americans interposed in what had at least the makings of a deadlock," he said. "They showed a surprising knowledge and understanding of the exact situation. Professor Westermann suggested to Sir Louis that if the line ran as he proposed it would throw a territory whose population was 60 per cent. Armenian into a territory definitely under Turkish control. He suggested, too, that a little farther on there was a copper-mine that ought to be considered, and that at the sea there was a harbor that should not be disregarded.

"Why not run the line along here?" he asked, indicating on a map a line fifteen miles or so off the British line.

"Sir Louis looked at him for a moment.

"All right, all right," he said. "We'll put the line there."

Two months ago, Commissioner Howe admits, he held the opinion that, for a considerable time after the war, the United States would have to face problems of emigration rather than immigration. But the fact is beginning to become apparent, in his opinion, that Europe is on the verge of economic exhaustion. "She has lost her power to come back," temporarily at least, he says, and offers this analysis of the situation as it affects emigration:

"Europe can not now make loans for purposes of restoration and reconstruction. One feels almost inclined to say that she can not even make plans toward these ends. The plans that are being made are falling entirely short of the means they should afford. I think that certainly in France, and quite probably in England, the programs that are being outlined work definitely, inescapably, toward reaction.

"This would mean, of course, that not only would conditions become what they were before, but they would wipe out much of the progress of recent years. That is a thing that the men who have waged this war would never stand for.

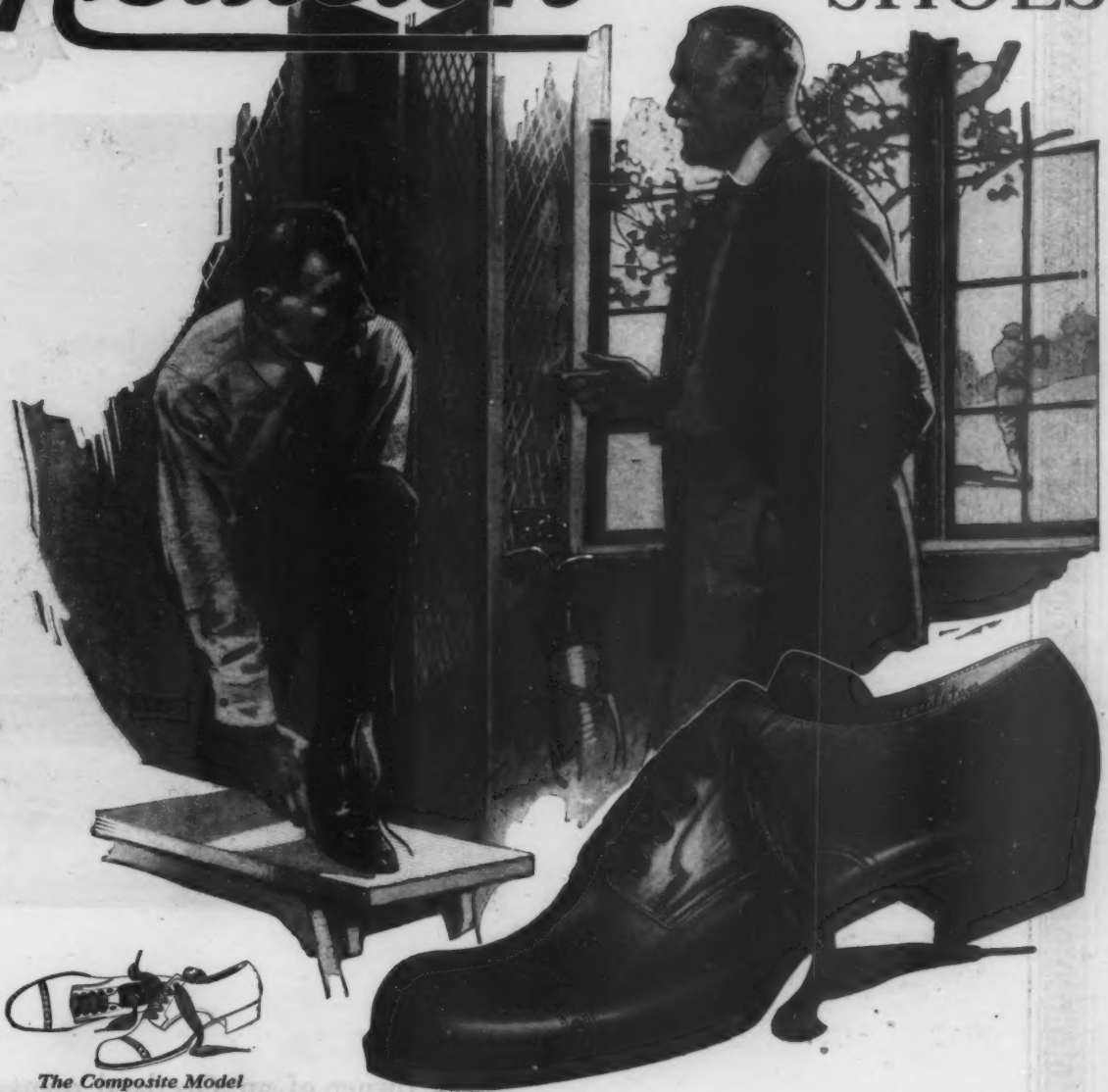
"The line of the record of immigration to this country follows with barometric fidelity the record of economic conditions here and abroad. You may tell by looking at this line when times are hard in Europe and good in America; when they are bad here and good, or comparatively good, there.

"I should say that a very small percentage of the immigrants of recent years, at least, have come here to find the political or religious freedom they were denied at home.

"Not fewer than 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 Europeans are eagerly looking toward

Nettleton

SHOES



The Composite Model

A Nettleton last that combines style and comfort to a remarkable degree. The Nettleton "Composite" is worn regularly by more men than is any other fine shoe in America. Ask your Nettleton dealer to show you the "Composite Last." It may be had in both high and Oxford styles.

TAKE time to analyze this sentence: "Economy through Quality." Applied to shoes it means good service, more comfort and better appearance throughout the life of the shoe. The satisfaction thus obtained more than justifies the initial expenditure. This is true economy.

PERHAPS you do not consider price in buying shoes. You may be interested only in style and leathers. Then you will come to the realization that Nettleton Shoes are the finest embodiment of real style you have ever seen. They have permanent style because the foundations are right. The lasts are right. The materials are right. The workmanship is right. And they prove economical in the long

run whether you are seeking economy or not. "Economy through quality" was first applied to Nettleton Shoes many years ago. And Nettleton Shoes have never failed to live up to it.

NETTLETON dealers are now showing Nettleton Styles for Spring and Summer that will delight any person who appreciates fine shoes. You will find it a pleasure to see them. If you do not know the Nettleton dealer in your community, won't you write us and let us introduce you? There you will find not only good shoes, but a good shoe store—a dealer on whom you can depend for trustworthy service.

A. E. NETTLETON CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively



Oh

The owner of an Overland owns all out of doors. To him even more important than *where* he drives is *how* he rides. In his Model 90 he goes in comfort, and with an enjoyment possible only because of the high quality and fine appearance of his car. He probably was first attracted to it by the praise of owners.

WILLYS-OVERLAND,
Model Ninety, Five Passenger Touring Car
Willys-Knight Touring Cars, Coupes, Limousines
Canadian Factory

Overland



Oh Boy!

out of
n'where
odel 90
oyment
ity and
bly was
ners.

Now he makes new friends for Overland by his own enthusiasm over the exceptional economy and the faithful performance of his car. This kind of appreciation among the 600,000 Overland owners is a safer buying guide for you than specifications. It explains why so many people are buying Model 90 right now.

OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

Five Passenger Touring Car, \$985. Price f. o. b. Toledo
Coupes, Limousins, Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Cars
Canadian Factory, West Toronto, Canada

America in these first after-the-war days for the economic freedom that seems impossible of achievement at home. If conditions were favorable the number might be found to be very much greater than this, but in spite of everything it is quite certainly not smaller.

"Conditions," he declared, "are not favorable. It is not possible for an immigrant to enter this country unless his passport has been viséed by the Government of the land he has left. It is extremely improbable that the Governments of Europe will grant such approvals at his time, or for a considerable time to come. The reasons for this are numerous and varied. No European country has, as yet, put up the bars against emigration. What they may do is, of course, another thing. General Pétain's remark to me, of which I spoke a little while ago, is suggestive of the attitude that may be taken. In my opinion it is not likely that there will be legislation until some significant movement becomes apparent. Legislative bars are not needed now. Means of transportation are so lacking that little else is required. The world's tonnage is at a desperately low mark. What is available must be used for a long time to come by the military authorities. What is not taken by them, and much of the rest as military demands decrease, will be needed for the transportation of foodstuffs and of raw materials.

"Only those who can show the best of reasons will be able to travel for months to come. This will be quite as true of east-bound as of west-bound travel. It is only as conditions come back to normal, or as they reach some new basis of stability, that this situation will change. In the meantime the most unhappy of men, the most eager to find new homes, will have to possess their souls in what patience they may.

"My judgment is," he said, "that the situation will remain much as it is now for the next twelve months, if not for the next two years. The year 1921 may see the shifting under way; but until that time it is improbable that there will be any positive developments. In the meantime there will be an easing-off in this country. This is already under way, as a matter of fact. To begin with, the bars have been up against the homegoers for the past four years. Normally the number that returns to Europe from the United States each year is 300,000. This means that there are now 1,200,000 awaiting their chance. The uncertainties of war have undoubtedly increased this number very largely. Those who came from the subject lands of Austria and Hungary, for instance, have been shut off from practically all communication with their homes and their kin since the war began. Very naturally they are anxious to know what has transpired during these years of silence.

"Free Poland and free Bohemia," he said, "will call to thousands now in this country. Russia, in spite of all that has happened there to make it, as we see it, anything but a welcoming land, will call to many more. It is a curiosity of the Russian mind that to so many all that was needed to make Russia ideal was the removal of the Czar. He has been removed, and Russia the ideal awaits!

"There must be considered in addition the thousands who have been drawing war-time wages for so long. It has always been a factor in our alien problem that a certain number of those who come in may be counted upon to go back when they have amassed a satisfactory amount of money.

This number is greater now than ever before. This is partly due to the fact that the homeward tide has been dammed up for so long—longer than it ever was before in our history. It is partly due to the fact that these people have earned such wages as they never dreamed of, even in America. It is partly due to the fact that such wages were earned by people who never before had the way opened to them.

"The combination of causes has resulted in a large altho indeterminate increase in these, homegoers. I have been told officially that there are three thousand Italians alone gathered in New York from other cities awaiting passage abroad. One of the recent liners on which it was possible to obtain steerage passage could have, it is said, sold its entire space three times over, and actually did carry a company enormously greater than it had ever before taken on board."

It is possible, in Dr. Howe's opinion, that more than the usual number of these homegoers will remain in Europe, if it is possible for them to do so. Among most of them the desire is strong to buy a little piece of land and settle down upon it for the remainder of their lives. This land-hunger is fed by the expectation that much land in Europe will be nationalized, says the Commissioner:

"The feeling is prevalent that nationalization of the land is to be one of the sure results of this war. Even where there is not to be nationalization, the expectation is strong that the great estates will be broken up so that small holdings will become available, either through the necessity of the former owners or through governmental action. This is having its influence on hundreds, if not thousands. No one can say, of course, how many there are in this country now awaiting a chance to return to Europe, or how many more there may be when travel becomes easy. With the 1,200,000 that may be assumed to be ready, it is perhaps reasonable to believe that the number is not less than 2,000,000."

Emphasis has been laid in a number of recent accounts of social and political conditions in Europe on the fact or the coincidence that revolutions do not occur in countries that have no land problems. Dr. Howe was asked about this, and his reply is quoted as follows:

"That is as nearly an axiom as anything can be with regard to revolutions. The Russian revolution sprang from the land problem. The statistics in England today run very directly to the land problem, tho I do not mean at all to say that there is, or impends, a revolution in England. But there are qualifications that must be made of such a statement. In the first place, the land problem must be understood as embracing more than farming lands alone. Timber, mines, oil wells, mineral deposits of every kind, must be included—all raw materials, in a word. It must be remembered, too, that the peasant is rarely a revolutionary. He is little interested, and concerns himself but little, in matters of government. He doesn't care much who rules him, or how. It is the artisan, the shopkeeper, who upsets governments and who establishes governments.

"But the land lies next the heart of revolution. There is proof of that in Germany, where even the Moderates have

come to nationalization. This may mean the salvation of the Empire. There is room in Germany for a million more farmers—and by that I mean a million more families of farmers. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that yearly Germany called in 1,000,000 farmers, from Galicia and Poland chiefly, to till the land that was needed to produce the crops she had to depend upon herself for. There will be no difficulty either, in finding these new farms. East Prussia alone could supply them, for square mile upon square mile there has lain fallow in the estates of the Junkers. Undoubtedly this will be turned to account, and, as I say, it will be of the utmost importance.

"But everything," Dr. Howe said again, "depends upon developments of the next twelve months. If Europe finds the means of reconstruction her men will stay with her very largely, for the work that must be done will mean such heavy demands that there will be nothing short of a labor vacuum. Her men will stay with her because, if necessary, they will be kept there. So far, however, Europe has neither found these means of reconstruction nor shown any convincing indications that she can find them. Her own people seem to be strongly of the opinion that she can not, and so they are turning their eyes toward the United States.

"It is curious that no other land in the world," he declared, "seems to promise them what they are sure they will find here. Not Canada, nor Australia, nor the Argentina, or any other country of South America. Politically or by tradition these lands are too closely bound to Europe, and they want no more of the old Europe.

"They want the things," he said, "the opportunities of the United States, whence came the American dough-boy, their new idol."

PRIVATE AMOK, FROM THE PHILIPPINES, STALKED GERMANS

FIRST-CLASS Private James Robert Amok, of the 306th Infantry, a good American of Philippine ancestry, reached New York the other day after an exciting and profitable year of stalking Germans on several of the liveliest battle-fields of Europe. He learned the stalking art during his boyhood in the Philippines, and put it to good use in the Argonne Forest. More than that, he was cited in General Orders for running through heavy machine-gun fire to bring important information to Headquarters. A reporter for the New York *Evening Sun* interviewed him when he arrived in New York, with the following results:

A rather short, stocky fellow is Amok. His long stringy hair and bronze-colored face leave no doubt that he is a native of our Far-Eastern islands. He was born at Bontoe, Mountain Province, Philippines, and spent the early part of his life there. He came to the United States about eight years ago. After he had been drafted and sent to Camp Upton with the 77th Division it was learned that Amok possessed exceptional ability as a scout and sharpshooter, and had an uncanny way of discovering things without being seen. Because of this he was assigned to a scout-and-sniper school attached to the British Army as soon as the division reached France.

Amok's first real exploit took place



Seasoning Strength In

THAT toughness and compactness of texture which distinguish really fine papers, is the natural inheritance of Systems Bond—a good sheet well seasoned by the loft-drying method.

Hung upon poles in steam-heated, well-aired lofts, the sheets acquire that feel and appearance characteristic of genuinely excellent papers.

At the last step, as in every other one preceding, only those processes are used which assure high-grade paper quality. And that quality comes to you in this rag-content sheet at a reasonable price. For great resources, large volume,



scientific control, standardization, give the Eastern Manufacturing Company low material costs, low operating costs.

Systems Bond is the standard bearer of a comprehensive group of papers—a grade for every Bond and Ledger need—all produced under the same advantageous conditions—and including the well known Pilgrim, Transcript, and Atlantic marks.

Ask your printer to use Systems Bond on your next order of letter-heads. He can also obtain for you our book on "The Modern Manufacture of Writing Paper," interesting and valuable for the paper buyer.

EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
501 Fifth Avenue New York, New York
Mills at Bangor and Lincoln, Maine

SYSTEMS BOND

"The Rag-content Loft-dried Paper at the Reasonable Price"



THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY O.K.

*—what it means
to Purchasing Departments of American Industries*

THE Fairbanks Company O. K." appears on many thousands of items listed under the general headings:

- (1) Mill, Mine and Railway Supplies
- (2) Scales
- (3) Engines and Pumps
- (4) Valves
- (5) Trucks and Wheelbarrows
- (6) Transmission
- (7) Machine Tools

"The Fairbanks Company O. K." is put on these products because The Fairbanks Company stands squarely in back of all that it sells.

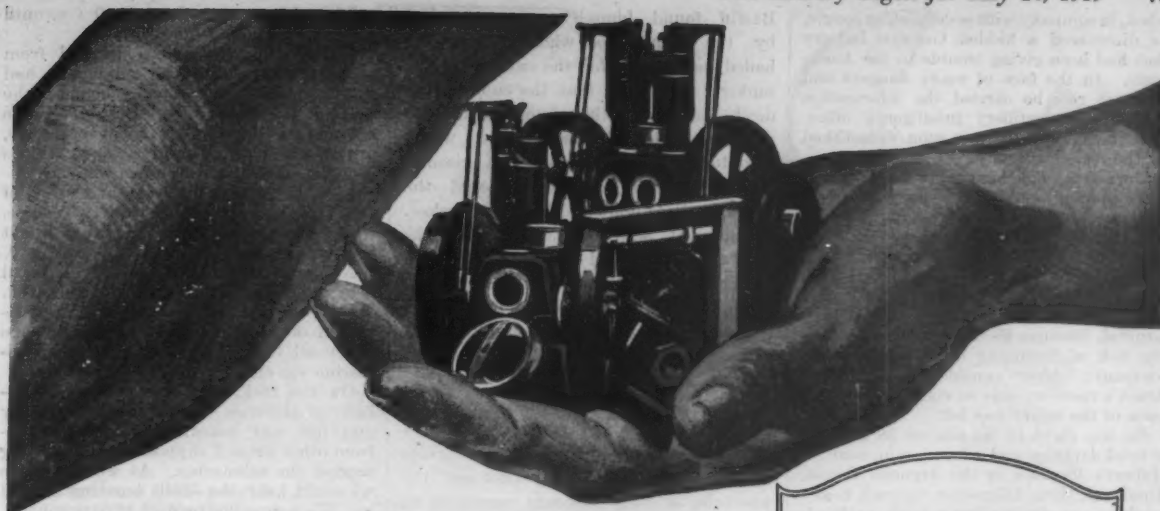
"The Fairbanks Company O. K." means O. K. in quality—O. K. in price—O. K. in after-service.

Purchasing Departments find that most of their needs are met in the lines sold by The Fairbanks Company. They send their full list of wants to the nearest Fairbanks Branch House or dealer. Instead of scattered dealings they thus make a clean-cut transaction.

Whether you are a big or a small buyer, *time is money*. Time spent in talking with a dozen salesmen, placing a



MILL SUPPLIES ~ SCALES ~ VALVES ~ MACHINE TOOLS ~ TRANSMISSION



dozen orders, checking a dozen shipments is cash subtracted from your bank balance. Make no mistake about that.

The Fairbanks Company stocks its Branch Houses to meet most of the mechanical-equipment needs of mills, factories, mines, railroads and steamship lines.

Whether wrench, valve, scale, saw, transmission, engine, pump or any of the other items sold by The Fairbanks Company, you are assured high quality and a fair price when you see "The Fairbanks Company O. K."

We invite you to telephone to or call on the nearest Fairbanks Branch House.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK

Branch Houses	
Albany	Newark
Baltimore	Philadelphia
Boston	St. Louis
Birmingham	Syracuse
Bridgeport	Utica
HAVANA, CUBA	Washington
LONDON, ENGLAND	PARIS, FRANCE
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND	



The
FAIRBANKS
Company

TRUCKS & WHEELBARROWS — ENGINES & PUMPS

WHAT WE SELL

—all carry

The Fairbanks Company O. K.



MILL, MINE and RAILWAY SUPPLIES

The lines are complete. Every item is the pick of its class.

TRUCKS and WHEELBARROWS



All types, sizes, for every use—all bear "The Fairbanks Company O. K."



MACHINE TOOLS

All leaders in their lines. Sold under "The Fairbanks Company O. K."



SCALES

The famous Fairbanks Scales—the scales that do the world's weighing.



VALVES

All types—all sizes—all bear "The Fairbanks Company O. K."



POWER TRANSMISSION

Everything you need for the mechanical transmission of power.



ENGINES and PUMPS

Engines—gasoline, kerosene and oil; and new type Super-Diesel.



when, in company with several other scouts, he discovered a hidden German battery that had been giving trouble to the Americans. In the face of many dangers and at great risk he carried the information back to the artillery intelligence office. The enemy battery was soon demolished by the American guns.

During the fighting on the Vesle, Amok, while guiding a platoon back to the rear, was caught on the road by a deluge of German gas-shells. He got his mask on in time, but the thing leaked, and soon the left side of his face was turned black by the gas-burns. Altho he feared that he would be scarred for life, he refused to go to a hospital, because he did not want to run the risk of becoming detached from his company. After considerable suffering, Amok's recovery was so complete that no trace of the injury was left.

On the night of September 28 and 29, in total darkness and a heavy rain, near St. Hubert's Pavilion in the Argonne Forest, Amok ran three kilometers through heavy machine-gun fire to bring back to headquarters important information. For this heroic deed he was cited by Col. F. S. Bowen in General Orders 21.

Amok has found time to express opinions about the proposed independence of the Philippines. In his estimation the population is entirely too ignorant to govern itself, wherefore he would recommend about thirty years more of American protection. He expects to go back to his native land as soon as he has finished his education in this country.

AN AMERICAN'S TRIP, VIA "U"-BOAT, TO A GERMAN PRISON

THE "ups and downs," as it were, of life in a German submarine, in the "helicon" days, as Senator Sorghum would say, of that species of salt-water atrocity, are rather vividly set out by René Bastin in *The Lamp* (New York). Mr. Bastin was the second officer of the tank steamship *O. B. Jennings*, which was torpedoed last August. After his ship was struck he was taken aboard the submarine, where he stayed for nearly three months while the sub cruised about seeking whom she could destroy. During this time the *U*-boat, which was known as the *UK 140*, went through various experiences, including damage from depth charges, fights with destroyers, and running under water for as much as six consecutive days with only the periscope now and then coming to the surface to take bearings. The *Jennings* was attacked by the *U*-boat about nine o'clock in the morning of August 4, off Newport News. She narrowly escaped the torpedo fired at her, and then, carrying a four-inch gun, she opened fire on the sub. The latter, armed with heavier guns than the tanker, responded with shell-fire. The fight continued for four hours, during which time the *Jennings* sent out many wireless calls for help, which were answered from Sandy Hook, but without result. About noon a shell struck the main steam-pipe of the tanker, putting her engines out of commission, and it was decided to abandon the ship in the life-boats. The boat in which Mr.

Bastin found himself was approached by the submarine, whose commander hailed her, asking for the captain of the tanker. Answering that the captain was dead, Bastin was then informed that as an officer of the disabled vessel he would have to come aboard the sub as a prisoner. He was thereupon taken aboard the German pirate craft and locked up below. Bastin had been wounded during the fight and was in need of the attention of a doctor. He was given no assistance, however, altho there was a doctor aboard. In the afternoon he was called up on deck to see the last of the *Jennings*, which was then in a sinking condition. The Germans, finally deciding that the wreck was not sinking fast enough, fired two torpedoes at her, after which the *Jennings* disappeared, only a few planks and the wreckage of two life-boats remaining to be seen. The account continues:

The submarine steamed a southerly course at a speed of about five knots. I remained on deck, deprested and semi-conscious, due to my wounds; they ordered me below, but I made no move.

I was greatly impressed with the size of the submarine, which had a length of about 380 feet, two 6-inch and two 4-inch guns, and 12 machine guns. She had a beam of 24 feet and a depth of 25 feet. She was armored with two-and-a-quarter-inch plate. Her speed submerged was, I was told, 12 knots; on the surface 26 knots. She was a twin-screw boat, carried five sets of engines, two Diesel main engines of 14 cylinders each, two oil engines, which were used to run at low speed, and two lead accumulators. Besides that, she carried four motors, used when she was submerged, and an auxiliary motor for pumps. She was divided into seven water-tight compartments. She was tested for 15 atmospheres or a diving depth of 495 feet, or 150 meters. She carried a crew of 102 and six officers. She carried 35 torpedoes, each 24 feet long, and eight torpedo tubes—four on the bow and four on the stern. She carried 4,000 rounds of ammunition and enough oil to cover 32,000 miles at a speed of three knots, using one oil engine. Her number was *UK 140*. She was the latest type of submarine and the largest afloat, built at Kiel by Krupp & Co. in 1918, and handed over in June.

The master was a captain in the German Navy. He had three large stripes on his arm. His name was Kliphamel. The next in charge was Blottner, an ex-officer on the *Princess Alice*, belonging to a German line which, before the war, ran to New York.

The artillery officer came from the battle-ship *Seidlitz*. He had the rank of lieutenant in the German Navy. The prisoners were told by the crew that he was supposed to be one of the best artillery officers in the German Navy. I noticed that the crew of the submarine were very scared of that man; he certainly had a lot of authority over them.

I stayed on deck all night and the submarine was running at a speed of two or three miles an hour. The weather was very nice, with a clear horizon.

At 7 A.M. on August 5 I went below, forced by the artillery officer, and I was taken in the torpedo-room at the bow of the ship, where I was confined for a few days.

I heard heavy gun-fire from 9 A.M. until about 10 o'clock.

During the afternoon I learned from other prisoners that the submarine had sunk a big, four-master schooner, the *Stanley W. Seaman*, of Boston. While below that day I saw a lot of stores, provisions, clothes, and various things brought aboard from the *Seaman*.

I felt the submarine going at a speed of about eight knots in a westerly course, which I could see by gage glasses about the torpedo tubes.

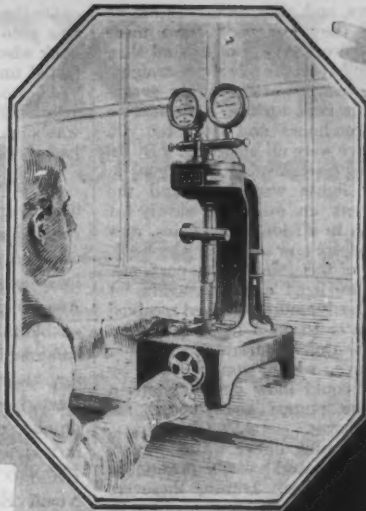
At about 3 P.M., August 13, I heard heavy gun-fire which lasted until dark. We prisoners wondered what was happening on deck, as we did not see any one below all that day. I presume the submarine was chasing different ships.

On the 16th, in the afternoon, everybody of the crew was on deck and heavy gun-fire was heard. Different shells—from other ships, I suppose—were bursting around the submarine. As we sat inside we could hear the shells bursting around us. We were called on deck (five prisoners), lined up, and the first thing I saw that struck me was Diamond Shoal light-vessel, at a distance of about 150 yards. At the same time I saw three steamers on fire, and the submarine was shelling the light-vessel with her two 6-inch guns at 150 yards.

I noticed the smoke of these shells was yellow, and I think the shells fired on the *O. B. Jennings* were smokeless. I concluded, therefore, that the submarine was firing gas-shells at the Diamond Shoal. I think she did that in order that none of the light-vessel crew might escape. The light-vessel blew up in a few minutes, and I saw her lee boat pulling away at a few hundred yards' distance. The submarine was shelling the boat with a four-inch gun, but missed it, and the submarine could not go any farther in as it was shallow water. That is how the Shoal Light boat escaped. After that we were ordered below again and remained there for the next few days.

That evening Bastin had his first experience in going down with a diving submarine. His attention was attracted to the fact that something was about to take place by the ringing of bells in all the compartments, and soon thereafter he heard the rush of water around the sides of the vessel. In a minute or so the water depth in the gage glasses registered 100 feet. He noticed that everybody about him appeared to be pale and excited. Evidently something was going to happen. And something did happen, when the sub was at a depth of 300 feet, as he relates:

Suddenly a depth charge burst. It seemed to be right on her stern, because she got a lift and went down head first, and in a few seconds I saw the depth was 415 feet. On an order from the officer in charge to straighten her up everybody rushed toward the stern. I can tell you during those few minutes we all thought our last moment had come. When the submarine got straight she was steaming at a very slow speed—about two knots—so the destroyers with their submarine telephones could not hear the motions of the propeller. Another depth charge burst right on top of us, blowing up the middle hatch, putting the lights out, and giving the submarine a list of forty degrees. I felt water dripping on me while I was sitting in the bow torpedo-room with the



A very hard steel ball is pressed into the surface of the forging, at regulated pressure and the indentation thus made varies in size according to the degree of hardness of the metal. This is the Brinell Machine, in connection with which indentations have been taken for every grade of steel in every condition of heat treatment so that it is possible to produce forgings to any desired degree of machineability. Science countenances no guesses or approximations in modern forge practice.

Round Shoulders

In men and in nuts, round shoulders mean life has been too much for them.

To your upstanding workman, the scarred face of a round-shouldered nut is a mark of disgrace.

So he demands a Billings & Spencer Triangle B wrench because (having a reputation of his own) he likes theirs.

You can safely take a workman's word for what is right in tools.

He will tell you the Triangle B wrench fits his hand as if it were glad to work with him—its steel is tough (not brittle) with a hidden something in its makeup which means honest years of service instead of dishonest months of trouble.

That hidden something took several thousand men fifty years to make. It is the value behind the Triangle B trade-mark. On a tool, a drop forging or a great machine, it says "Rely on me," and it has said that to the world of industry since the days of the Civil War.

Remember the last time you worked over a difficult nut? Did your wrench slip just a little and make the hard job harder? Triangle B wrenches would have helped instead of hindering—they fit those hard-to-get-at nuts, cleanly, surely, without a slip.

Your hardware dealer or your garage accessory man will approve your judgment when you say Triangle B or Billings & Spencer.

He likes to sell satisfaction.

The Billings & Spencer Co

Hartford



The First Commercial
Drop Forging Plant in America

Hand Tools - Forgings
Forging Machinery

The bed room rug! More and more you hear discriminating women applying this term to

Klearflax LINEN RUGS

FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

THE rich Klearflax colors are, above all else, restful—livable and charming. The heavy fabric, despite its weight and thickness, is linen—the aristocrat of textiles. Yet moderate Klearflax prices, are downright democratic for rugs of character.

Soft grays and rose and blue, taupe and buff, the darker greens and black and brown are all available. Solid tones that make the building of exquisite color schemes easy—and economical as well. Klearflax Linen Rugs are made for every room in the house. They beautify. They endure.

REVERSIBLE, dust-resisting, moth-proof, thick, flat-lying, and richly colored, Klearflax Linen Rugs are economical. In all standard sizes and any length.

Send to our Duluth office for "The Rug and the Color Scheme." This 36-page book explains how to plan any room. Price fifteen cents.

Process exhibit for industrial educators mailed anywhere for Two Dollars and Fifty cents

KLEARFLAX LINEN RUG CO.
DULUTH MINNESOTA

New York Office, 212 Fifth Avenue

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

FLOR DE MELBA The Cigar Supreme

I. Lewis Cigar Mfg. Co.
Newark, N. J., Makers **10c**

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE



DEALERS WANTED!

Start developing themselves. Can't over-look, overcharge or over-discharge storage batteries. Used by Gov't in wireless etc. Best made General Electric Generator, Willard Storage Bat. Ideal for Country homes, 15 to 500 amp. sizes. Write The Matthews Engine'g Co. 2 Elm St. Sandusky, Ohio

MATTHEWS
Electric Light and Power Plants
3/4 H.P. to 25 H.P.

other prisoners, and they said: "Now we are finished; they got us." Two more depth charges dropt on top of us, and then the submarine felt as tho she were straightening up. I heard water rushing everywhere and this kept up for, it seemed to me, about three hours, and I can tell you by that time we were all unstrung. By 10 p.m. we had received 28 depth charges.

Temporary lights were used and the submarine went on steaming slowly at 415 feet depth in all kinds of angles, now down by the stern, now down by the head, or with a list of forty degrees to port, etc. At 12 p.m. the light came on again. I learned that the dynamo-room had received 55 tons of water through leaks and pipes bursting, but the submarine with her powerful pumps, which were worked by compressed air, could blow out 500 tons a minute. These pumps were tested for fifteen atmospheres.

We kept steaming under water for six days, steering east and west; I presume a distance of 100 miles. During these six days the submarine's periscope came to the surface to take bearings of the destroyers searching for her, sometimes ahead, sometimes astern.

After the sixth day, in the evening, the captain, officers, and all the crew had a meeting and decided to come to the surface next morning, as they could not stop under water any longer because of leakage, and attack the destroyers by gun-fire. The weather at that time, we hear¹, was strong breeze and rough sea. All night long every one was very excited, wondering whether in the morning the destroyers would have lost the submarine or would the UK 140 have to fight. The sailors told us there were three destroyers and that they could trace the submarine by the leakage from her oil bunkers, the oil coming to the surface, and thus betraying the presence of the submarine. She lost 45 tons of oil.

The following morning, I think the 24th, the submarine came to the surface. At once we felt the concussion of gun-fire. I think the submarine was hit. Members of the submarine crew were rushing about carrying shells while the heavy gun-fire was going on. The submarine kept pitching heavily, and, by the vibration, I judged that she was steaming at utmost speed. I thought at certain times she was going to smash herself up; so did Captain Olsen, a Norwegian captain, who, altho not a prisoner of war, was detained, his ship having been sunk.

After an hour of gun-fire the crew rushed below and gave three cheers; sailors were coming along with bottles of spirits and cheering all over the place. We were wondering what it was. Sailors rushing by told us they had escaped; that the submarine had run away from the destroyers. By running at full speed (25 knots) headed into the sea and firing her aft guns only, which the destroyers could not reply to as they would smash themselves up, the submarine got away.

The submarine steamed at full speed for about twenty minutes to half an hour; then changed her course and went on full speed for the rest of the day until sunset. All that night the submarine was on the surface; the sea was rough, but it did not stop the crew from repairing different leaks, as they had every kind of gear on board, welding things, caulking, and all kinds of appliances.

The next morning smoke-clouds were sighted (that was the 26th of August) which I took to be a big convoy steering northeast.

On the 27th, in the morning, the weather was nice again and the crew was all on deck when heavy gun-fire was heard, which lasted until 10 a.m.

At noon I learned that an English steamer, called the *Diomed*, of Liverpool, was sunk, and one prisoner joined us who had on his back a large Number 6.

Then followed another encounter with a destroyer, this time an American. The submarine finally made her escape, much disabled and leaking badly after having been exposed to eighteen depth charges. After such repairs had been made as would enable the sub to continue on her way, the commander decided it was time to make for their base in Germany. So they started out, on the way falling in with a number of other German U-boats, which it was agreed should all accompany the UK 140 through the mine-fields in the North Sea. They finally found themselves in the mine-field between Norway and Scotland, where disaster befell at least one German pirate craft, which episode, and the events following it, are thus recorded:

While I was up in the conning-tower I suddenly saw a submarine blown up—it was the German U 156. She was on our port quarter and steaming in line with the 100, which was a small sub. She must have struck a mine and was blown 500 feet in the air. A few seconds and everything had disappeared.

All the other submarines kept on their courses and took no notice of it. All I heard was that one of the boats had been blown up and was gone.

In the evening of the 23d—she must have been near the Norwegian coast—they sighted destroyers and patrol trawlers and scattered in all directions. They must have given signals to each other. I think we were going at 25 knots, zig-zagging past all mine-buoys. We steamed all that night, and on the 24th of October sighted the Danish coast. In about two miles the 117 steamed up and stopt Danish fishermen and took all their fish from them.

The captain of the submarine allowed us on deck as soon as we were out of the danger of trawlers. British submarines during that evening and the next morning were reported sighted. The waters were just full of British submarines there.

The night of the 24th the 140 had no oil left. We lay on the surface, everybody in fear of being torpedoed by a British submarine—many of which were always in front of the sound. We couldn't dive because we had no oil; in the bad condition the submarine was in she couldn't come up. She kept running at very low speed with what oil she had left in her batteries.

At 10 p.m. we were called on deck to receive oil from a German destroyer. They must have been talking to Germany by wireless the day before and given orders to bring oil. It took three hours to get the oil aboard. Early in the morning they steamed at high speed through the sound—between Sweden and Denmark—through fishing-boats and nets at full speed—covering about 400 miles. She was going at 25 to 26 knots, with the tide. When she got through the sound she reduced speed to 21 knots and passed a fast German battle-ship called the *Hanover*, where she got orders to proceed by a certain course through German mine-fields in the Baltic

ROCKINCHAIR

Athletic Underwear for Men & Boys

Back to the Land of Comfort and Rockinchair Union Suits—that provide all the free and easy comfort of the two-piece shirt and drawer with the advantages of the union suit, and with none of the old annoyances of either.

The blouse effect above the snug waist band allows bodily freedom from all strain and binding.

The closed seat and crotch (exactly like trousers) mean total freedom from that aggravating bunching up of a split and flaps in the back. The seat remains smooth, comfortable, sanitary.

The side leg opening, with two buttons in plain sight, is most convenient, easy to adjust.

The Rockinchair method of sizing assures a proper fit for *every* man and boy, regardless of shape and figure.

Be sure to get the *original* garment of this construction. Its simplicity of action is only to be found in underwear bearing the name Rockinchair in the neck.

At most any good store, in a variety of sightly, serviceable materials to suit all purses.

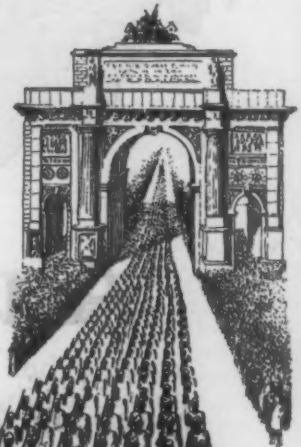


Blouse affords unusual freedom of action

Seat and crotch exactly like your trousers

Opens on the side Adjusted in a jiffy

PATENTED

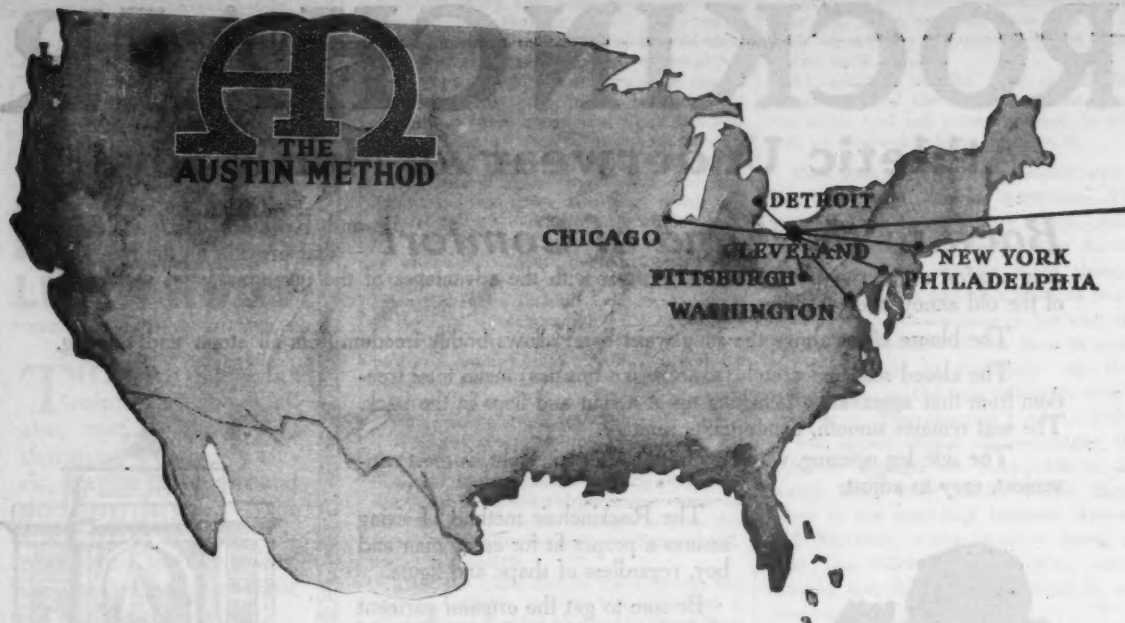


HENDERSON & ERVIN, Norwalk, Conn.

Branch Offices & Stockrooms:

NEW YORK - CHICAGO - SAN FRANCISCO

Year 'Round Comfort: ROCKINCHAIR Underwear in Summer; DUOFOLD HEALTH Underwear in Winter.



Austin Now Building

Societe Anonyme Manufacture de Glaces de Maubeuge has awarded Austin the contract for designing, purchasing materials, building and equipping a complete Plate Glass Plant at Maubeuge, France.

This plant is to replace the company's old buildings which were destroyed by the invading Germans.

The placing of this contract with The Austin Company was in a large measure due to Austin performance on extensive construction for the United States Government abroad.

Austin operations in Europe during the past two years include:

Naval Sea-plane Repair Plant at Paulliac, France, consisting

entirely of combinations of Austin Standard Factory-Buildings.

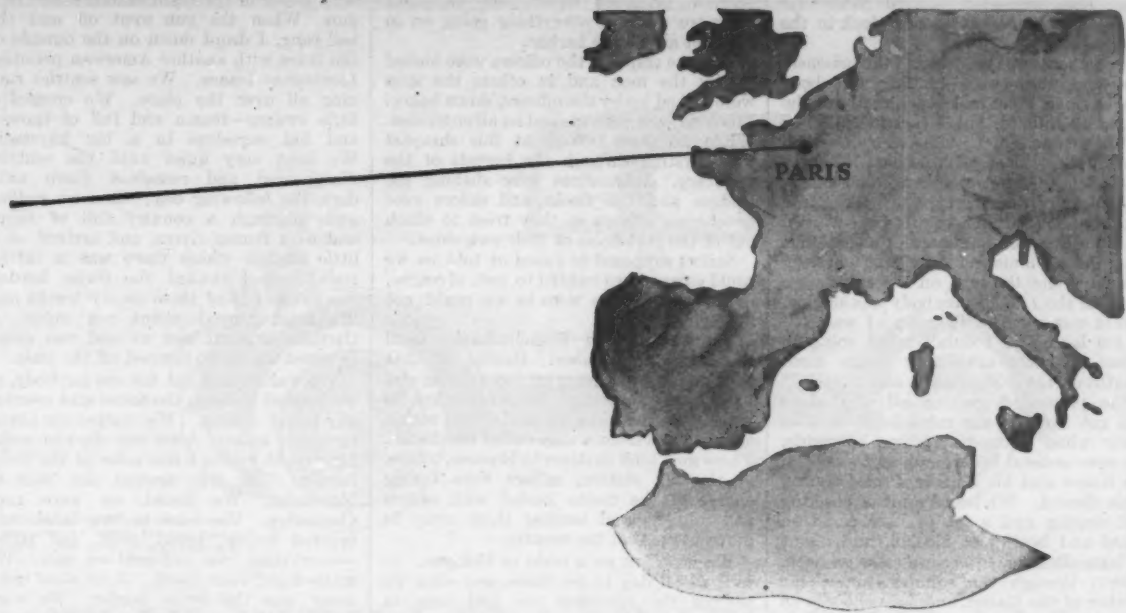
A complete Assembly and Repair Shop for the Light Railways Division, A. E. F., at Abainville, France—11 Austin Standard Buildings.

A complete Repair Plant for the Motor Transport Corps, A. E. F.—13 Austin No. 3 Standard Buildings.

A U. S. Naval Store House of modified Austin No. 8 Standard construction at Gibraltar.

AUSTIN

STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS



in Devastated France

Because of the demand for foreign construction service The Austin Company has established its own office at No. 2 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France, with J. K. Gannett as Director of Foreign Sales.

This foreign department with all the facilities of our American organization is engaged in designing, building and equipping complete industrial plants.

After more than two years of

construction work and investigation, we are thoroughly acquainted with European methods of design and construction and can furnish accurate information relating to building conditions overseas.

Confer with us here or abroad concerning appraisal of your property, investigation of new sites, rebuilding or extension of your existing plant or the design and construction of new buildings.

We are represented thruout Europe, South America and Oriental Countries by *American International Steel Corporation*, 120 Broadway, New York.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY, *Industrial Engineers and Builders*
Cleveland, Ohio

AUSTIN

ENGINEERING-BUILDING-EQUIPMENT

Sea. She proceeded toward Kiel and arrived in the bay at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Everybody was on deck; all the prisoners too, and they were bluffing us about the German Fleet and boasting about the battle of Jutland; but I saw in that bay before we got into Kiel the whole German Fleet under steam with about 127 submarines headed out together. The battleships were of the new type like the *Baden* and the *Bayern*. There were about two or three hundred boats under steam that day. The submarine crew was cheering the ships and the men on the ships were cheering the *U-10*. Everybody was singing, and it was some excitement. I was glad to see land, and I didn't mind going to prison on shore after very nearly three months on the submarine at sea.

She proceeded among all the ships and got through the mine-fields in Kiel River when a tug-boat came alongside. We were ordered below, and, so I was told, the Kaiser and his brother, Prince Henry, came aboard. We heard a lot of cheering and singing and a lot of beer came on board and bottles of alcohol, and about an hour after that, when we came on deck, I saw, through the conning-tower, the brother of the Kaiser, and I saw he was an admiral. Every one was cheering, bands were playing, and you could see that they were making a lot of those submarines.

It so happened that the submarine reached Kiel just before the naval revolt took place there. The prisoners stayed on board for four days, and during that time became aware that there was some excitement in the air which they did not understand. "After the fifth day," it is said, "everybody was singing and nobody was working. In the docks we saw fighting. On some of the ships we saw the red flag. No German flag, but a red flag, which means revolution." Finally, orders were given by soldiers and sailors, who now controlled the situation, that the prisoners were to go to Wilhelmshaven. They were marched through the streets of Kiel amid the shelling of that city by the fleet. "Everything was all mixed up," the account goes on. "Officers were trying to escape in civilian clothes. The station was congested with soldiers and sailors who had left their ships and were going inland. Everybody was doing as he liked. Now and then there were fighting and shooting in the crowds." Finally, the prisoners were put on board a train bound for Wilhelmshaven. The account continues:

Arriving at Wilhelmshaven in the morning, we found it in much worse condition. The station was full of sailors, controlled by a sailors' council. Those fellows took charge of us and escorted us to prison, which was a cruiser out of commission, called the *Hamburg*, and in that ship all prisoners coming from submarines from all parts of Germany were to be imprisoned. On board the ship we were under protection of sailors because there was a lot of firing going on. In port was the Second Squadron of battle-cruisers—the *Seidlitz*, the *Vonderdamm*, *Derflinger*, *Moltke*, and *Hindenburg*, the last their latest battle-cruiser. Those ships were lying on the opposite side of Hamburg. Standing on the deck with a lot of British naval prisoners, French prisoners, and a few

civilian prisoners taken off merchant ships we watched everything going on in the fleet across the harbor.

In some ships all the officers were locked up by the men and in others the men were locked up by the officers, down below. Machine guns were trained on all entrances. While we were looking at this shrapnel was bursting through the funnels of the *Hamburg*. Submarines were shelling the bridges and the docks, and sailors were butchering officers as they tried to climb out of the port-holes of their own ships.

Sailors supposed to guard us told us we could escape if we wanted to, but, of course, in the position we were in we could not have got very far.

We remained in Wilhelmshaven until the 8th of November. During all that time nothing was going on but fighting and killing and shooting. We were taken to the station and put on a cattle-train with a lot of sailors from a ship called the *Baden*. Those men took us down to Bremen, where, in the big station, sailors were taking charge of the trains loaded with sailors and soldiers, and sending them away to different parts of the country.

We were put on a train to Cologne. It took us all day to get there, and when we arrived the disorders we had seen in Bremen were going on. In Cologne we changed trains and took another train loaded with soldiers, all going to their own homes, without rifles and without anything else. There was nothing to eat and the fellows who escorted us tried to get some soldiers' rations. Some soldiers in the train gave us pieces of bread. We had nothing else until we got down to Mentz. On the way down on the train all the roads and ways were full of soldiers returning inland—they were supposed to evacuate the front. All that was between the 8th and 11th of November.

About the 15th of November we took a train down to Karlsruhe, arrived at night, and were handed over to the military authorities, who were soldiers again. Telling us to go to an officers' camp in the middle of the city, they left us, wishing us luck and hoping that we would get back to America, and that they would soon be in America as well. We arrived at camp at eight o'clock in the night and we were put among about twenty officers of the Air Forces.

In the middle of the night we heard heavy fighting outside. German sailors and soldiers broke into the camp, arresting the officers in charge, taking them away under convoy. Some kind of a Soldiers' Council was made up and we got passes for the next day giving us freedom. As all our boys had money, they went into different shops, trying to buy foodstuffs, but none was to be had. We went into a café to get a glass of beer, but were ordered out by the manager because there was going to be a raid by soldiers. When we returned to camp we were told by the soldiers to move the next day to another camp called Villingen.

They reached Villingen late the next night. It was in a country full of snow, very cold, and with rocks and mountains on all sides, being in the Black Forest. They were escorted to a camp outside the town, where, according to the narrator—

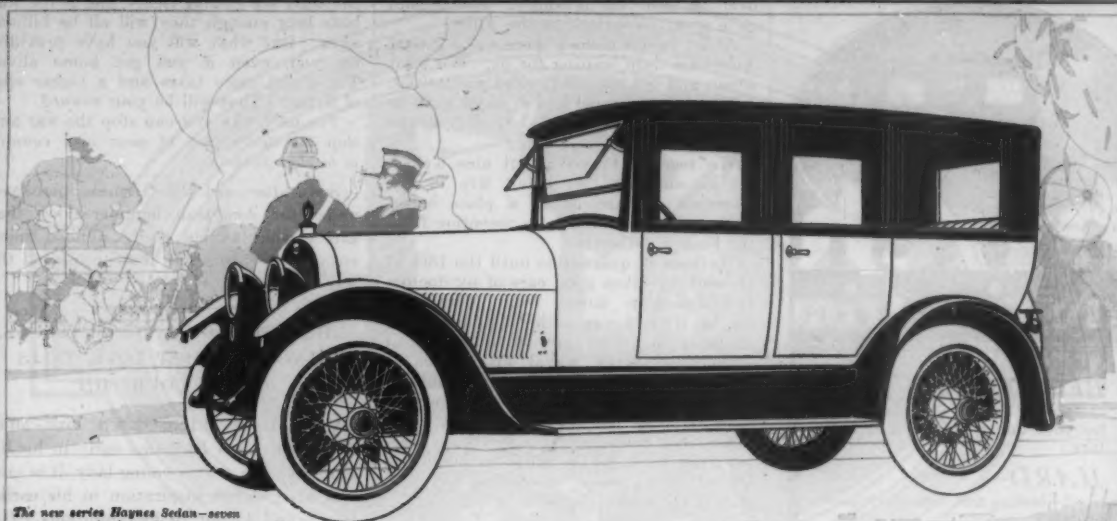
Everything was wet, no fire, no coal, bedclothes all damp. Late that night we climbed over the fence and in between the barbed wires. One of the officers with me touched the top wire which connected

with a bell in the main entrance and to a gun. When the gun went off and the bell rang, I dropt down on the outside of the fence with another American prisoner, Lieutenant Isaacs. We saw sentries running all over the place. We crossed a little swamp—frozen and full of snow—and hid ourselves in a big haystack. We kept very quiet until the sentries disappeared, and remained there until dark the following day, when we walked away through a country full of snow, and over frozen rivers, and arrived at a little station where there was a cattle-train headed toward the Swiss border. We got in one of these empty trucks and the train moved about ten miles. A German sergeant saw us and was going to arrest us, so we jumped off the train.

We waited and did not see anybody, so we walked through the forest and eventually found a road. We walked for about forty-five miles. After four days of walking we got within a few miles of the Swiss border. This was around the 29th of November. We found we were near Constance. We went to two hotels and ordered butter, bread, milk, and coffee—everything we ordered we got. We washed and went ahead. A couple of miles away was the Swiss border. We were careful. We went along the railroad-track on the east end of Constance—a German town. That town is divided in two by a river. We saw German sentries standing at posts and noticed wires on the ground all over the place. I guessed that those wires were electrified, so we did not go near them. We crawled toward the border in the dark. It was dirty, misty weather, snowing and raining. We got up full of mud, waded through mud up to our knees, and crawled through mud. Then we started to run. The sentries saw us and fired. We ran as fast as we could. They kept firing as quickly as they could. They did not hit us, but we could hear the bullets whistling as they went close by us. This was all after the armistice was signed, and we do not know yet why they fired at us.

When we got across the border Swiss sentries arrested us. We told them we were Allied and American officers from ships and from the Army, that there were three behind us, but we had lost them. (The other three we never saw again, but afterward I heard that they died of pneumonia.) We were taken by those Swiss soldiers to a Military Bureau and then to the American Red Cross in Constance and to the hospital. I was inspected by a doctor who told me that I had a fever, and, altho I did not feel sick, he kept me two days in bed, and I was well taken care of. When I got up I was told there was a train of prisoners coming from Germany to go to Geneva and that we could go with them. At eight o'clock in the morning, the 1st of December, we went from there to Geneva, to go to France. They gave us new and clean clothes and looked after us. We were all that day on the train, stopping at different places from Constance to Zurich.

We left Zurich for Lausanne. When we arrived at that station thousands of women and young girls and Red-Cross people were there. They gave us hot chocolate, cake, and bread, Christmas parcels, clothes, and flags—everything you could think of. Every one told us how they hated the Germans and how glad all were that the Allies had won the war. We arrived at Geneva late that night. The station was illuminated; thousands and thousands of people came from all



The new series Haynes Sedan—seven passengers—twelve cylinders—cord tires—five wire wheels standard equipment—Price \$3000.

This advertisement Copyrighted, 1919, by The Haynes Automobile Company

THE NEW HAYNES SEDAN AN ALL-SEASON, ALL-PURPOSE CAR

THE four factors of car character—beauty, strength, power and comfort—are exemplified in the new series Haynes Sedan. It is the result of the Haynes organization's twenty-six years of creating cars of known character.

Noted coach builders fashion the bodies after the ideals of Haynes originators. As is proper and in keeping with the atmosphere suggested by a closed car, the body styles are finished and fitted with that rich simplicity which reflects the good taste of the owner of such a car.

Upholstered in genuine mohair velvet, with the rare Mount Vernon pattern carried out in the silver fittings, with frosted rosette light-dome and quarter-lights, with silver trimmed vanity case and smoking case of solid mahogany—the new series Haynes all-season Sedan displays that quiet elegance which appeals to the fastidious and discriminating patrons.

There is a demand for the new series Haynes which is requiring our best efforts to meet. We urge you to make early reservation of the Haynes you select.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind., U. S. A.



Like a cozy room on wheels is the Haynes all season Sedan. It is a family car, appropriate for every use—social, touring and business.

HAYNES

NEW SERIES "LIGHT SIX"

Open Cars	
Touring Car—7 Passenger	\$2485
Roadster—Four Doors—4 Passenger	2485
Closed Cars	
Coupe—4 Passenger	\$3100
Sedan—7 Passenger	3350
Limousine—7 Passenger	4000
Wooden Wheels Standard Equipment	

NEW SERIES "LIGHT TWELVE"

Open Cars	
Touring Car—7 Passenger	\$3250
Roadster—Four Doors, 4 Passenger	3250
Closed Cars	
Coupe—4 Passenger	\$3800
Sedan—7 Passenger	4000
Wire Wheels Standard Equipment	

A new catalog, beautifully illustrated, will be sent on request. Address Dept. 53.

1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1919

**BEAUTIFUL—**

(so, of course, you want it—for your doors, trim and furniture.)

HARD—

(—lasting and virtually “mar-proof.”)

ADAPTABLE—

(so you can finish it to get any effect YOU desire.)

INEXPENSIVE—

(so, although used in palatial as well as modest structures, birch is within the reach of ALL.)

“SEEING IS BELIEVING.”—so let us send you SIX FINISHED SAMPLES of BIRCH—and the interesting birch booklet. Will you write?

NORTHERN HEMLOCK & HARDWOOD MFRS' ASS'N.

212 F. R. A. Building Oshkosh, Wis.

for Beautiful Woodwork
use Beautiful

birch

THE
VIEW'S
SHOWN

ARE
BIRCH
HOMES

**CONVERSATION WHAT TO SAY
AND HOW TO SAY IT**
by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many felicitous quotations. Cloth, 85c net; by mail 93c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Dennison's

**STICKUMS**

Dennison's glue, paste, mucilage, stick like bad habits. Dealers everywhere.

Write to Dennison, Dept. L,
Hingham, Mass., for the “Handy Book”

72 What Next?

over to meet the prisoners. Switzerland gave great receptions to the Allies.

About twelve o'clock there was a special American train waiting for us. We went across and fell upon American authorities. An American colonel and a major gave us meals and clothes and we left early in the morning for France.

We reached France about nine o'clock in the morning. At about five in the afternoon we arrived in a place called Bellegrade, and there got a reception from the French authorities.

We were in quarantine until the 16th of December—taken good care of by doctors and American nurses from Minnesota. On the 16th I was at liberty to proceed to Brest to report myself to the naval authorities at the Naval Flag Office at Brest. I went straight to the admiral's office and Lieutenant Isaacs and myself reported. At once we were sent to a tailor and fitted out completely. Then we went back to the office to make our official report about submarine UK 140, and, in substance, this is it.

A SWAN-SONG IN PROPAGANDA, FROM THE LAST DAYS OF THE WAR

ONE of the last efforts of the expiring German war-machine was devoted to propaganda among the American troops. German aviators picked out groups of Yanks far behind the lines, swooped down, and let fall a rain of circulars. It was the expiring attempt of a government which misjudged the temper of its enemies, and particularly of its American enemies, in every way possible. A copy of one of the last circulars dropt is forwarded by Private Walt Neubert, Headquarters Co., 23d Infantry, of the Second Division, now in Germany. This swan-song of German propaganda reads as follows:

THINK IT OVER!

You have had music to march to, flags waving to cheer you on, and words of praise, and you have left behind you all that is dear to you and come to France to fight the Germans. Until the English wanted you for cannon-food you never knew that the Germans were your enemies, but no sooner did England realize that she couldn't beat the Germans, even with the help of nearly all the rest of the savage and civilized world, than she persuaded you that the Germans were “Huns and your deadly foes.”

Now you have had time to think a little bit, and some of you have begun to wish you had never given ear to the flattery of the English press-agents; to wish that you had thought about the matter a little more carefully. Were you right? Are you sure that you want to die fighting for the English Empire? If you have made a mistake, what is the best thing to do? Turn about, regain the right road, before it is too late to turn back.

The soil of France is already soaked with good American blood. Why should you, too, have to shed your blood? Are there not American graves enough already?

They tell you that the Germans murder their prisoners. This is not true. All American prisoners in German hands are treated humanely and fair. You know the reason why they tell you such lies. They would rather you died than that the war should end. Every day that the war lasts Morgan, Charley Schwab, and

McAdoo are getting richer, and if the war lasts long enough they will all be billionaires. But what will you have provided for you, even if you get home alive? Taxes and more taxes and a higher cost of living. That will be your reward.

The only way you can stop the war and stop the destruction of your own country is to stop fighting.

Soon afterward the Germans perceived under the American hammer-blows that this closing advice really applied more strongly to themselves than to us, and the war was over.

THE SISTER OF ANNE RUTLEDGE, “LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE, TELLS OF HIS COURTSHIP

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S love-affair with Anne Rutledge early in his life is well known. This young lady, it is said, was his greatest inspiration in his earlier labors and a spur to his ambitions. Her untimely death plunged the future President into profound grief, followed by a protracted period of melancholy, and he cherished her memory and clung to the members of her family to the day of his death. A sister of Anne Rutledge still lives in California. She is Mrs. Sarah Rutledge Saunders, now ninety years of age. She was younger than Anne, but old enough to have vivid recollections of both her sister and Mr. Lincoln. She recently related some of these to a representative of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, where she is quoted:

“Altho I was just a little girl,” said Mrs. Saunders, “I distinctly recall Mr. Lincoln's presence in our home and his courtship of my sister. He was just like a member of the family.

“He was just as much at home in the kitchen as in the living-room. One time, when the handle of father's butcher's steel had worn off, Mr. Lincoln fashioned a new one of buckhorn and put it on the steel. We still have the implement, with the handle he put on with his own hands.

“We have other mementoes, too, which we cherish. One, a britannia coffee-pot of which Mr. Lincoln was particularly fond and in which my mother often brewed coffee for him. I also have a quilt made from pieces of his clothing, and many other little things by which my memories of him are refreshed. Until recently I had an old grammar which he and Anne used to study earnestly together.

“He was always kindly and gentle, and on evenings when not studying with my sister he would stretch his long legs from a chair in front of the fireplace and keep every one in an uproar with his funny tales.”

Perhaps the most beloved relic in the possession of Mrs. Saunders is a little daguerreotype of Lincoln, sent by him while in the Presidential chair to her brother, Robert Rutledge. This was during the Civil War, and Robert, through appointment by the President, was United States Marshal for the State of Iowa. A little, old-fashioned gold frame encircles the picture, which is said to be an unusually true likeness of the donor.

This was many years after the death of Anne, and showed how he cherished the old memories and clung to the different members of the family of her whom he had so loved. Of the congeniality and joy of the



See what the sunshine can do! From far-away Japan comes the soft, snowy fabric from which we build up our tough and almost indestructible stencil paper. In this marvelous transformation *sunlight* plays the important part. No known artificial light will do. It is sun-power that gives the remarkable printing power to Mimeograph stencil paper. Developed by us for exclusive use on the Mimeograph, this thin, dark-blue sheet has made anew the fine art of duplicating. It delivers *exact* copies by scores of thousands without renewing. Typewriting, handwriting, drawings, etc., it reproduces at high speed and low cost. Our booklet "L" tells about this sun-saturated paper. Ask for it. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.



A scalp is known by the hair it *KEEPS*

DON'T blame your scalp if your hair is beginning to take French leave. Perhaps it is not getting the care and attention it deserves. *You know best about that.*

But this for your comfort. A very little attention, if it be but rightly directed and conscientiously carried out, will go far to renew your scalp's waning interest in its own special job of sustaining healthy, young-looking hair.

In fact, about all the attention any normal scalp really needs is Packer's Tar Soap plus ten willing fingers—according to directions.

Even your first shampoo with "Packer's" will do more than healthfully *cleanse* your scalp. A decided sensation of glowing refreshment will be apparent. The hair, too, will be softer. Its vitality will be higher.

And the best of it is, these welcome results will be increasingly emphasized and confirmed, as the practice of shampooing with Packer's Tar Soap becomes a settled habit.

Our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," contains 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request. For sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap send ten cents.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

"Pure as the Pines"

PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

Packer products are sold by druggists

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 84A, 116-120 W. 32nd Street, New York City

courtship of Anne and Lincoln, Sarah Rutledge has heard her mother often speak.

With Lincoln living in their home, it was almost inevitable that he and the eldest daughter should be drawn together. Anne was also a student by nature, ambitious, and said to be superior to any girl Lincoln had ever known. The Rutledges were descendants of a distinguished family, whose ancestor was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Anne was a very beautiful girl, her sister says, with hair of pale gold and eyes large and deep blue. She was slight, graceful, and supple, her lover towering above her in his great height. Her sister remembers her as vivacious, but sincerely religious, and unusually gentle and tender-hearted.

Together the lovers studied grammar and spelling during the long winter evenings. The little grammar, a gift from Lincoln to Anne, was preserved and is in one of the historical museums of the country. Inscribed on the fly-leaf in his handwriting are the words, "Anne Rutledge is learning grammar."

The Rutledges were a long-lived family, but it fell to Anne, beloved of Lincoln, to be the exception. Death, premature and tragic, overtook her when she was but twenty-two years of age.

Mrs. Saunders vividly recalls the fateful day when that which was earthly of Anne passed out of the life of her family, and of the gaunt man who loved her with the wonderful bigness of his heart.

In a moment of consciousness Anne sent for him when she knew the end was near. He came to her from his work in an adjoining county—rode horseback, urging the animal on in frantic premonition of what awaited him at his journey's end.

Lincoln had one anguished hour with his dying sweetheart. It was in the living-room of a pioneer cabin, untouched by grace or beauty. According to Mrs. Saunders, the house of even the well-to-do farmers in these pioneer days were seldom more than two big rooms and a sleeping loft, and privacy was the rarest privilege. Her stricken family left them, however, for this hour of parting alone. What was said between them no one ever knew; but when Anne fell into a coma, Lincoln stumbled out of the death-chamber, blind and groping.

Two days later Anne Rutledge died, with her wedding-day but three weeks off. Lincoln was at the verge of madness. A week after the funeral a friend encountered him wandering in the woods along the river muttering to himself. He sat for hours in brooding melancholy, which his friends feared would end in suicide. Many times he was found in the lonely burial-ground, seven miles from the village, with one arm across her grave, reading his pocket Testament.

Until he went to Springfield a few years later to practise law he disappeared at times. Every one knew he was with Anne, sitting for hours by the grassy mound that covered her. "My heart is there in the grave with her," he told his friend William Green.

Eventually he went back to his old occupations, bearing himself simply, doing his duty as a man and citizen, but his fits of melancholy returned, a confirmed trait he never lost. It was said by those who knew them both that her death taught him compassion and gave him the strength to endure all the sorrows that fell to his lot after the backwoods boy had become the first citizen of the nation.

Long years after, Lincoln, in speaking of Anne to a friend, is reported to have said, "I truly loved the girl," and, after hesitating a moment, he added, "and I have loved the name of Rutledge ever since."

"THE MELTING-POT DIVISION" THAT PIERCED THE ARGONNE FOREST

THE Metropolitan, or "Melting-Pot," Division, which won its spurs and a large number of Distinguished Service Crosses in the Argonne Forest, received its name because it was composed of a sprinkling of all the nationalities that make up the population of New York City. "The rest of the nation has been prone to say in the past of New York that it is not an American city, that it does not represent the country," remarked the *New York Globe*, when the division, the 77th, came home the other day to be greeted by a tremendous ovation extending five miles along Fifth Avenue, "yet when the time came New York not only represented America in its true sense, the upholding of the ideal, but it represented it first of all." According to the same authority, the Metropolitan Division was the first National Army Division to be made responsible for a sector of the European battle-front. It was the first National Army contingent to be ordered to an active part of the line, and it was the first National Army Division in Europe. Gerald B. Breitigam, writing in *The Globe*, points out these and other matters, as follows:

Let us quote from the admirable history of the division which has been compiled, but is not yet where it will eventually be, in the home of every New-Yorker:

"During the whole of the operation which cleared the Forest of the Argonne, the 77th Division was at all times operating within the forest itself, of which it was assigned a front at the beginning of operations of seven and one-half kilometers. Another American division was placed in line on the right of the 77th Division at the inception of the operation on September 26, 1918, with a front in the forest itself of about two kilometers. This division emerged from the forest into the open after the first day's operation. The forest itself, hitherto considered impracticable ground for an offensive, was cleared of the enemy by the 77th Division, against which were opposed five German divisions."

Note that. The Argonne Forest was cleared by the 77th Division, altho opposed by five German divisions. And those opposing divisions were the pick of the German Army—the Prussian Guards.

What else can be said of it?

In the Argonne-Meuse operations the 77th Division gained every kilometer that was gained on its front, from the line originally held September 26, 1918, to the line as it stood along the Meuse, November 11, 1918, when the armistice ended hostilities. And that was an advance of fifty-nine and one-half kilometers. For when, after heroic exertions, the division was retired to a support position for a breathing spell from October 16, 1918, to October 31, 1918, upon again becoming an attacking division, it found the line stood just where it had left it.

Again quoting from the history:

"The vital importance of the territory over which the 77th operated in the Argonne-Meuse battle can not be over-estimated. As a great French general stated prior to the commencement of this decisive operation: 'The Allied armies will strike at the door of Germany. To



Do you have to put in a new blade to get a clean shave?

EXPERIENCE with ordinary safety razors has undoubtedly taught you that although a fresh razor blade may give a satisfactory shave the first few days, it gets duller and duller every time you use it.

Yet there is a safety razor that gives you clean, comfortable, quick shaves from the same blade, over and over again; that insures at least 500 perfectly satisfactory shaves from every dozen blades. You don't need a new blade to insure a keen edge if you use the AutoStrop Razor.

The AutoStrop Razor provides first of all, keen blades of the hardest, toughest razor steel. To keep these blades keen-edged as when new, the AutoStrop Razor is made with a patented self-stropping feature.

The AutoStrop Razor, you will find, is the simplest, most convenient razor you have ever used. A pressure of the thumb adjusts it for close, medium or light shaving. It is the only safety razor that *sharpens itself, shaves and cleans without removing the blade.*

Free trial of 30 days

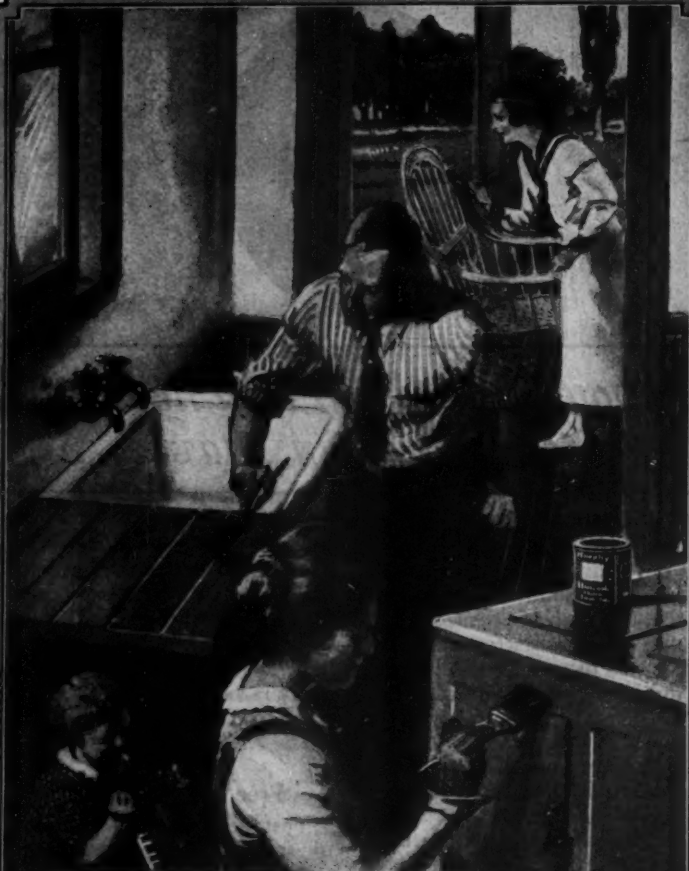
Test the remarkable efficiency of the AutoStrop Razor for yourself. Go to your drug or hardware store and borrow an AutoStrop Razor. Use it for a month at our expense. If, after you have given it a 30-day trial, you find you can get along without it, your dealer will take it back. If you want to keep it, you drop in and pay \$5.00 for the set—razor, strop, 12 blades and case.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO.
NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON PARIS



AutoStrop Razor

500 clean, comfortable shaves from every dozen blades



Water cannot harm it!

Univernish is as impervious to boiling water as glass. It provides a finish which is sanitary, durable and beautiful.

Every inch of wood work in your kitchen and bathrooms—wherever water can touch wood—should be protected and made permanently germ-proof by Univernish.

Univernish preserves linoleum and makes it easy to clean. It is an attractive and weather-proof finish for porch furniture and front doors.

Anyone can apply Univernish. It is as necessary to home cleanliness as soap. Write for attractive brochures on home interiors.

Murphy Varnish Company

Franklin Murphy, jr., President
NEWARK CHICAGO
The Dugall Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate



Murphy Univernish

The Universal Varnish

Supplied clear and in six transparent wood colors

Dark Oak Light Oak Golden Oak Bog Oak Mahogany Green

the American Army have been assigned the hinges of this mighty door. Either you will push it open or you will tear it down."

To the 77th was given the post of honor, the post of attack on these hinges, which had stood practically unmolested for three years, as if by mutual consent of both armies. And how the division drawn from all sections of New York battered down those hinges, let the course of the battle give testimony.

There is one other point which must not be overlooked. And that is the importance attached by the enemy to the terrace over which the 77th operated. In the Baccarat Sector it was opposed by two divisions, on the Vesle and Aisne front by four, in the Argonne Forest by five, and from the Argonne to the Meuse by nine.

It was after the formative period had been passed in the mud of Camp Upton and in the winter of 1917-18 that the first units of the 77th embarked for France, March 27, 1918. The second phase of the division's history began May 5, when the infantry went into training with the British in the Pas-de-Calais and the artillery with the French around Souge.

By June 6 the infantry training was completed and, altho it was not until almost a month later that the artillery was declared ready for any eventuality, the division moved into the Baccarat Sector June 19. And there it stayed until August 3, at first supported by the French, but later alone. It was a quiet front, and the finishing touches to the training of the division were carried out.

August 11 found the 77th in trenches along the Vesle River. And here came the first real test of heavy shell-fire. The line occupied was that on which the Germans temporarily had checked the counter-offensive of the Allies in July, and the stabilization of such a front was a mighty severe test on inexperienced troops.

But the test was so successfully passed that by September 4, the 77th found itself promoted. It was in this period that Gen. Robert Alexander took command after Brigadier-General Evan Johnson and Major-General Duncan had held command, and the 77th found itself at last, all its parts working harmoniously.

The division flung itself savagely at the enemy. Back, back, back, it pushed him from the Vesle to the Aisne in the next twelve days.

Then came the crucial test, the great hour for which the division had been preparing ever since its inception. It was flung into the battle of the Argonne Forest on September 25. It had formed the advancing habit, and it continued to advance:

On and on it pushed, Major Whitteley's battalion being lost and found, men dropping on every hand, incredible deeds of valor being performed, machine-gun nests being taken by corporals commanding handfuls, lieutenants leading a thousand men in an advance on and on, some days without food, because the food-carriers could not get up to them; on and on, reeling with fatigue, never sleeping, scarcely eating; on and on, until on the twentieth day the entire forest was cleared of the enemy. The River Aire, flowing along its northern boundary, had been crossed, the towns of Grand Pré and St. Juvin had been captured, and the line had been firmly established north of them.

A brief rest then, a well-earned rest,



Now the New Hudson Super-Six And the Price is \$1975

*Dealers Are Showing It for the First Time
A Perfection of the Car You Know So Well*

The perfection that men have said would make the Hudson Super-Six the finest automobile that is built is embraced in the new models Hudson dealers are now showing.

Four years with 60,000 cars in use have shown how to free it from many of the annoyances regarded as inevitable to all cars.

Recall The Qualities For Which It Is Known

Each year has seen the emphasis of some new quality in the Hudson Super-Six. Four years ago, when new, it was the 72% greater horsepower without increase of motor weight or sacrifice of simplicity that attracted.

Some thought such power would prove destructive and so many famous tests were made to prove endurance.

Everyone recalls how Hudson stock cars made new records for speed. Among them, 1819 miles in 24 hours.

The run from San Francisco to New York and return in 10 days 21 hours remains unmatched though numerous attempts have since been made by others.

It became the largest selling fine car. There is a Super-Six for each six miles of improved roadway in America. Not a city block, not a village, not a cross roads—that does not know it. Hardly a boy who does not recognize it and its White Triangle.

It created new standards of beauty, so much so that it is

conceded a leader. Each body type is famous for good looks and the completeness of every detail.

On That Experience We Built a New Hudson

Only within the Hudson organization was such development possible. Our engineers, for the most part the same personnel responsible for all previous Hudsons, had had unequalled opportunities. Every car built in those years became a guide to future advancement. Every endurance test revealed new ways to improvement. Every model suggested a simpler, more beautiful car. The experience of every owner was an influence toward perfection.

Such a car is the new Hudson Super-Six.

It is the fulfillment of the promise of those 60,000 cars now in service.

The Price Is \$1975

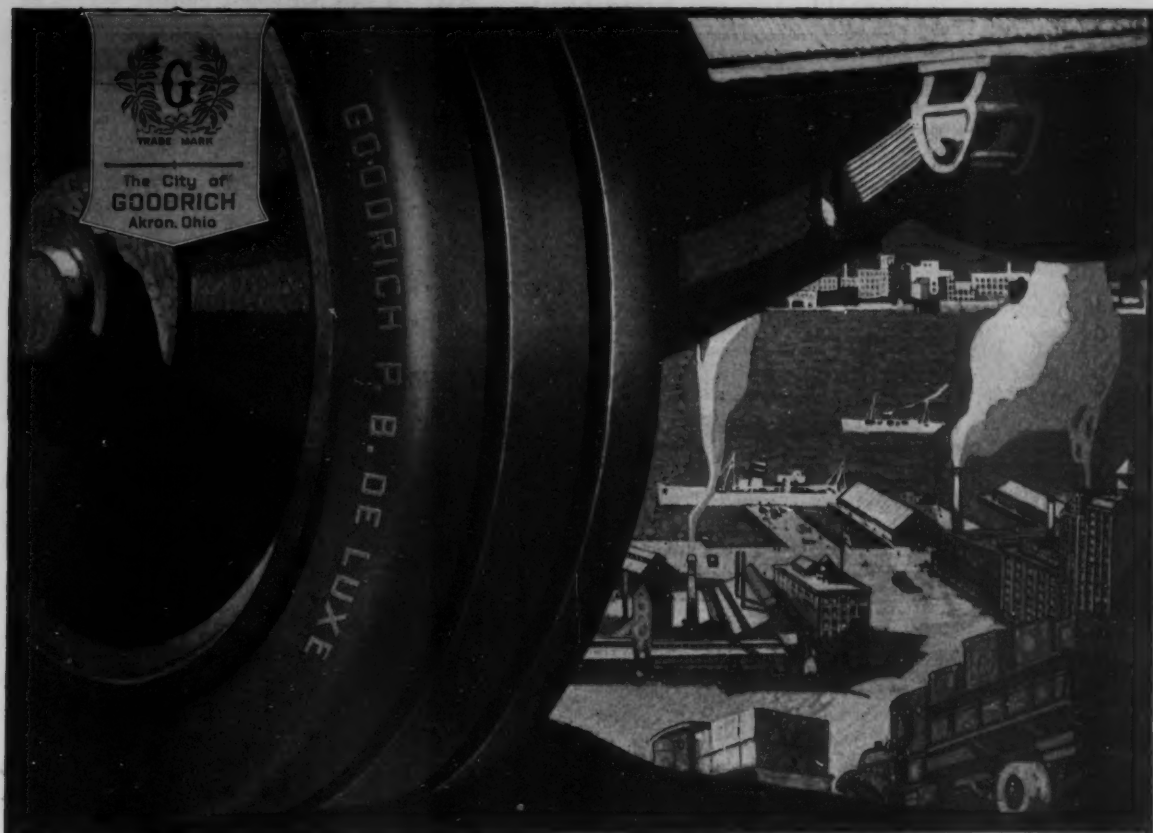
If this new Hudson were not so attractive in itself the price would command first promise in this announcement.

But as value first and price second is a Hudson policy, less emphasis is placed upon price than might be expected.

We have no reservations to offer for Hudson value. We are confident of its attainment. Its worth is undisputed. We offer it as the perfection of the earlier Super-Sixes, and we place its price on a basis of large quantity production and not upon what rival cars may sell for.

We know you will want to see the new Hudson Super-Six.

Hudson Motor Car Company Detroit, Michigan



NEW WHEELS OF COMMERCE

DOUBLING volume and scope of distribution, quickening it threefold, the wheels of long haul trucking drive ahead the commercial and industrial expansion of our nation.

Business with this new transportation, serving the needs of individual enterprise—delivering any time, anywhere—overruns the limits of cities fifty miles beyond the reach of yesterday.

Trade literally forges ahead on truck tires, Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires in the lead of it. For it is the tire on the truck wheel which makes the short haul

long. Your haul is as long as your tires shorten the mileage cost in wear of the tires, and their treatment of the truck.

De Luxe Tires—specially surface toughened—wear away slowly and evenly with the least chipping.

The chief reason of their lower mileage cost lies in their rubber compound and the *extra thickness* of the *Velvet Cushion*. It is, we are sure, the toughest, most lasting of truck tire rubbers.

Goodrich Distributor Service Stations, the nation over, keep the trucks of the country in commission.

Goodrich makes the world-famous Silvertown Cord Tire, "The Pneumatic for Trucks"

GOODRICH

DE LUXE TRUCK TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

a rest that came hard upon the two official commendations from the corps commander for work well done! And it was work well done! In those twenty days the 77th had cleared the Argonne Forest, admittedly the most difficult of German positions to assail, and had advanced the American lines twenty-two kilometers through black forest and across a valley of mud and marsh and death, of corpses and sorrow.

When the rest had expired, November 1 found the 77th back in the line. And the line then stood where the division had put it. But that would not do. The 77th set to work at once to advance it.

From the River Aire to the River Meuse is a distance of thirty-seven kilometers. Thirty-seven kilometers! Yet the 77th, anxious to get the job done, covered it in ten days—ten days of ceaseless fighting, ten nights of agony when the skies were lighted by the constant flares, and there was no sleep to relieve tortured nerves.

When the fateful eleventh hour of the eleventh day of November, 1918, came at last and the advance was checked and the ceaseless thunder of the big guns was stilled, the left flank of the 77th was on the heights less than two kilometers east of the famous battle-field of Sedan, where the Germans routed the French and brought an ignominious end to Marshal Bazaine and to the Franco-Prussian War. The advance outposts of the division were across the Meuse on the eastern bank.

It was the closest American division to the German frontier. The official records so state.

Men of every race and creed, New York City had sent them to Camp Upton "with, perhaps, a little anxiety in its heart as to the ultimate outcome." Hundreds of them could not speak English. There were Italians, Jews, Chinese, Irish, Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, as well as "men from a score of races whose names would never have deserted the geographies or musty histories had not this war broken the seals. There were gunmen and gangsters, and there were descendants of those sturdy forbears who laid the foundations of the America of to-day." When all of these recruits gathered at Yaphank, it was like Babel come back. "Every man had a story," as one of the headquarters officers says in the following glimpse of the personal side of the division given by the New York *Evening Post*:

"Now, of course," said one of the officers of the 77th Division confidentially up at headquarters, Biltmore Hotel, the other day, "the 77th may not have been the best division in the A. E. F.; it didn't win the war or anything like that—but well, it's the humanest division of all. There's no way to describe it adequately. Every man was a story. It was just simply the Melting-Pot."

It has been called that all the time—ever since the New York City draftees were gathered up from their clubs, and their kitchens, their offices, and their Chinese laundries, their limousines, and their taxi-driver seats, but the name is not yet trite. It wasn't just the men of New York City, but of New York State as well; but some way it was from the city that the greatest number came, and it was chiefly of the five boroughs we thought when we talked of "New York's Own."

If the stories of "New York's Own," the individual boys who went to make it up, are ever told, there will be a three-

volume work, an epic of the war. There were as many nationalities in that division (there still are, in fact) as there are in New York City, which means almost as many as there are in all the world. And there were those, in numbers, who could not speak the English tongue.

If you sit awhile on the outskirts of the division headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore you will not need to go entraining for Camp Mills to know what kinds of men there are. For the families can not believe or be persuaded that the personnel department is at Camp Mills, and that the staff headquarters officers will not know what has become of Izzy Yidinski or Giovanni Gabrielleto, or, indeed, of other boys whose names are less exotic and far, far more unusual—the Smiths and Joneses and the Browns, whose time-honored reputation for commonness has been shattered by the busy immigration years.

The families come inquiring for their boys, and it is to watch a pageant of the nations of the earth, to see them come. One little Jewish man, with black whiskers, few English words, and the racially gesticulatory hand, came beseechingly in search of his son. He mumbled many things, few of which were intelligible, but one phrase the highly diverted group of officers around him could make out—"the oyster house," he repeated patiently, "the oyster house." They found out, after another little while, that what he meant to say was "hostess house." Evidently his boy had telephoned to him from there, or asked him to come and see him there. He wanted to know just what and where it was. All day they come; all day they go away, turning their patient faces toward the east, where the personnel authorities, the kindly "oyster house," and, possibly, their boys, are.

The very first draft increment, which reached Camp Upton on September 10, 1917, hinted at the cross-section of the city and the State which this division is. There were America's oldest families and America's newest, sometimes spoken of as the highest and the lowest. There were the wise and town-worn boys, with keen wits sharpened by a lifelong need for wits, and country boys from up-State, stronger, but not quite so quick. There was a larger percentage of New York City men then than now, when a large percentage of the men come from the western part of the State. But even at that early time there were no far-thrown points of New York State unrepresented at the camp.

Perhaps any training-camp is a melting-pot, but some pots do not have such diverse and interesting ingredients for their brews, such highly seasoned condiments to dash in here and there. And they were melted just enough so that when those boys all walked down the Avenue on February 22, 1918, it was a division, not a lot of strangely sorted men.

But still, in some peculiar way, the integral parts of this unique division have never quite been lost, and every man is still marked out as clearly to his officers and fellow men as when, in that first drafting, they came so strangely clad. You remember, perhaps, how they used to look, setting out, amid their weeping women, for the training-camp? Some wore very old clothes, some wore very new; nobody looked like anybody else, and one chap was gathered up at the last minute in the rented evening clothes he had put on him for his farewell party. He chopped wood next day at camp in that same rented suit, his clothes bill getting larger at each stroke.

No finer men in point of education,



The "YANKEE" Ratchet Breast Drill "cuts coming and going." Where you can only move the crank to and fro an inch, set the adjustment for "DOUBLE Ratchet," and the drill turns forward continuously, cutting the same as if a full turn of the crank could be made.

It has two speeds and five adjustments:

1. Plain Drill
2. Left-hand Ratchet
3. Right-hand Ratchet
4. DOUBLE Ratchet
5. Gears locked

"YANKEE" Ratchet Breast - Drill

Note speed shifter at hub of crank; Ratchet Adjustment shown between small gears.

Speed and Ratchet Adjustment changed at a finger-touch, and without removing drill from work.

No. 1555. Length 17 in. Three-jaw chuck for round shank drills up to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

No. 555. Length 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Two-jaw chuck for holding both rounds and squares.

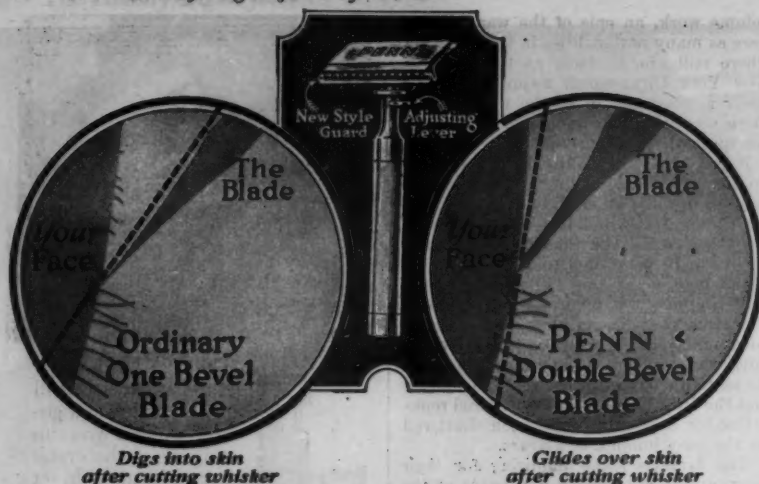
Price, \$8.75

Your Dealer Can Supply You

Write for free "YANKEE" Tool Book showing "YANKEE" Tools in action, and better ways of drilling, boring, tapping and driving screws.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA

**"YANKEE"
TOOLS**



This Double Bevel Blade Makes Your Face Feel Fine!

NEVER before have you had such shaves! Shaves that do not scrape, nor scratch, nor pull, but leave your face feeling fine! The double-bevel protects your face—keeps the blade from digging in. Try the Penn for 30 days—free—without deposit. Get one from the nearest dealer. If he cannot supply you, write us direct.

A. C. PENN, INC., 100 LAFAYETTE ST., NEW YORK
Canadian Distributors: Menzies & Co., Toronto. Prices same in Canada.

Penn ADJUSTABLE Razor

With the Double Bevel Blades

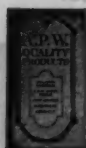
Penn Outfit No. 35, Penn Adjustable Razor, 10 Double-Bevel Blades and two Blade Boxes in olive green leather case... \$5
Penn Outfit No. 70, Penn Adjustable Razor, 10 Double-Bevel Blades, Honing Strop, Shaving Handle, Blade Boxes, olive green leather case, in folding case... \$7.50
Penn De Luxe Outfit No. 75, Penn Razor, 10 Blades, Honing Strop and Handle, 2 Blade Boxes, olive green leather case, in folding case... \$10
Penn Complete Shaving Outfit No. 80, Penn Razor, 10 Blades, Honing Strop and Handle, Blade Box, Shaving Brush, Soap, in olive green leather folding case... \$10



YOU protect the health of the whole family when you buy toilet paper by name—selecting one of these five A. P. W. Quality Products. Each of these five papers differs from the others in texture and weight. Each is the standard quality of its type, and so recognized throughout the U. S. A.

A bulky, loosely-wound roll often looks like a bargain but such rolls sometimes contain coarse, harsh and cheaply-made papers that are not only unsatisfactory but unhygienic and positively harmful.

Send for our free folder, "A.P.W. Quality Products"



It gives information every home-keeper should have. With it we send samples and the name of the A. P. W. Quality Products dealer nearest you. In this way you can select just the quality you prefer, then call for it by name.

Look for this sign at your dealer's. It is the mark of a dependable merchant who is careful in his selection of merchandise, recognizing the high standard requirements of his customers.



A. P. W. PAPER CO., Department 12, Albany, N. Y.

courtesy, and breeding have fought the war than the officers and very many of the men of this division. No more conglomerate lot of races, nationalities, occupations, customs, and points of view were ever gathered together than right here. We talk of Americanization. Never has it been so strikingly and yet so unconsciously developed as in this war—and perhaps, in this war, never so strikingly as in the 77th. The ones who didn't speak English, and who didn't know America at all, will know it now, tho they had to go to France to find it out. So long a trip they had ahead when they first left their own old homes before they could really attain their new! The men who haven't had homes and families and schools and a happy time in general have found out quite a lot from knowing those who have, and it is just as true the other way.

There was a play this winter in New York which gave it all. Don't you remember that lowly, comic private who moaned and wept after the war was done because he missed his splendid mates, and turned down each old-time acquaintance because he had "no conversation"? Once he had to stay by himself for a while, and he turned large, mournful eyes out at the audience and said: "But I don't want to stay alone. I have no conversation." Conversation was a helpful part of war, and the interchange of thoughts which went on then will go a long way toward Americanizing America.

MR. WINCHELL RECOMMENDS THE ENGINEER AS A LABOR PEACEMAKER

IF labor troubles are due to the failure of employer and employee to understand each other, then who is so well fitted to act as mediator as the engineer? it is now asked. The engineer, civil, mining, mechanical, electrical, as the case may be, is himself in most cases an employee, and is in close contact with skilled and unskilled workmen; on the other hand, he is an educated man and a trusted adviser, often a representative of capital. He is a middleman, he is in an excellent strategic position to aid in settling or warding off industrial crises. Engineers are urged to take this responsibility seriously as a professional duty by President Horace V. Winchell, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in his recent inaugural address printed in the Institute's Bulletin (New York, March). Mr. Winchell reminds the engineer of his qualifications for this important duty to society and tells him that he should be "preparing in true engineering fashion to get 100 per cent. efficiency" for the job. He outlines the society's needs and shows how and why the engineer must leave his engrossment with the mere mechanical details of his profession and become an aggressive, educated moral force in industrial and social life. To quote Mr. Winchell:

The workman who has recently been receiving fifty dollars per week instead of the former twenty-five can not understand why there should be any reduction now that the war is over. The farmer still wants war-price for wheat; the Southern planter wants war-price for cotton; and the field-hand still desires to work half-time and get double wages. On the

other hand, there is a general desire for a reduction of the cost of the every-day necessities of life. In short, we are faced with a condition of unrest and uncertainty in all quarters of the globe. Every thoughtful person knows that there must be readjustment, but no one can foresee its precise trend and effect. Is there not here again a demand for the influence and effort of the intelligent engineer?

Those of us who have watched the spread of Marxian socialism abroad, who have seen its adoption by the Russian Bolsheviks, and have seen their poisonous propaganda insidiously inoculating the workmen of Russia, Austria, Germany, and even England, and who have read the anarchistic publications of their disciples in this country can not but feel that it is high time something was done to counteract it. Bolshevism is the antithesis of democracy; it is the foe of freedom; it is a rule by a class, and that class the most ignorant and least civilized in the community. It matters not whether it be found in the parlor or in the revolutionary parade, in the poisoned press or on the street platform, Bolshevism is an abomination subversive of order and government, and must be opposed by every patriot and loyal citizen, by every influence and power which desires the welfare of mankind.

It has often seemed to me that the engineer is not fully awake to his duties and privileges as a citizen; that he is too engrossed with the details and mechanism of his profession; that his mind dwells too much on facts and figures and processes; that he is too retiring by training and disposition, too little of a publicist and a humanitarian, and too much of a materialist. I believe that individually and through his organization he should take an active part in every movement that concerns the good of society; that he should take the initiative in shaping the policies of government; that he should be an aggressive educating and moral force in every community.

On his visit to this country in 1876, at the founding of the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Thomas Huxley addressed us as follows: "Truly America has a great future before her—great in toil, in care, and in responsibility, great in true glory if she be guided in wisdom and righteousness, great in shame if she fail. I can not understand why other nations should envy you or be blind to the fact that it is for the highest interest of mankind that you should succeed; but the one condition of success, your sole safeguard, is the moral and intellectual clearness of the individual citizen."

In all branches of business, in all lines of human endeavor, we have been taught to strive for efficiency. Indeed, so greatly has the idea been stressed that we have been in danger of regarding it as an end in itself. We have forgotten why we are thus striving. We have often had our attention directed to the efficiency of the German people as something well worth imitating. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in a most scholarly address on "Education after the War," has given us a timely warning: "The war has taught the lesson that the proper place of efficiency is as the servant of a moral ideal, and that efficiency apart from a moral ideal is an evil and a wicked instrument which in the end can accomplish only disaster." In other words, we should encourage efficiency not for its material results, not simply for the greater amount of wealth in dollars and cents, in bushels of wheat, tons of ore, or yards of cloth thereby produced, but for its value in

"Four Inches of a 25¢ Cigar"

INSTEAD of lighting a fifteen or twenty-five cent cigar, and throwing away the better end because you've had enough, or haven't time to get enough—smoke IN-B-TWEENS.

The IN-B-TWEEN is a small cigar of full-bodied quality—"Four Inches of a 25c Cigar," made of tender baby leaves of the finest tobacco.

5 in foil, 30c 10 in tin, 60c Boxes of 25 and 50

If not at your dealer's, send us 60c for tin of ten, mentioning dealer's name.

KRAUS & Co., INC.

Dept. D
Baltimore, Md.



10 in Tin 60¢

REDMANOL

The Perfect Mouthpiece

REG. U.S.
PAT. OFF.

JUST as the word Sterling on silverware designates the best quality, the word Redmanol insures perfection in pipe mouthpieces and holders. Redmanol mouthpieces are hand-cut, and never lose their amber color or their sparkle. Ask us, if your dealer hasn't them.

Durable · Odorless · Tasteless
Non-Inflammable

Redmanol Chemical Products Co.
CHICAGO Dept. 22 ILLINOIS

A companion in vacation time—
the preferred mouthpiece
for pipes and holders.



Pipes,
\$1 to \$25.
Holders,
35c to \$10.



Follow the example of James M. Barnes and begin the season right by using the Dunlop Ball.

The first important championship of the year—"North and South"—at Pinehurst on March 29th, and the big match at Deland, Florida, on March 1st, were both won by James M. Barnes, playing with a Dunlop "Vac."

For length of flight, perfect balance, absolute uniformity and durability, there is nothing like the

DUNLOP "VAC"

Large stocks are on hand and more coming by every ship.

DUNLOP "VAC" 29 . . \$1.00 each

DUNLOP "VAC" 31 . . \$1.00 each

Buy from your golf professional.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., Ltd.

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

NEW YORK: T. W. Niblett
Suite 2014-S, 305 Fifth Avenue

TORONTO: Dunlop
Tire & Rubber
Goods Co., Ltd.



PHOTO EDWIN LEVICK N.Y.

the development of character, and for its aid in the achievement of our ideals and the guidance of the individual and the race in their progress toward "fuller self-expression and more complete self-realization."

Now, the only road to efficiency is education. In all departments of life—in business, in government, in commerce, and trade—education must precede efficiency, and the broader and more widely disseminated the real education of a people, of a class, of a community, the higher its efficiency. And this brings me down to the suggestions which I wish to make this evening.

Scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not contain notices of strikes, of lockouts, of labor dissatisfaction, and disturbances in this or that industry. . . . Here and now are demanded more than ever before that "moral and intellectual clearness of the individual citizen" referred to by Huxley; now more than at any period in our history do we appreciate the worth of that poise and stability which are provided and acquired by education; and now do we feel more fully than ever the importance of extending education to those of all classes who are in any way responsible for the industrial turmoil existing and impending.

Mr. Winchell believes that labor troubles result from a failure on both sides to understand each other's situations and motives; from a lack of comprehension of the simple elements of economics on the part of the masses, and the failure on the part of the employer to explain how and why conditions have arisen which have made necessary or inadvisable a readjustment of any accepted or demanded situation—in other words, through lack of education. He goes on:

And here, it seems to me, are an opportunity and a duty for the engineer. He occupies a peculiar relation to the capitalist and the laborer. He is customarily one of the employed; he is, on the other hand, the adviser and trusted representative of capital. He comes into frequent and close contact with the laborer, and is in a position to understand his difficulties, to win his friendship and confidence, and to impart advice and information which would go far to explain the difficulties of any given situation. He is a sort of middleman, who might easily acquire such influence with those above and below him as to be of very great aid in time of industrial crises. If this be indeed true, then it must follow that in not exercising this privilege, in not performing this service, he is not meeting fully his responsibilities as an engineer and a citizen. As the boys would say, he is not strictly "on his job."

Let us consider for a moment the situation in the average mining-camp. A few hundred or few thousand miners are employed. Here they come: muckers, mule-skinners, trammers, nippers, timbermen, machine men, track-layers, powder-monkeys, station-tenders, pipe men, car-penters, electricians, shift bosses, blacksmiths, and helpers, of different nationalities and varying degrees of intelligence and education. They are checked in and checked off by the timekeeper; except in case of accident, they spend their allotted time on the job and disperse without receiving as much personal attention as the mules underground. When not at work, they spend their time idling around saloons or other shady resorts where they not only learn nothing to their advantage, but spend their substance and sap the foundations

of their health and strength, mentally, morally, and physically. Under such conditions they afford fertile and receptive soil for the seeds sown by the demagogic agitator. They attend open or secret meetings of the union and are constantly taught the program of violence and disrespect for law and order. In those camps where club-houses are provided and reading matter and forms of amusement furnished they are seldom visited and cultivated by any one connected with the mine management. The men are still left to their own devices, and no advantage is taken of the opportunity to gain the friendship and confidence of those who are approachable, to aid those who are worthy and in need of some sort of encouragement or assistance, or to educate those eager for knowledge.

In recent years, it is true, many mining companies have arranged for moving-picture shows two or three times each week; in some States like Nevada, the State educational institutions, such as the College of Mines, have of late years conducted night-schools for instruction in scientific and technical subjects; and the Federal Bureau of Mines has sent its car around and taught the men the principles and methods of safety first. In all of these matters the mining-engineers have taken a part and shown sympathetic interest; but it seems to me we have fallen far short of the full measure of our duty and our opportunity. We have failed on the social and humanitarian side; we have done little to counteract the deliberate spread of socialistic and Bolshevistic doctrines; we have permitted the raising of a crop of noxious weeds on soil which might well have yielded the fruits of thrift, industry, loyalty, and patriotism.

With the coming of prohibition and the closing of the saloons, those old-time haunts of the miner, we find the men increasingly in need of comfortable recreation quarters, and in better condition to be interested in opportunities for entertainment which shall be at the same time instructive and uplifting. There are many forms of such entertainment, and many methods by which such instruction may be given without the appearance of officiousness or pedantry. I have never yet visited a mining-camp where there were not some men of ideas, of travel, of wide experience, and observation, of talent in some form of entertaining, where there are not frequent visitors who could be pressed into service for the benefit of the general cause of education and good fellowship. And there are ways and means by which such service could be organized and carried forward.

Nor is the laboring man the only one who needs educating. We need it ourselves; and so do Congress and capitalists, managers, and the general public. The engineer's own education is too often defective in economics and politics, and he suffers thereby. He is wounded in his most sensitive parts by bad mining laws, by wrong principles of taxation, by ill-advised governmental regulation. In the conduct of all these matters he often has a keen sense of defective functioning, but is not sure of the remedy, nor skilful and earnest in urging its adoption; and in his perplexity often decides that he is not the doctor nor the plumber to stop up that particular leak! And when the trouble has grown irritating and chronic, and no one provides a cure, he is apt to become cynical and to blame society and the Government for a situation which he himself should have helped to alleviate.



When you see this boy in a dealer's window, you are at a

VALUE-FIRST STORE.

It is a good store to know. In it is sold Value-First merchandise—goods that give the most for the money—especially

Michael's - Stern
VALUE-FIRST
CLOTHES

\$25 to \$60

H A R D M A N T I R E S

Hardman
FabricHardman
Red Seal Cord

"Sales Resistance" is an element rarely encountered by Hardman dealers.

SALES TALK" is seldom employed by those responsible for the distribution of Hardman tires. It is refreshing, no doubt, to feel that one can approach the purchase of an automobile tire with the knowledge that he may buy in security upon the mere word of any Hardman dealer—just as confidently as if it were upon the signed and sealed bond of the manufacturer.

This assurance of intelligent service, freedom from meaningless claims and contested adjustments, also implies fair dealing on the part of the manufacturer in the matter of quality and price.

There is a principle in this Hardman policy. Not based upon an ironclad contract with Hardman dealers but rather upon a slow and careful process of selecting dealers who do not require "ironclad" contracting.

Users of Hardman tires know that this confidence in our dealer organization is merited by the high purpose of its personnel.

The Hardman Dealership is the coat armor of worth.

Hardman tires are made under the single cure process. It is the only way to make tires uniformly good. Pure, para cushion; pliable tread; standard, Sea Island fabric—or whipcord; thick gauge, all-para friction; wrapped tread, both cord and fabric, hand-made.

Since we made the first tire no formula has been advanced which will take the place of *good materials*.

Only by omitting something that is vital to its life can a tire be made cheaper than the Hardman. On the other hand, the best tires in any market can be made only in this way.

OLD AS THE
AUTOMOBILE

Hardman Rubber Corporation

New Brunswick, N. J.

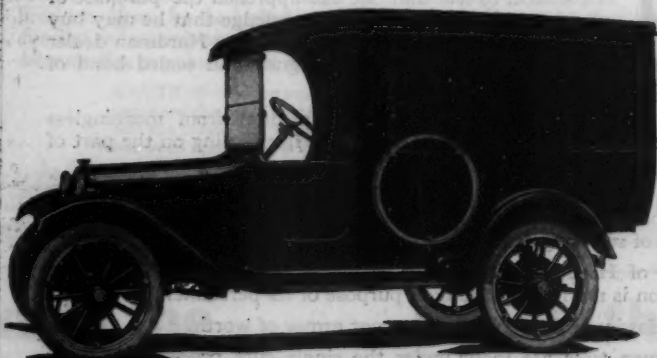
H A R D M A N T I R E S

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

The service it renders, its reliability, and its very moderate operating cost make it a real economy in any business

It more than "earns its keep" in delivery use in the extra daily work it does.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



Order Dutch Bulbs Now!

Advises from big growers in Holland indicate great scarcity of bulbs this coming season and enough cannot be grown to meet the demand. To insure getting your supply send us your order at once. **Until July 1st, not later, our present low prices for the choicest varieties of bulbs grown by specialists in Holland will hold good.**

By ordering from us now instead of waiting until Fall, you make a large saving, get a superior quality of bulbs not usually to be obtained at any price in this country, and have a much larger list of varieties to select from.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, give for a small outlay of time and money, an abundance of flowers in the house from December until Easter, and in the garden from earliest spring until the middle of May.

Our orders are selected and packed in Holland, and are shipped to our customers immediately upon their arrival in the best possible condition.

They need not be paid for until after delivery, nor taken if not satisfactory.

Write today for

FREE BULB CATALOG

The most comprehensive published. Contains import prices, list giving prices on small and large quantities.

A FEW PRICES	Per 100
Fine Mixed Hyacinths	\$6.00
" " Tulips	2.25
" " Darwin Tulips	2.75
Double Star Crocus	4.00
Narcissus Empress	4.75
Narcissus Golden Spur	4.50
	4.25

ELLIOTT NURSERY CO. 383 Fourth Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.



first fell on the far side of the graveyard. Then they fell in the graveyard and tore up graves and generally ruined it. Then the shells began to crawl closer to us.

There were four of us on guard and we reported the coming of the Germans to the officers, and the men were routed out of the dugouts. One little fellow named Roach—we called him the boy scout—was so excited that he put his trousers on backward and got his shoes on the wrong feet.

He started with a box of ammunition for a gun and ran into another fellow with another box. The collision knocked him down and he rolled clear down a hill to the very place the gun-crew was waiting for the ammunition.

Some of us had been joking and I remember a fellow named Clark who said he wondered which of us would live to take the story back home. A buddy of mine named Hanky said, "You fellows write your notes to your mothers and sweethearts and I'll take 'em back to them." Poor Hanky was killed in that fight.

The fight lasted two hours. The point where I was had thirteen men to defend it. We had two Stokes guns.

There were five hundred men in the party that attacked this point, or, to be exact, 498, according to the officers. We cleaned up the whole business. Seven of our thirteen men were killed.

The Germans gave them no more trouble at that point, and soon they hiked off to the west, and one day were loaded into trucks and taken to the edge of Belleau Wood. "Jimmie" Gardener went through this great battle, certainly one of the greatest of the whole war. His description of the fighting takes second place to none of the many accounts that have appeared. As he relates:

We moved up to the woods gradually. We met Algerian troops belonging to the French Army. These Algerians claimed that they had been kept at the front too long. They were never taken to rest-camps or had any relief. Many of them committed suicide. They said they were tired of fighting. We met some that were running wild, shooting in all directions, and had to take shelter to keep from being hit by stray shots.

We met many French moving back, too. They said that the Germans were very numerous in the woods.

That little fellow, Roach, crawled out in a field, dug into a haystack and climbed to the top. From there he could see that Germans were hiding behind the bushes farther on.

He came back and said he was going to raid 'em. The officers said he didn't have any right to do this without orders. "Well," said Roach, "this ain't a regular battle, you know. This is just a little private party of my own." He said he wanted a dozen men to volunteer to go with him, and the dozen volunteered at once. I never saw a time when volunteers were called for among the marines that any one wanted to stay back. Everybody wanted to go.

Well, Roach got his men as quick as he could count 'em. "Come on, fellows," he said: "I'm going to have them Germans for supper."

We cleaned up fifty of 'em.

"Did Roach or any of his dozen men get the Croix de Guerre for that?" we asked.

"Oh no," answered "Jimmie," "as I said, that wasn't a regular affair. It was

only Roach's own party and there wasn't nothing official about it. It was funny to see our bunch. Roach was a little fellow about five feet seven, and he chose as the second in command of his party a lanky artilleryman who was six feet eleven. The rest of us were just ordinary size, like me." ("Jimmie" Gardener is six feet three in his stocking feet and weighs 195 pounds!)

"That artilleryman had just drifted into our bunch somehow. They had put him out of the artillery because he had flat feet, and told him to go home. He said he didn't want to go home. He wanted to fight, and he was going to stay with us whether he belonged with us or not, and he did.

"In a day or two we were put in trucks and hurried forward. We knew now that the Germans were pressing hard in their attempt to reach Paris. The French were falling back. We were run in those trucks directly between the retreating Frenchmen and the advancing Germans, and we got mixed up with the enemy so quickly that we simply tumbled out of the trucks oftentimes to engage in hand-to-hand fighting with the Huns.

"We went right at 'em, and this thing kept up for four days. We had nothing to eat, nothing to drink, nothing to smoke—and everybody longed for a smoke, even fellows who never smoked before they entered the service—and we had no sleep in all those four days and nights.

"A great deal of the time we were in close fighting. There was where the Germans failed. They were all right when they were twenty-five or thirty yards away and could use their rifles, but when it came to the bayonet they turned and fled.

"Sometimes we fought so close that it was impossible to use the bayonet. We had to knock 'em down with our fists first.

"Everybody said the odds were against us in this fighting. While we had some reserves there were only two regiments of us fighting and we were against three German divisions, including the Prussian Guards. But in four days we advanced one and a half miles.

"We suffered terrible losses. When we reached the town of Lucy, where we halted to be reorganized, there were only 150 men left in my company of 335 men.

"There was another company whose commander was killed and a major took charge. In the middle of the fighting he had lost so many men that a French officer advised him to retreat. 'Retreat hell!' he cried: 'I'm going on as long as I and one man are left.' It came near coming true, for when he reached Lucy he had just three men left with him out of an entire company.

"We saw some horrible things in Lucy. At one house we found an old French woman. She said she was with her three daughters—16, 18, and 20 years old—when the Germans came, and they had remained there without any protection from the Huns who took charge of the house. We asked where her daughters were and she said they were up-stairs and she guessed they were asleep.

"Several of us went to learn the fate of the girls and we found all three stretched out with their throats cut from ear to ear, and their bodies horribly slashed. The Germans had deliberately butchered them when they were forced out of the town.

"When we told the old lady of the fate of her daughters she was stricken with heart trouble and died in a few minutes, but before she died she asked that we bury her with the three girls in the little grove near her home. We did it altho we



Guaranteed

So confident are we that you will like the big, safe light of the Dillon Lens that with every pair sold we give a money-back guarantee.

That puts the proposition on a trial basis. The sale is not complete until you are satisfied.

We have no fear as to the result of the trial.

In hundreds of cities and towns throughout the country the Dillon Lens is nightly demonstrating its superiority over other lenses and headlight devices.

We believe that you will add your approval, not merely because the Dillon Lens is legal in all states, but more particularly because it gives a bigger, better and safer driving light.

The Dillon Lens lights the roadway, close to the car, at both sides and far ahead. The illumination is big but glareless and safe. There is no cutting down or dimming of the light. In fact the Dillon Lens gives more light with bulbs of lower candle power than any other headlight device in the world.

Moreover, the light is always on the road, whether you happen to be going up hill, down hill or on the level.

Driving behind it you see objects and obstacles far and near, in almost daylight clearness, and you experience a sense of ease and confidence that adds immeasurably to the pleasure of night driving.

Get a pair from your dealer today. Try them out on any dark night, and if not fully satisfied, return them and your money will be refunded. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct, same price \$3.50 per pair, any size, postpaid. Booklet upon request.

DILLON LENS & MFG. CO., DEPT. D, WHEELING, W. VA.

The Dillon Lens is the only lens with the magnifying bull's eye.



\$3.50
per pair
Any Size
Anywhere in U.S.A.

DEALERS AND JOBBERS CAN BE SUPPLIED PROMPTLY BY
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

Atlanta, Ga.	Chicago, Ill.	Denver, Colo.	Houston, Tex.	Newark, N. J.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Des Moines, Iowa	Jacksonville, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	Rochester, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.	Cleveland, Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Kansas City, Mo.	New York, N. Y.	Savannah, Ga.
Boston, Mass.	Columbus, Ohio	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Memphis, Tenn.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	San Antonio, Tex.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dallas, Texas	Great Falls, Mont.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Omaha, Neb.	St. Louis, Mo.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Davenport, Iowa	Highpoint, N. C.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
			Toledo, Ohio		

Pacific Coast States
PATTON PAINT COMPANY
San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.
Seattle, Wash. TIMMS, CRESS & CO., Portland, Ore.

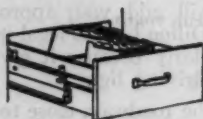
Western Canada
INDEPENDENT ELECTRIC CO. Regina, Sask.
Export Managers
J. J. NORDMAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Efficiency Desk

is a desk-shaped "Y and E" Filing Cabinet



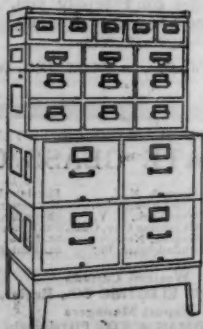
KEEP all your working records close to hand, filed by "Y and E" systems—systems which make every paper or card easy to find in a



Card Systems at Finger Tips
Card drawers have adjustable file compartments for 1 x 3, 2 x 4, or 3 x 5 cards. Record forms for any business, together with index for same, will be drawn up without charge for service—based on our 10 years' experience; and when approved are furnished from stock or special to order. 3 x 5 cards are filed like 3 x 5 cards, or in bill-size drawers they are filed upright.



Vertical Filing Systems Also
Here are adjustable file compartments for letter and cap size files—for catalogs, follow-ups, correspondence, contracts, etc. There is also a bill-size drawer when desired. Ask for new free booklet "Vertical Filing down to date."



moment, and which give you the benefit of all our study of business forms and of indexing methods.

Ask us to make a tentative recommendation for an Efficiency Desk with complete Systems for you personally, and for every other executive employee in your company whose time is worth saving, whose record systems are worth improving.

Full information on request

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

One store in each city

Efficiency Desks—Wood Filing Cabinets—
Steel Filing Cabinets—Card Systems—
Vertical Systems—Safes, etc.

Sectional Equipment for Expanded Systems

When any part of your desk system expands beyond the capacity of your Efficiency Desk, it is filed close to hand in "Y and E" filing sections. Made in all sizes and types, in oak, mahogany and steel. System Service without charge.

were under fire the whole time, and eight of our men were killed while burying those Frenchwomen.

"The next day we pushed on and got through the woods. That was the hottest fighting of all. The Germans used more artillery, and when the day was over the number of men in my company had again been reduced to about 150. Some companies had only a dozen or fifteen men left.

"One of the fellows killed that day was a fellow from South Baltimore who used to be a chum of mine before we went to war. His name was Halle. He said to me that morning: 'Jim, I feel I'm going to get knocked off to-day. Never tell my people that I was killed. Just tell them that I am somewhere in France.' He was killed and I haven't told his people and never will, but they found it out through the War Department.

"We next went to the Marne. There we fought in the river. It was tough luck for a fellow to be wounded there, for as he sank down he was drowned. It was often close fighting, bayonet to bayonet in midstream, and must have been a pretty sight for people to look at if there'd been any spectators there, but it wasn't very pretty for those in the fight.

"After the Marne battle our company's ranks had to be filled again. Once more we had been reduced to about 150.

"Next we went to Château-Thierry and fought there for nine days, which was followed by a three-day hike to Soissons, which we reached on July 18, 1918. The next day we went over the top at 3 A.M.

"Ten minutes later I went down with a wound that crippled my ankle. I was gassed, too, and suffered shock. When I came to my senses in a hospital I had two other wounds that I didn't know anything about. They told me that as the ambulance was carrying me to the rear it was struck by a shell which killed some of the other wounded men and presented me with a couple more wounds for good measure.

"Outside of having been in a bunch of hospitals in France and America that's about all I know about the war," concluded "Jimmie" Gardener.

"You haven't told why you got the *Croix de Guerre* and the palm branch," we suggested.

"Oh," said "Jimmie." "I was awarded the *Croix* with the six other fellows for cleaning up that bunch of 498 Germans in the quiet sector I told you about. The affair they gave me the palm for was rescuing a lieutenant who was wounded in the Belleau Wood fighting.

"I don't know who the lieutenant was, but he was a newspaper man who had entered the fighting forces and he was out in advance of the line when he was wounded. Several of us volunteered to go out and bring him in, but we did not know exactly where he was. It was during the night and very dark. Along about four o'clock, as I was crawling along, I fell plumb into a shell-hole, and there he was with his leg shot off.

"I put my coat around him and bandaged his leg up as well as I could. Then he got his arms around my neck and I held on to him with one hand and dragged myself, sort of swimming like, along the ground with the other.

"I had only an hour and a half before daybreak when the Germans would be able to see us, and in that time I managed to make about twenty yards to another shell-hole. We lay in that all day. The lieutenant suffered a great deal. I gave him what water I had in my canteen.

"When night came on we started again

and before morning had made the rest of the distance—about sixty yards—to our trenches. The lieutenant got well. They say he is a great writer of books and things. He belongs in New York State somewhere."

"Were you kissed when the *Croix* was presented to you?" we asked.

"Yes, General Foch pinned the badge on our coats and then kissed us on both cheeks. We were all smiling when the kissing was going on."

"Are you sure it was Foch?"

"Yes."

"Why did you smile when he kissed you?"

"Because we were not used to being kissed in that way. But the French girls kiss that way."

"How do you know?"

"Why, because—well, because the other fellows told me."

SHOULD WE SAY "TOMAHTO" OR "TOMAYTO"?

AN American, George T. Bye, at present sojourning in England, having observed the peculiarities of the English language "as she is spoke" in that country, and reflecting on sundry vagaries of the same tongue in his own country, feels that the time has come when steps should be taken to bring about more uniformity in English pronunciation. Naturally, at this time of leagues, alliances, *societs*, unions, and endless other organizations, his mind in this connection turns to the formation of a league as the best means of affording a remedy for the chaotic state of English speech. He suggests that an organization should be formed known as the English Vocal League. This League, he says, should set up a permanent court or academy with full power to determine what's what in the way of English pronunciation. The court should also be clothed with authority to inflict appropriate penalties in the case of persons persisting in violations of the rules laid down by it. He suggests further that there is abundant precedent for the establishment of an institution of this kind. He says the French have such an academy, with the result that no word in the Gallic language has more than one decent, law-abiding pronunciation. The Germans also have some sort of organization or *Verein* to guard in their pristine purity all the big and little stomach-sounds abounding in their corrugated and guttural form of speech. Only the English trust to luck. In the *Kansas City Star* Mr. Bye very obligingly sets out briefly as follows what he considers should be the salient features in the covenant under which a league such as he proposes might operate:

The permanent court should have a permanent secretariat, who should be constantly on the look out for infractions of the vocal regulations and for the consideration of new words coagulating into existence. And the league should have power to declare an economic boycott on any citizen flattening or rounding a word, an "h"-dropper, a syllable-



The handle pull is short and snappy

Among the many SUNDSTRAND superiorities, is its short, snappy handle pull—increasing speed, saving energy and preventing errors.

SUNDSTRAND simple, natural keyboard—with 10 keys at finger tips—and arranged in "one-two-three" order, makes "Touch" System figure writing a true reality.

SUNDSTRAND "One-Hand" operation gives sub-totals and grand totals, printed in red. Writing is always in sight.

SUNDSTRAND small size and light weight permits carrying to private or general office; factory or shipping room—wherever the figure work may be. Saves buying separate machines for each department.

SUNDSTRAND adds, multiplies, subtracts, divides—figures interest, chain discounts, payrolls, costs and invoices—easier, faster and more accurately.

Write for booklet

Investigate SUNDSTRAND and you will choose it—just as have the biggest and most careful buyers. A request brings courteous demonstration without annoying solicitation.

SUNDSTRAND ADDING MACHINE CO.

General Offices and Factory, 2500 Eleventh St., Rockford, Ill.

Sales and Service Stations in Principal Cities

Sundstrand

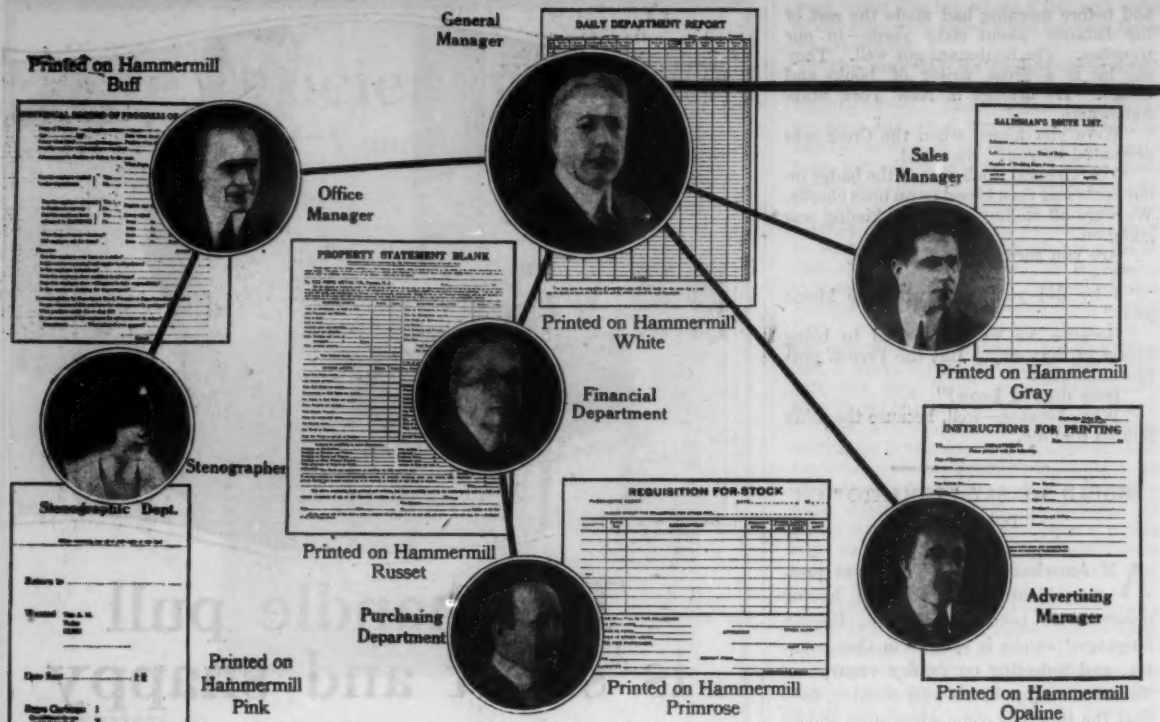
ADDING MACHINE



(S243)



All keys at finger tips—scientifically arranged in "one-two-three" order—for speedy "Touch" System figure writing!



How Many Men are Selecting

Charts put a definite task ahead of every ounce of man-power in your establishment.

Printed forms avoid waste of time and energy by enabling all departments to co-operate perfectly.

Now a third important step in the direct line of time-saving and money-saving—follow charts and printed forms with the standardization of your business printing on one reliable paper.

When each of your department heads

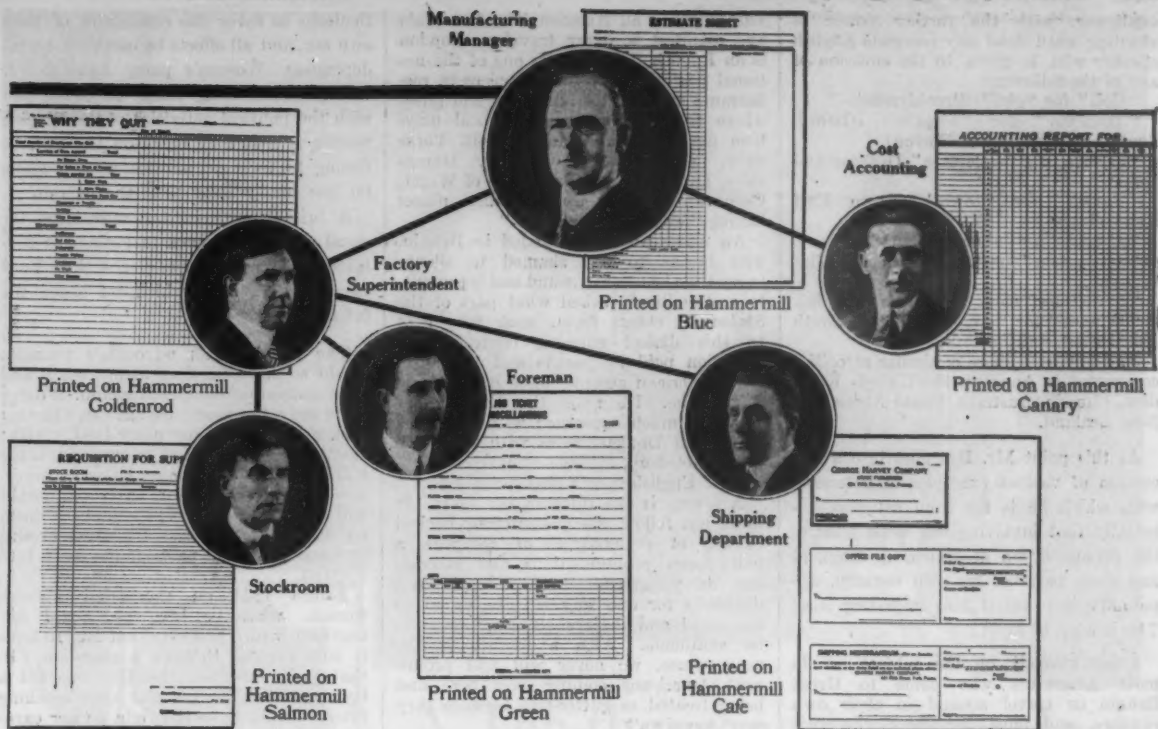
is selecting and ordering paper, valuable time is going to waste, and money is being spent with no very definite idea of what it is buying.

You do away with this waste of time and money when you standardize your business printing on that dependable, watermarked, reasonably-priced paper, Hammermill Bond. When you ask your printer to use Hammermill Bond, you know what you are going to get. The Hammermill watermark is in every sheet, and that watermark — "Our word of

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility, Business, Paper"



Paper for Your Printing Needs?

Honor to the Public"—is your assurance of strength, cleanliness, uniform weight and uniform quality. This is one of the reasons why Hammermill Bond is today the most widely-used bond paper in the world.

Hammermill is made in 12 colors besides white, giving distinctiveness to office and branch office forms, memoranda and correspondence. The illustration in this advertisement shows 13 forms used in 13

different departments of a manufacturing business. Hammermill provides for each a different color, enabling instant identification and speedy handling.

Write to us for our free portfolio, "The Signal System," which contains a variety of printed forms, illustrating the value of color-identification in office forms and stationery. These forms will also show you Hammermill quality, and the various finishes of Hammermill Bond.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

swallower, with the further power of shooting until dead any renegade English speaker who is given to the emission of any of the following:

"Gail" for "girl" (Brooklynese).
 "Tomaato" for "tomato" (Oxford, South Kensington, and Boston).
 "Callate" for "calculate" (Kansas and Iowa).

"Taown" for "town" (Down East Yankeeism).

"Abacot" for "about" (Canadian).
 "Safternoon" for "this afternoon" (Chicagoese).

"Clark" for "clerk" (All Great Britain).
 "Daunce" for "dance" (Oxford, South Kensington, and Boston).

And hundreds more of similar atrocities committed in America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand.

At this point Mr. Bye goes into a discussion of various examples of utterance with which he is far from satisfied, especially that involving the word tomato, the pronunciation of which, in England and some parts of his own country, apparently has vexed him exceedingly sore. This is what he says:

I feel strongly on the subject, as do most Americans who come to Great Britain or travel around in their own country, and most Britishers who visit America—or who have to suffer Americans to talk to them here without the help of an interpreter. For ten minutes this morning I tried to order bacon and tomato from a mop-headed English waitress.

"Tomayto," I insisted.

"Beg pardon, sir?" she rebuked me superciliously.

"Tomayto, tomayto, tomayto!" I repeatedly stormed, and I wouldn't elip off a breath of the long "a" for a thousand pounds sterling.

Finally, in high dudgeon, I delivered myself of this:

"I am desirous of obtaining with some grilled bacon that red vegetable which rimes with potato, the tomato. You wouldn't say 'potaato,' would you? Well, neither will I say 'tomaato.'"

And it was a tomato that I ate, by jiminy!

The King and the President undoubtedly got along famously in their recent hobnobbing. The King probably had no occasion to refer to a "clark" and he would have been caused no puzzlement if the President had pronounced "neither" as it is spelled, instead of "nyther," which rules in South England, Boston, and Virginia. It's "nyather" in Ireland; but why drag in poor old contrary Erin? It's American "neither" in North England.

If you leave out all Oxford students and the swarms of would-be aristocrats, most English people talk the English language as it is taught in America, with a very few words excepted, for example, "nyther," and to which they cling by force of custom.

Excepting in character parts, the English spoken on the stage throughout Great Britain is quite the same as we hear in American theaters—yes, but with the minor differences that "dance" and "fancy" and like-sounding words are broadened to the more musical, but quite incorrect, "daunce" and "fauncy." This affectation is undoubtedly due to the proximity of "Fraunce."

That there are many, many more dialects in the small area of the British

Isles than in all America is a fact plain and manifest to every traveler. London is an English Babel. It is one of the national pastimes to listen to voices in restaurants and theater audiences and guess where the audible forms of vocal mayhem are commonly practised—in Yorkshire, Shropshire, Devonshire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Scotland, Isle of Wight, Cornwall, and dozens of other places having "language boundaries."

An American newly landed in Britain, who begins to feel shamed to silence every time he utters a sound and is promptly and smilingly asked what part of the States he comes from, soon gets next to this dialect-guessing contest. The attention paid by people and papers to the "American accent" loses its insulting significance. He finds the English linguists as much concerned with the thick stutters of Dorsetshire as with the sharp but jumbled-up, syllable-swallowed monotone of English speech that he voices.

A league is the thing of the hour. It must not follow the present jelly-backed custom of etymologists of accepting a half-dozen pronunciations and starring one as preferred. It must come out definitely for one way to give sound to one word and declare all other ways to be anathema. With a league, in the near future, we never will find prominent Americans coming over here and being treated as gutter-folk because they say "tomayto."

FINNISH WOMEN VOTE MORE THAN THE MEN, BUT ARE LESS GIVEN TO TALKING POLITICS

A WAY up in the northwestern corner of Europe lies the land of Finland. Beyond having read newspaper reports in years gone by to the effect that a Finlander ever and anon had carried off all the honors in an athletic contest, a lot of Americans had heard practically nothing of Finland until recently. Within the last months a few stirring things have happened thereabouts, however, as chronicled in the press, among them a Finnish declaration of independence, the squelching of a Bolshevik uprising, the routing of a Red army in Esthonia by Finnish troops, the reported capture of Petrograd by Finlanders a short time ago, and, still more recently, the recognition of the new Government of Finland by the Peace Conference. Owing to the publicity that these events have given the country, the attention of the world has lately been turned in the direction of this land of the far north, with the result that it has been discovered in some respects to be farther advanced than any other country in the world. For instance, nowhere else do women enjoy equal rights with men to the same extent that they do in the land of the Finns. For a number of years the women there have had the right to vote, and a number of the members of the Diet, or Parliament, are women. At the present time the number of female voters in the country outnumber the males by nearly 100,000. Peculiarly enough, however, in the elections the women do not seem par-

ticularly to favor the candidates of their own sex, and all efforts to establish an independent Woman's party have failed. Another interesting thing in connection with the political activities of the Finnish women is that they carry on the talk-inducing business of politics with a whole lot less conversation than the men do.

A brief history of the movement for equal rights for women in Finland is contained in a recent issue of the *New York Evening Post*, from which we quote the following:

The equal rights advocate's paradise would seem to be that little known and little understood country, Finland. Women there are more nearly on the same footing with men than in any other land. Altho they have not yet won everything, being still barred from becoming judges or ministers in the state church, even those triumphs will probably be theirs ultimately. Then, no doubt, we shall see a general exodus of women from all parts of the earth into Finland.

Before 1864 an unmarried Finnish woman, whatever her age, could not control her own property, but had to have it administered through a guardian. In that year, however, the Diet enacted a law providing that a girl upon reaching fifteen should have the right to her earnings; that on reaching twenty-one she should have control of her property upon petitioning the court, and that at twenty-five absolute control should automatically pass to her. Originally a daughter was entitled to only one-half of her brothers' share of an estate, but she was allowed to share equally with them by the law of 1878.

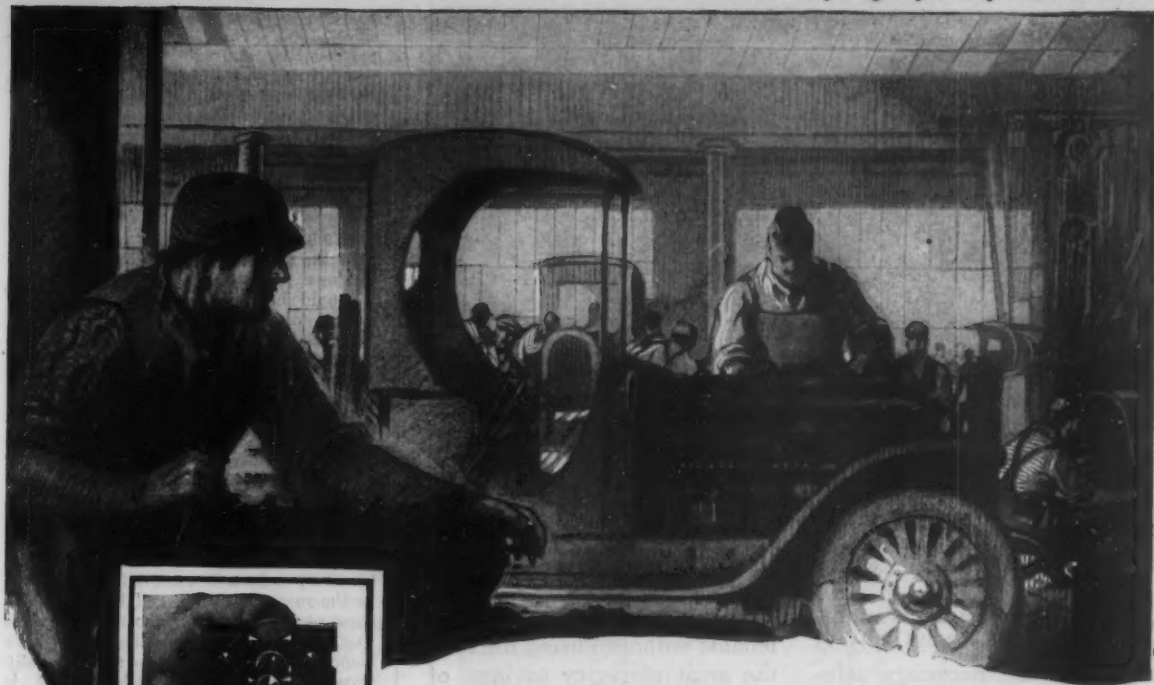
The woman of Finland has achieved marital independence, too. In days past her property passed under the control of her husband when she married. Now she has absolute and independent power over it. Real property held jointly by husband and wife can not be sold, mortgaged, or given away by the husband without free consent of the wife. If the husband dies, becomes insane, or abjures the realm, the wife takes charge of the estate.

The right to participate in school and local elections is not new to Finnish women; they have had it for many years, but have not had the right to hold municipal office. This they achieved only in 1906, when the Diet enacted a law providing for universal equal suffrage for every citizen of Finland of the age of twenty-four. Since then many women have been elected to the chief legislative body, and, in fact, in 1916, out of two hundred members, twenty-four were of the sex whose "place is in the home."

All departments of the university are open to women, and they are even permitted to teach there. They are also allowed to hold office in the Government Postal and Telegraphic Departments, to practise medicine and dentistry, and argue in courts of law. There are now practically no rights enjoyed by Finnish men which are denied the women.

Financial America (New York) follows this up with an account of how the enfranchisement of women has worked out in Finland up to the present time. Says this journal:

The women of Finland have had equal



A Ten-thousandth of an Inch —and what it meant to a motor truck user

FOUR of the big motor trucks of a suburban transportation company had gone to the repair shop in a single day.

In every case the trouble was with bolts and screws—parts that should have held snugly, worked loose and tore out with the thumping and pounding of heavy loads over rough pavements.

The company appealed to the truck manufacturer, complaining of the heavy repair bills.

"If I can fit these threaded parts so tightly that they will not work loose," he said, "I shall reduce the truck owner's repair bills 30%."

He sent for one of the Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation's engineers.

The engineer said: "You can never get the maximum wear from your threaded parts unless you gage them."

And he sent on a set of GTD gages that hold screw-threads, if need be, to a limit of a *ten-thousandth of an inch*.

The operation of those gages actually increased the manufacturer's production since they simplified inspection.

They gave him screws and bolts of such perfect and uniform fit that they would not shake loose. The metal in the machine was less without sacrificing flexibility, and finally the possibility of repair troubles was reduced a third.

The story of what happened to this manufacturer may apply to you, too. If you are engaged in the use, purchase or supervision of the tools that cut and gage the threaded parts of machines, motors, implements or appliances, it will pay you to look into Greenfield service.

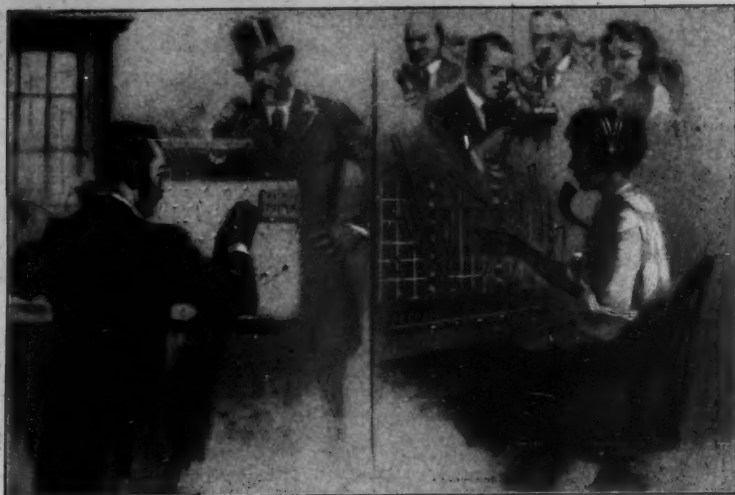
Our new book—"Tools and Dividends" is for busy executives as well as for experienced engineers. Write today for your copy.



GREENFIELD

TAP & DIE CORPORATION

Greenfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



Economy Insures Progress

The Bell System has accumulated a reserve of \$340,000,000 to provide the necessary safeguard to the business and to meet those emergencies caused by storm, fire and kindred uncontrollable disasters.

This reserve has been invested in the construction of telephone property for the benefit of telephone users. Neither interest nor dividends are paid on this money. This fund works in extending and improving telephone service without cost to the public.

Like a landlord whose careful management has given added

comforts and conveniences to tenants without raising the rent, the great efficiency savings of the Bell System have been used to build a better and broader service. Rate increases are, of course, necessary, but because of this economy the Bell System is not compelled to make such rate increases as have been made by other utilities and in other lines of business.

Linking the crude telephone of forty years ago to the Bell System of today is a series of great accomplishments, both in the art and economy of telephone operation.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



Until recently all Faust Instant Coffee (known "overthere" as U. S. Trench Coffee) was being shipped to our soldiers. Victory now enables us to again supply the public.

FAUST INSTANT COFFEE & TEA

For the most delicious cup of coffee or tea, merely put soluble powder in cup, add hot water and serve. Made in a second—No Waste—No Grounds

or Leaves—No Boiling or Cooking—No Pots to clean.

Send dealer's name and 25c. (foreign 45c.) for coffee or tea. Dealers supplied direct or by any jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

FAUST CHILE POWDER

IS A "DIFFERENT" SEASONING.

You use it instead of pepper, spices, etc. It's a combination of all of them, except salt. For salad dressings, meats, gravies, stews, soups, there's nothing quite so good. Sold by most dealers in 16c., 25c. and 1-lb. cans. If your dealer hasn't it, send 25c. for 2-oz. can and Recipe Pamphlet prepared by Henry Dietz, famous chef of historic Faust Cafe and Bevo Mill. Dealers—Ask Your Jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO., Dept. 4, Saint Louis, Mo.

universal suffrage in national elections since 1906. They have exercised the privilege of suffrage very extensively, tho not as generally as the men. In the 1917 national election, there were 686,549 qualified male voters and 754,526 qualified female voters (all men and women of twenty-four years, with few restrictions, being qualified). Of these, 501,647 men went to the polls and 496,018 women, the percentage for men being 74 and 66 per cent. for the women.

As the number of qualified women voters is larger than the number of men voters, it would be possible for the women to control the national legislative body, the Diet. A system of proportional representation is in use, however, which would admit the men as a minority. Occasionally enthusiastic woman's rights advocates propose the establishment of an independent Woman's party, to which all the women voters would belong, but the idea has failed to find favor. The women of Finland have at no time or in any part of the country voted as a separate party, but have voted the same party tickets as have the men. They have, however, selected candidates favorable to the measures advocated by them, but these candidates are by no means always women. In the elections the women have demonstrated that they do not especially favor candidates thus selected. It is very seldom that a woman candidate thus selected on the women's list exclusively is successful in the election. Many women candidates complain that the women would rather vote for men candidates for the Diet, deeming them more capable for that office. No particular political strife between men and women candidates has been experienced.

The Diet contains two hundred members. In the last Diet there were but eighteen women members. In the first national election in which the women participated, in 1907, the number of successful women candidates was nineteen, and the highest number was reached in 1916, with twenty-four women members out of the total of two hundred. The Socialist party has elected a larger percentage of women proportionally than the other parties, altho the difference has not been very great. For the most part, the women elected by the Socialist party have been those acting as paid agitators for the party, for which activity they seem to be very well qualified.

In the Diet the women have not differed very largely from the men, either in ability or in other respects. Naturally, the women members have taken the initiative and have taken the lead in advocating measures tending to advance the interests of women. The fact that the men members have not opposed the measures advocated by the women has made the legislative program of the women very successful. The demands of the women members have been very reasonable and have enlisted the support of the men members.

The ranks of the women in the Diet have included some of the most able members of that body, for example, the late Alexandra Grippenberg, Hedvig Gebhard, and Annie Furuhjelm. In their conduct the women members are modest and dignified and they are not as talkative as many of the men.

In general, the participation of women in the political life of Finland is taken as a matter of course, and no public expression of regret has been heard over the enfranchisement of the women.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. EFFICIENCY IN THE Y. M. C. A.

(Continued from page 22)

"It has been said by soldiers of different organizations who were in the actual fighting that they did not even see a Y. M. C. A. man or any canteen supplies. This was undoubtedly true in many instances, and came about because the Y. M. C. A. did not have sufficient funds with which to provide the personnel or the transportation to supply all of the army units. The Y. M. C. A. keenly regretted its inability fully to extend its work. It went just as far as it could to remedy the situation, even so far as to run into debt last fall to the extent of \$15,000,000 before funds from the new campaign were received."

Mr. Perkins's report contains many interesting details about the Y. M. C. A.'s program in Europe, one of them being an account of their opening something over forty factories in France for the manufacture of their supplies of biscuits, chocolates, and jam. This of course, was necessitated by the transportation problem upon which hangs the explanation of many of the cherished grievances. Mr. Perkins writes:

"With the great congestion in transportation on the railroads in France during the period of hostilities, it was at times impossible to get the Y. M. C. A. supplies moved from place to place. At the outset it was very difficult to get them away from the coast and off the docks. The enormous supplies which it was necessary for the United States Government to send to France for the use of the soldiers had to take precedence over everything else. The Y. M. C. A. tried to obviate this by using automobile-trucks, which were secured in the United States and wherever possible in Europe. When the hostilities ceased the Y. M. C. A. had only 700 trucks and automobiles in service, which did not begin to cover its needs. It not only had to transport supplies, but entertainers, lecturers, athletic directors, and those engaged in religious activities. Of course, the railroads handled a vast amount of supplies for the Y. M. C. A. From June, 1918, to February, 1919, 9,554 freight-car loads of the Y. M. C. A. supplies were hauled. In the month of October alone some of the principal items were 765 cars of general supplies, 86 cars of flour, 148 cars of sugar, 150 cars of tobacco, 59 cars of chocolate, 63 cars of raw materials for manufacture, and 144 cars of lumber and hut materials."

Turning from the matter of creature comforts, Mr. Perkins puts emphasis elsewhere:

"The Y. M. C. A.'s definite program in Europe from the beginning, and continuously, has been to bend every effort and use every dollar it could obtain to occupy the leisure time of the soldiers, and to do this with various forms of entertainments, athletics, worth-while educational activities, etc. Can there be any doubt that every father and mother, every wife and sister, and the men themselves, will approve the Y. M. C. A.'s course in this respect? Is it not infinitely better to do everything possible to occupy the leisure time and to fill the long, dreary evenings of the soldiers than to use the money in giving away a larger quantity



*Cool
and
Clean*

Sealpax

A Better Athletic Underwear

Sold in a Cleaner Way

First—*Sealpax* is a better Athletic Underwear, —better in fabric, better in fit, better in construction and better in finish.

Next—*Sealpax* is sold in a cleaner way—in a sealed, sanitary envelope—crisp and spotless, just as it comes from the laundry.

Finally—*Sealpax* costs no more, yet you get a great deal more of quality and comfort—to say nothing of protection. Ask your dealer for *Sealpax*.



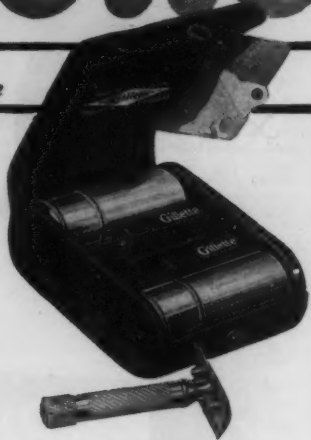
THE SEALPAX COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Also makers of Lady Sealpax Athletic Underwear

Gillette

The Shaving Service—
for Every Man—Everywhere

Along the
Angle of
Your Jaw
and No Stropping
—No Honing



No. 17—"Bulldog"
Combination Set

Complete shaving outfit, with "Bulldog" Razor. 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (24 Shaving Edges). Genuine Leather Case.

Gold or Silver Plated.

RIGHT here—along the angle of his jaw—is one of those troublesome places that make a man doubly grateful for the shaving quality of his Gillette.

The harder the shaving problem, the finer the chance for the Gillette to show what it can do.

It demonstrates the advantages of that great scientific principle, *No Stropping—No Honing*—signifying the hard-tempered, sharp and lasting Blade.

It's a great thing to know that you can depend on your Gillette for a velvet-smooth shave day after day—your face feeling soothed and fine, and *No Stropping—No Honing!*



The Sign of
No Stropping — No Honing
Known the World Over

HERE is the famous Gillette Diamond Trademark—the mark of the one great shaving invention in all history.

"No Stropping—No Honing" brands the Blade as the highest type of shaving edge ever developed—a Blade new in principle, in steel, temper, finish and use.

The term "No Stropping — No Honing" signifies the application of science to razor-blade making.

It will appeal to every man anxious to eliminate unnecessary labor and save valuable time.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

New York — Chicago — San Francisco — Montreal
London — Paris — Milan — Copenhagen — Petrograd

of cigarets, chocolate, and other similar articles?"

Here are some details:

"On March 1, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. had in operation in France 587 buildings of various kinds which it had erected itself, 596 which it had leased, and 782 centers in tents and army buildings. For the most part these buildings are used as centers where the men can congregate, write letters, read magazines, books, and papers, play games, visit, and feel relieved of a certain amount of the restraint necessary to army life. In these buildings moving pictures are shown, entertainments of various kinds given, concerts provided, and religious services conducted. These buildings are placed at the disposal of all other religious and social welfare organizations, regardless of denomination or creed. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, all are welcome to use the facilities provided, for which no charge is made to any organization or any soldier.

"At the beginning of its work in France the Y. M. C. A. organized an athletic department and took from the United States a large number of well-trained athletic directors to assist the men in organizing athletic games of various kinds. During the years 1918 and 1919 it provided over 2,250,000 athletic articles. Included in this aggregate are 575,000 baseballs, 140,000 baseball bats, 65,000 fielder's gloves, 85,000 indoor baseballs, and 75,000 footballs. These supplies were given to the soldiers.

"The Y. M. C. A. has carried on various forms of entertainment on a colossal scale. It is operating a number of theaters in different places in France, and is providing the best plays that can be secured, without charge of admission, or expense of any kind to the soldiers. From February 1, 1918, to March 27, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. had 702 American entertainers and 220 French entertainers. The number estimated in attendance at the French Y. M. C. A. vaudeville shows alone was 800,000 men.

"In March, 1919, there were ninety-five American troupes playing in different parts of France under the direct management of the Y. M. C. A. These troupes gave approximately 4,350 performances during that month.

"In addition to this, a large number of soldier shows have been organized with the aid of the professional talent employed by the Y. M. C. A. . . . More than 90,000 picture shows were given in France alone between August, 1917, and April, 1919, to audiences that aggregated 50,000,000 men. Not a cent of admission has been charged. These entertainments have dispelled the dreary evenings of homesick boys and have done much to maintain their normal mental condition. These movies are given in every sort of building and in the open; anywhere and everywhere that they could possibly be given, including abandoned châteaux, underground chambers of forts, hospital wards, village theaters, aeroplane hangars, leave-area casinos, transports, and Y. M. C. A. huts. The scope of the pictures is very wide: whatever is virile and inspiring, helpful and wholesomely entertaining, as well as sheer fun and nonsense, so long as it is clean; and educational films where they can be used to advantage. Over 4,000,000 feet of film have been sent to France and shown over and over again. The number of showings in the first week of April, 1918, was 368. This has grown steadily week by week, until in the first week of April, 1919, the number of show-

ings was 4,216. The number of projection machines in operation is over eight hundred. There are 965 motion-picture men and soldiers giving all their time to the Y. M. C. A. cinema work. In addition to this, over five hundred Y. M. C. A. secretaries give part of their time to the work.

"The English soldier in France is only a few hours from his home, and the French soldier is very close to his home. When an English or a French soldier obtains his leave he can spend his holiday at home. Not so with the American soldier. He is far away from home in a strange land with a strange language, so the Y. M. C. A. endeavors to provide a substitute for home. It has opened large hotels and recreation grounds at various centers in France, England, Italy, and Germany, where our men can go and spend their holidays. These recreation centers are operated jointly by the Army and the Y. M. C. A. Entertainments of all sorts are provided, and every effort is made to have the holiday of each man a success. On February 25, 1919, 401 Y. M. C. A. men and 472 Y. M. C. A. women were engaged in this service. There are over twenty-five leave areas, among which are: Paris, Aix-les-Bains, Grenoble, Nice, Cannes, Monte Carlo, and Chamonix. Up to February 15, 1919, 268,616 soldiers had visited these leave areas. The Y. M. C. A.'s share of this work in the leave areas is furnished without charge, and, of course, has been, and still is, an item of very large expense.

"The Y. M. C. A. is also operating a number of hotels in the important centers. In London the Y. M. C. A. has five such hotels. The prices charged for rooms and meals are very moderate, so that a considerable loss has been incurred in these hotels up to date. The importance of this service to our men when they are traveling about can hardly be overestimated in view of the overcrowded condition of these cities.

"In different parts of France, England, and Germany sightseeing departments are operated. When the men are on their holidays they are taken on automobile trips, walking trips, boat-trips, and other excursions. These departments also have charge of such matters as obtaining theater tickets and making reservations at various places of entertainment. For instance, in the city of Paris alone, during the one week ending March 22, 1919, there were motor trips provided for 2,800 men, boat trips for 600 men, walking trips for 3,700 men, out-of-town excursions for 3,500 men, and 19,000 men were conducted through museums and historic buildings. This work is also carried on in London and other centers, including the larger cities of Germany where American troops are located. Excursion-boats are being operated on the Rhine by the Army and the Y. M. C. A."

The educational program initiated by the Y. M. C. A. toward the close of 1917 has not before been so fully set forth as here:

"The Y. M. C. A. drew on the American public for men and women workers who were not available for direct military service to assist the Army in building up a simple educational system that would be practical during hostilities and that could be expanded rapidly when fighting ceased. During 1918 and the early part of 1919 the Y. M. C. A. sent to France 600 college professors and school-teachers. It also brought or had manufactured in this

A Habit for 12 cents

A habit is usually a hard thing to get. It took me six months of earnest, painful effort to learn to smoke. I never have been able to acquire a real liking for liquor.

So I consider that it's a really remarkable thing that nearly a million and a half men have acquired a life-long habit just by extracting a few shaves from one of my 12 cent demonstrator tubes of Mennen Shaving Cream.

You knew after one trial that you were going to be addicted all your life to automobiles, fried chicken or golf.

Mennen Shaving Cream makes that kind of an instantaneous impression.

The Cream expands into full-bodied, creamy lather, firm yet full of moisture. You get the same results with cold water as with hot.

You brush this lather into the beard for three full minutes, adding water as the lather thickens. Don't rub it with fingers.

Then shave!

I've never been able to find just the right words to describe one's emotion the first time a razor slips down through a bank of Mennen lather. The beard just melts away. And your face feels great afterwards.

Expose yourself to this Mennen habit. Send me 12 cents for a demonstrator tube.

And by the way—

Our Talcum for Men is a good article for after shaving. It has a sort of a neutral color—doesn't give you that pale look. Ask for Mennen's Talcum for Men.

Jim Henry

(Mennen Salesman)



THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

Canadian Factory: Montreal, Que.

Sales Agents in Canada:

Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

JIM HENRY
The
Mennen Company
42 Orange Street,
Newark, N. J.

Dear Jim: The only habit I ever learned from a shaving soap was profanity. Here's 12 cents for a demonstrator tube.

Name.....

Address.....



Playground Apparatus That Is SAFE

When you consider that the lives or limbs of little children may depend upon the tensile strength of a single nut, screw or bolt, you will appreciate the conscientious care that is necessary to build the right kind of playground apparatus.

Safety in construction is a Medart ideal—our 200% factor of safety is attained by the most rugged quality, carefully selected materials, competent workmanship and constant adherence to highest standards in every detail.

For nearly 50 years we have been manufacturing gymnasium apparatus to withstand strenuous use by vigorous men—this peculiarly fits us to produce playground apparatus that will stand the test of long service without breakage or repairs.

Schools and other institutions planning new playgrounds will find their task much simplified by availing themselves of our long experience in this particular work. Our Engineering Department is at your service, without cost or obligation, to assist you in laying out your playgrounds to the best advantage.

Write for Catalog "W"

It is the recognized guide on Playground Equipment. It illustrates and describes every apparatus that has been approved in actual practice.

Fred Medart Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of
PLAYGROUND APPARATUS, GYMNASIUM APPARATUS,
STEEL LOCKERS

3507 De Kalb St. St. Louis, Mo.



FIT YOURSELF FOR LEADERSHIP
HOW TO DEVELOP
POWER AND PERSONALITY
By Grenville Kleiser. Shows you how to do
this by developing your powers of voice, style,
mind and body. Cloth, \$1.50 net. Postpaid \$1.65.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 254-260 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

Equip Your Car with a NEVILLE "MORE-ROOM" STEERING WHEEL

—and step in and out of it with ease and comfort. Its advantages are apparent.



The Neville Wheel slides up and out of the way (gives 8 inches more room). Rigid as the ordinary wheel when in driving position. Beautifully finished. Mechanically perfect.

Thousands in Use. Standard equipment on various Dodge, Haynes, Liberty, Elgin, Kissel and Gray-Dort models. There is a Neville Wheel for every make of car. You can afford one.

Write for booklet and name of nearest dealer.
Neville Steering Wheel & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

country a very large quantity of text-books and educational supplies. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the Army began to cooperate actively with the Y. M. C. A. in this educational program. The Government sent a special representative to France to expedite the work, and in March, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. educational commission and its several hundred educators were taken over by the Army. In addition, several thousand men who, prior to entering the Army, had been in some educational work at home, were selected from the Army and employed as teachers for small groups of soldiers in the camps. Since March, 1919, the educational work has been carried on and financed by the Army out of an appropriation of \$3,000,000 which the Government made for the purpose.

"It would be impossible to give anything like accurate figures of the amount of literature that the Y. M. C. A. has distributed to the American soldiers in France, England, Germany, and Italy, for it has been of so many different kinds, obtained wherever it could be secured in small or large quantities. In brief, the more important items which the Y. M. C. A. has distributed to the men up to date are over 5,000,000 bound volumes, 4,000,000 pieces of religious literature, 2,000,000 magazines, 10,000,000 newspapers, and 1,000,000 copies of a ninety-six-page song-book, embracing popular songs of the A. E. F. In addition, the Y. M. C. A. at many points acts as distributing agent for the American Library Association.

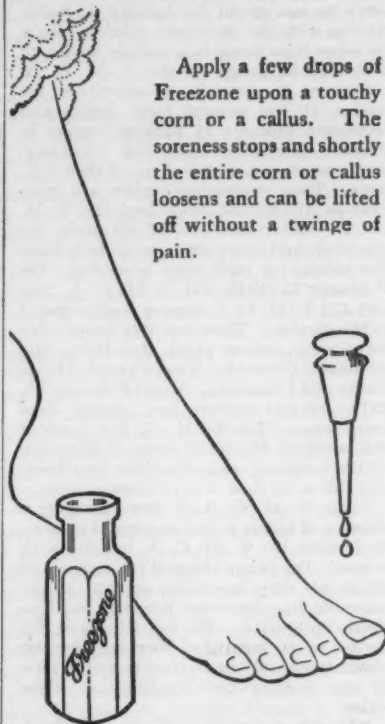
"The Y. M. C. A. sent to Europe a considerable number of prominent clergymen. These men moved about through the camps of France, supplementing the work of the army chaplains in holding religious services. Additional religious activities of the Y. M. C. A. were carried on by its regular staff.

"The Y. M. C. A. has been criticized for the kind of religious services it held and for the methods used to get the men to attend them. The soldiers who went to Europe developed a spirit of service and self-sacrifice. The lives they were leading were very real, and the religion they wanted to hear about was of the same sort. Some speakers did not comprehend this, and therefore failed to grip the men. As to the methods used in drawing attendance, there were instances where a scheduled entertainment of some sort would be converted into a religious meeting. Such occurrences were not part of any organized program of the Y. M. C. A.; they were the actions of certain individuals who were short-sighted and overzealous, and the reason given in most cases was that the huts were in such constant use that it was impossible to avoid having one activity overlap another. On the other hand, it must be remembered that in the many places where the services have been properly conducted they have been remarkably successful. A notable example is to be found at Coblenz, where thousands of men regularly attend the Sunday evening services in the great Fest-Halle.

"Soon after their arrival in France our soldiers began to make inquiries as to how they could send money home. They had no way to do this, because in a majority of cases they were in small towns where there were no banking facilities. The Y. M. C. A. undertook this remittance service, and up to April 1, 1919, 323,432 separate remittances, amounting to \$19,542,396.46, were made to the United States. Last winter one ship alone brought to New

Lift Corns Out With Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen
corns or calluses so
they lift off



Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a touchy corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. **Freezone** does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of **Freezone** on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Tiny bottle costs few cents
at drug stores—anywhere

THE AUTOGLAS



SEE THAT HINGE PAT MAY 27 1918

A protector for those who enjoy out of door life—motoring, golf, tennis, sailing, hunting and fishing.

A comfortable goggle that does not detract from the personal appearance of the wearer or the pleasure of outing.

Obtainable from opticians, motor supply and sporting goods establishments everywhere.

We will send the address of your nearest dealer.

F. A. HARDY & CO.

Dept. F

Box 804, Chicago, Ill.

B&B Emergency Dressings

Absorbent Cotton Bandages
Adhesive Plaster Gauze

Keep Them Ever Ready

When an accident happens—be it even a scratch—the great danger lies in infection. The supreme need is a sterile dressing. Don't wrap broken skin with a rag.

Keep at hand—always—B&B Absorbent Cotton, Bandages, Gauze and Adhesive. When the emergency comes it is too late to get them.

Call the doctor if the injury is severe. But don't, in the meantime, use a non-sterile dressing.

Get the B&B Dressings for safety's sake. They are sterilized again after wrapping. We prove their sterility by constant laboratory tests.

Get them now from your druggist—they cost very little. And insist on the safe kind—the B & B.

Ask Your Druggist For Our First Aid Book

Then get our First Aid Book from your druggist and put it with the Dressings. It is written by a high authority, and contains some 90 pictures.

It tells what to do in 200 emergencies—before the doctor comes—in sudden sickness of any kind, in accidents or poisoning.

Do these two things—buy B&B Sterile Dressings and ask the Druggist for this book free. Any day the time may come when a life will be saved by your action. If your druggist has not yet received his supply of B&B First Aid Books, send us 10 cents for a copy.



BAUER & BLACK *Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products* - Chicago, New York, Toronto



Why No Two People Write Alike

THE writing of the man who signs a million dollar check is as different from that of his fellow captain of industry as from the rude mark of the stone age artist.

It is all scientifically explained in a free book "Why No Two People Write Alike," written by C. L. Ricketts, the prominent handwriting expert. In this book the author also gives a history of writing from earliest times to today.

A postal brings this book with our compliments. It also shows how different handwritings have been analyzed and charted on the Tempoint Chart, and how by the aid of this chart you can select readily and accurately the particular Tempoint Pen that writes like you.

Having found in this sure, easy manner your Tempoint Pen, you can carry it and try it for ten whole days. If you're not as delighted on the tenth day as you were at the moment of selection, take the Tempoint back, and the dealer will cheerfully refund your money.

In the meantime, send for this interesting book—free for the asking. It also pictures and describes the ten features that make the Tempoint Pen what it is—the pen that writes like you. Send a postal today.

THE WAHL COMPANY

1800 Roscoe Street Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
EASTERN OFFICE: Astor Trust Building, 501 5th Ave., New York
BERT M. MORRIS CO., 444 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., Western
Representatives for Tempoint Fountain Pens and Eversharp Pencils
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES:
The Rowland & Campbell Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

DEALERS: Write for Tempoint catalog and interesting data on this new idea of selling by the Handwriting Chart.

TEMPOINT
THE PEN WITH THE TEMPERED POINT
Right-Hand Mate to the famous Eversharp Pencil



The perfect writing
insignia of the world's
two greatest writing
aids, the Tempoint Pen
and Eversharp Pencil.

York a list of over 21,000 names of people to whom money was to be paid. The average payment was relatively small, but the amount of detail work incident to carrying on this business was very large. No charge whatever is made for this service."

Many asked, when November 11 ended the fighting, why the welfare funds should be needed in such amounts. Mr. Perkins answers:

"Important as the work was before November 11, it has been far more important since then, because of the much greater amount of leisure the men now have. Relying on the payment of the money which is still due on account of the pledges made in the campaign of November, 1918, the Y. M. C. A., with the substantial assistance of the Army in transportation and personnel, has largely expanded its activities in an effort to meet the requirements of nearly 2,000,000 men at leisure. It has doubled its motor transportation, more than doubled its athletic and entertainment activities, and increased its own personnel 50 per cent.

"When our troops began to move into Germany the Y. M. C. A. went with them, and, as rapidly as possible, opened up its activities all along the line. On March 1, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. was carrying on its activities for the Army of Occupation at 487 places in Germany. It had approximately 644 people engaged in this work and was distributing large amounts of supplies to the men through its huts in Germany. In many cases, the Y. M. C. A. has had to manufacture, right in Germany, some of the articles wanted, such as hymn-books, costumes for plays, and the like. Five German women are constantly employed making and remodeling costumes for us in plays. During the month of February, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. entertainment department gave over 500 professional performances in Germany, with a total attendance of over 150,000. In addition to this, there were 2,500 amateur performances. During that one month it supplied the soldiers with 485 violins, mandolins, guitars, flutes, and other musical instruments.

"It is impossible to overestimate the value of the work that has been performed in Europe by the women who have been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work. This staff has been constantly increased, and on April 1, 1919, there were 2,657 women actively engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Europe. These women are in the canteens in the leave areas, and in the recreational department. They participate in and chaperon the dances, help to get up entertainments, and do a large amount of visiting with the men, and in a remarkable degree furnish a home atmosphere throughout the army units, all of which is most beneficial.

"As I have said, there have been individual failures and semifailures in the discharge of the Y. M. C. A. work, but these have been infinitesimal compared with the work as a whole. It is impossible to describe the chaotic conditions that existed while hostilities were going on. It was impossible to keep accounts at the huts, accurate inventories, cash accounts, and the like. Almost absolute trust had to be placed in the honesty of the individuals who had to handle supplies and money. The money had to be collected in all sorts of ways and transmitted to Paris headquarters in any way that presented itself. That the Y. M. C. A. did

not lose large sums of money is a remarkable tribute to the honesty and faithfulness of the thousands of men and women who were engaged in this work. There were a few men who actually stole the money placed in their charge, but these cases were rare. Whenever discovered, arrests were made and the men punished. The two most conspicuous cases of this kind were thefts attempted by two men—one an officer of a chamber of commerce and the other a minister. In both cases the money was recovered and the men convicted. The Y. M. C. A. can scarcely be blamed for trusting men who had held such positions in civilian life."

The tribute the Army now pays the Y. M. C. A. in asking it to continue its services begun in France is its certification of duty accomplished:

"After the armistice was signed, it was neither necessary nor practical to keep the soldiers at military drill every day. Our men had not intended to enter the Army as a permanent calling. They had simply gone into the war to whip Germany. When that job was finished, they were through, and they wanted to come home immediately and get to work at their civilian occupations. There were more than 2,000,000 of them scattered through France and Germany. The great question was how to occupy the time of these men, how to give them healthy occupation, and at the same time prepare them, at least in some degree, for the work they were to take up on returning home. The Army at once turned to the Y. M. C. A. for help in solving this problem. General Headquarters assigned many high officers to cooperate in the work the Y. M. C. A. was carrying on in athletic, entertainment, and educational activities.

"The Army has not taken over the Y. M. C. A.'s athletic and entertainment departments, as it has the educational department, but the officers of the Army are now closely associated with the Y. M. C. A. directors of these activities, and the two organizations, working in close co-operation, are to-day shaping the policy of entertainment and athletic activities, the Y. M. C. A. furnishing the money and the Y. M. C. A. and the Army jointly furnishing the personnel. I believe that the beneficial effects of the educational program laid down by the Y. M. C. A., and the athletic activities it has carried on, have been so far-reaching that the War Department will hereafter continue these activities in our Army in times of peace as well as in times of war, for many officers have told me that the beneficial effect of these activities on the morale of the Army could hardly be measured. Germany had nothing of this sort in its army, and its absence caused a great loss in the morale of its men. . . .

"The Y. M. C. A. undoubtedly made mistakes, but what it tried to do was to respond to every call that the Army made on it. It never hesitated to tackle any job it was asked to undertake. It did not sidestep any task it was asked to perform. It took the position that it was in Europe to do all it could, as best it could; that when it was called on to render service of any kind its duty was to respond in the same spirit that the soldiers did, not hold back because adverse circumstances might make it impossible to meet with the maximum success. Surely every contributor of money will approve the Y. M. C. A.'s course in this respect."



"Make Night Time Plain as Day"

Artistic, as well as scientific, these **luminous markings** and **radium-treated hands** give longer-range visibility and complete twenty-four-hour utility to

GILBERT NIGHT AND DAY Radium Dial Clocks



GILBERT NINE
Radium



WINLITE
Radium



MOONLITE
Radium

Each of the several new models is distinctive; each has a pleasing face and personality of its own; each is "just the one" to fill a particular need. All embrace the accuracy and improvements of more than a hundred years of clock-making.

You'll be delighted with your Gilbert Radium Clock. Obtain it at your dealers.

**WILLIAM L. GILBERT
CLOCK CO.**

Dept. L. D.

**Good Clockmakers since 1807 at
WINSTED CONNECTICUT**

Dealers: Are you taking your share of Gilbert Radium Clock sales? If not, it's some competitor's gain. Write now for attractive proposition.



High Sign
No. 6

The High Signs of Orlando

This man has just had his first degree—he registers Happiness—he places the band of Orlando on his little finger—a sign that the secret of Orlando is his.

He looks with wonderment and admiration—he has experienced a new degree of satisfaction in popular priced cigars.

The initiation has just taken place at a United Cigar Store. The ceremonies were simple—he crossed the salesman's palm with 10c—gave the password "Orlando" and became a "brother" in the great Order of Orlando.

Orlando

The Sign of a Good Cigar

No matter to what Secret Order you might belong—the best Order is to order Orlando. In Orlando we have the secret of an uncommonly good cigar at a popular price—a secret that will reveal itself to you the first few puffs. Some say it's the

mildness of Orlando—others say it's the original flavor. Quality is the answer of many. All are right, and yet, well, try an Orlando today and learn the secret yourself.

You will be a happier and wiser smoker.

Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—"Thank you!"

Media Per-
fecto size, 10c.
Box of 25, \$2.50
Fifty, \$5.00.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

Over 1300 Stores and Agencies in Over 500 Cities. General Offices, 44 W. 18th St., New York



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

INSECT RAINBOWS

Do you know that there are beetles of every color of the spectrum?—that there is a variety of grasshopper that wears all the colors of the rainbow?—that some insects are so metallic-looking as to seem artificial?—that some are iridescent?—and, finally, do you know that there is such a thing as a pure-white beetle? In the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is a series of insects remarkable for their coloring. It begins with a "beetle spectrum," made up of beetles from all parts of the world. Placed in the correct order, the beetles run through the various phases from red to violet. In addition, the common black beetle is shown, as is also the rare all-white beetle from Brazil. To quote a press bulletin sent out by the Museum:

"An exceptionally fine collection of four beetles shows the metallic effect in insects at its best. Any one uninitiated in the mysteries of insect coloration would no doubt be quite sure that the four insects were artificial. One, from Costa Rica, looks exactly as if it were made of tin. Another, from Mexico, seems to be of tin striped with green paint. The third, found in India, has an 'oxidized' appearance, due to its dark-brown and reddish coloring; and the fourth, a native of Queensland, looks like pure gold, or even, it is so lustrous, like yellow topaz.

"Near this collection is a small glass case containing a revolving platform on which are mounted a number of beautiful iridescent insects, chiefly beetles and butterflies. As the platform swings round and the insects pass through various lights, the small bodies and frail wings blaze with changing color. Beetles gleam through blues and greens and reds, the brilliant blue of the wings of a great butterfly deepens into glowing purple. But, perhaps, the loveliest of the iridescent insects here shown is the white butterfly on whose fragile wings, like thinnest crinkled silk, delicate traceries fade from violet to lavender and deepen again into purple, while at the outer corners of the four wings small dusky spots rest like shadows.

"Surely this insect-coloring is one of the marvels of nature. It is nothing short of miraculous—just as is the rising of the sun. Yet, like the sunrise, it is, because nature is above all things else consistent, inevitable, rather than surprising. The scientist realizes this, and explains why it is that these insect color effects are inevitable.

"By means of a chart and a short explanatory paper displayed in conjunction with the exhibit at the Museum, insect coloration is divided into three classes: chemical, physical, and chemicophysical. The green caterpillar is an example of purely chemical coloring, the green being based on a substance which, because of its chemical composition, reflects green, absorbing all other colors. This coloring matter is chlorophyll, which is contained in the leaves on which the caterpillar feeds. The chlorophyll tinges its body and shows through its transparent skin.

"White is an example of a purely physi-

cal coloration. An insect is white because its structure contains air, which reflects the rays of light unbroken into their component colors.

"In the case of chemicophysical colors, the coloration is, of course, due to a combination of chemical and physical causes. The colored surface with a polished appearance, for example, is due to the presence of a polished surface of layerlike structure overlying a layer of pigment. The pigment supplies the color, the polished surface reflects the light without interference. Almost all metallic colors in insects are caused by the presence of a polished refractive layerlike structure overlying a layer of pigment. Iridescence is due to ridges or other diffractive agencies existing in the layerlike structure overlying the pigment. These break up the rays of white light into colors, by interference. The iridescence of opaque insect structures, such as the beetle, is caused by fine, closely placed lines on the body. The iridescence of transparent insect structures, such as grasshopper or dragon-fly wings, is caused by the diffraction of light into its different colors due to the varying distances between the membranes composing the wings."

DWARF SUNS

THE discovery of a dwarf sun, several times hotter than our own, and yet scarcely larger than the earth, emphasizes the importance of information regarding these small, hot celestial bodies, many of which are doubtless scattered about through the universe. Up to the present time, says Isabel M. Lewis, of the United States Naval Observatory, we have found out very little about such bodies. Their interest lies in the fact that it is difficult to see how so small a body can maintain so high a temperature in space, except with the aid of some hitherto unknown source of energy. We know of many small cold bodies, like the asteroids, in space, and of many huge hot ones, like the big, far-distant stars, but small hot celestial bodies are new in the field of astronomical discovery. Miss Lewis appropriately sent her article on this subject to the *New York Evening Sun*, where we read:

"The most surprising fact discovered about this diminutive sun is that its faintness is due to its extremely small size and not to failing light. This is known from the fact that its type of spectrum . . . belongs to bodies at least two or three times hotter per unit area than our own sun. The color of this small sun has also been determined, and is white, indicating a high surface temperature.

"Since the light-giving power of this star relative to the sun is known, and since it radiates two or three times more brilliantly per unit area, it is possible to determine the actual size of its radiating surface and thence from its diameter relative to the sun's diameter.

"This diameter is found to be approximately one-ninetieth of the sun's diameter, or nine thousand five hundred miles. As far as size goes, it might therefore take its place among the smaller satellites of our sun, the terrestrial planets, Earth and Venus being scarcely inferior to it in size. Yet this dwarf sun rushing through space is intrinsically a far hotter

The Coward Shoe

Comfortable Bunions

A shoe made of selected leather, properly fitting the foot, having a bunion pocket that is shaped and not merely stretched, is a comfortable bunion shoe.

Such a shoe is the Coward Bunion Shoe and its mission is to comfort bunions.

It is the built-in pocket which makes it so, for it entirely clears the bunion, preventing rubbing and chafing; giving outside protection as well. Made with varying sized bunion pockets, scarcely noticeable from the outside. For men and women.



In ordering address Dept. H

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.

(Near Warren Street)

Sold Nowhere Else

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

Easy to Sprinkle



Easy now to water lawns and gardens of any size. No more need to drag makeshift sprinklers about which can't give uniform water spread.

Double Rotary SPRINKLER

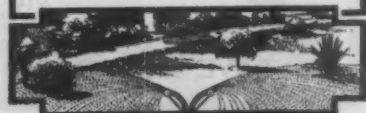
**Sprinkles Like Rain
75 Feet in Diameter**

Nothing to equal the machine and its effect ever before made. Works equally well on hillside and level. Any woman or child can work it with ease. To know the true economy of sprinkling you must know the Double Rotary Sprinkler. No bother to move from one place to another. Lasts a lifetime, costs little and saves its entire cost in a few days watering.

FREE BOOK Write for Free Book with low prices direct to you.

DOUBLE ROTARY SPRINKLER CO.
101 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

JUPITER SPRINKLER CO.
101 Dekum Building, Portland, Ore.



Concrete Roads and Gasoline



11.78 miles per gallon of gasoline on this concrete road. This is over double the mileage obtained on the earth road opposite.



5.78 miles per gallon of gasoline on this earth road—less than half the mileage obtained on the concrete road opposite.

Why Spend \$2 \$1 Will Do



Tests made last September at Cleveland, O., with five 2-ton White Trucks carrying full load, showed that on an earth road in fair condition, gasoline consumption was twice that on a concrete road.

The diagrams to the left and right illustrate the relative quantities of gasoline and its cost, used by one truck in making a 100-mile run under the same condition of load over the two roads pictured above.

Think what 5,000,000 motor vehicles would save in gasoline alone if they always traveled on concrete!

Since one gallon of gasoline will carry you twice as far on a concrete road as it will on an earth road, why waste the other gallon?

You pay the price of good roads whether you get them or not, and if you pay for **concrete roads**, they pay you back.

Let's Stop this Waste!

Illinois, Pennsylvania and Michigan have voted big road bond issues to do away with the mud tax. Many other states and counties are going to do the same thing.

**When You Think of Roads—Think of Concrete;
When You Ride—Ride on Concrete.**

Write our nearest District Office for free copy of "Concrete Pavements Pay for Themselves" and "Facts About Concrete Roads."

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at
ATLANTA DENVER HELENA MILWAUKEE PARKERSBURG SEATTLE
CHICAGO DES MOINES INDIANAPOLIS MINNEAPOLIS PITTSBURGH ST. LOUIS
DALLAS DETROIT KANSAS CITY NEW YORK SALT LAKE CITY WASHINGTON

PAVE THE ROAD—DOUBLE THE LOAD

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

body than our own sun, judging from its type of spectrum.

"How such a tiny sun could continue to radiate light and heat at the lavish rate indicated by its type of spectrum for any great interval of time is a problem. Most faint stellar bodies so far discovered in the vicinity of the sun belong to the group of nearly extinct dwarf stars low in surface temperature and decidedly reddish in hue. This brilliant little sun of calcium type, whiter and hotter than our own sun, is a marked exception.

"It is by far the smallest body of its type so far discovered. In absolute magnitude it is exceeded by all known stars with the exception of a faint companion star of Alpha Centauri. It is possible that this tiny sun may possess still more diminutive satellites of its own and dispense its light- and heat-giving rays to these smaller bodies.

"Within our own solar system at least it is the exception rather than the rule for bodies to be unattended by satellites. Were this small sun attended by any body at all comparable to it in size, however, its presence could be detected by its disturbance of the bright body."

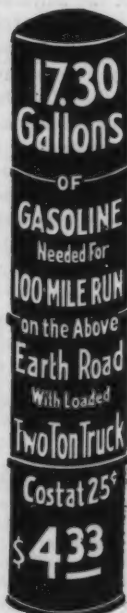
How many of these suns of planetary size exist in the universe is difficult to estimate, Miss Lewis tells us. Only the nearest can be detected. At a distance of thirteen light-years the star discovered is invisible in small telescopes. Were it further removed it would be invisible even in large telescopes. Millions of such suns may be hopelessly beyond our reach, in regions where only the light of exceptionally large suns reaches our eyes. We read further:

"Since the number of stars of the thirteenth apparent magnitude to which this sun belongs is estimated at something like two million, it can be judged that only through some marked peculiarity would such a star be singled out for observation.

"In general, the faintness of a star is assumed to be an indication of great distance. Very distant faint stars appear immovable in the heavens, tho they may be in reality in rapid motion through space. It is, therefore, convenient in many kinds of astronomical work to determine the position of some object under observation relative to one of these fixt 'landmarks' of the sky.

"It is only occasionally, as in the present instance, that one of these points of reference shows any individual motion, and thereby calls attention to its unusual nearness. In observing the stars the astronomers have given their attention first to the more brilliant and conspicuous stars. The fainter and less noticeable stars have received less attention and have largely escaped detailed investigation because they are far more numerous than the brighter stars, and to examine them with anywhere near the same degree of thoroughness is a manifest impossibility.

"The brighter a star the more likely it is to be classified and studied. It is only in recent years with the advent of powerful telescopes and photographic methods of observations that the careful study of the fainter stars has been undertaken at all exhaustively. Interesting and important facts regarding the fainter stars are now



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

being slowly accumulated in spite of the fact that their numbers run into the millions and they are observable only with the larger instruments.

"The importance of the discovery of all facts possible concerning the smaller as well as the larger suns of the universe is very great, since by this means light is thrown upon many puzzling problems associated with the origin and evolution of the stars, the source of their energy, and their varied physical characteristics as well as their numbers and distribution through space.

"It is a decided addition to astronomical knowledge to know that it is possible for a body no larger than our own planet Earth to maintain a surface temperature far hotter than our own sun, tho how this tiny sun keeps up its tremendously high temperature is inconceivable unless some unknown source of the radiant energy of the stars is to be assumed."

WHAT IS THIRST?

THIRST used to be interpreted solely as due to dryness of the throat. Later it was looked upon as a "general sensation" caused by lack of fluids throughout the organism. It is interesting to learn from an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 26) that the earlier view is again preferred by modern authorities. Thirst may be primarily due to general lack of bodily fluids, but its local manifestation is due to the fact that the salivary glands are peculiarly sensitive to this lack, and that it soon shows itself there by decreased secretion. Hence the dry throat and the "dryness" associated with thirst. A similar change of opinion has taken place in the minds of physiologists with regard to the sensation of hunger. Says the paper named above:

"The sensations of hunger and thirst are sometimes related to various pathologic manifestations in such an unusual degree as to give concern to the physician respecting the manner in which they are to be satisfied. There are instances when the abolition of the pangs of hunger and thirst becomes truly a remedial measure. How are these sensations to be interpreted? What is their physiologic and psychologic background? The extensive investigation of Cannon at Harvard and Carlson at Chicago, in this country, have contributed fundamental facts bearing on the nature of hunger. In distinction from appetite for food which is related to previous experiences that have yielded pleasurable sensations of taste and smell, the sensation of hunger has come to be definitely associated with powerful contractions of the empty, or nearly empty, stomach. The essential novelty or importance of this demonstration lies in the fact that a local origin is given to the hunger pangs, so that they can no longer be regarded primarily in the light of a 'general sensation' representing some vague need of the body as a whole.

"In the past, thirst likewise has been the subject of a diversity of explanations. The popular conception represents it as a general sensation. Thus, half a century



Keep this Truck in the front of your mind

CHASSIS: with instrument board, windshield, cowl and fenders.

\$1250

CHASSIS: with steel cab, ready for stake, stock rake, grain dump or box body.

\$1295

COMPLETE: with handsome express body, strongly ironed and braced, ready for action.

\$1350

All Prices f.o.b. Lansing

Most loads carry too much truck—that's where the wastage in truck hauling goes. This Oldsmobile Economy Truck, fully yet safely loaded, is the certain, economical truck investment because it meets more than 70 per cent of all business requirements—without overloading and without underloading.

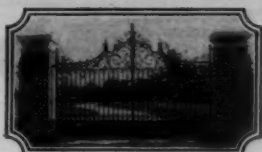
Within four months of its first appearance, more than a thousand dealers contracted to sell this truck, because they recognized it as the truck that business men would buy—whether in the city or on the farm.

Note these features: Powerful valve-in-head truck motor; Oldsmobile-Torbenon internal gear drive; complete electrical equipment; 35x5 Goodyear pneumatic cord tires.

Built by the builders of the Oldsmobile. Backed by the Oldsmobile twenty-one years' reputation for worth.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Mich.

Oldsmobile ECONOMY Truck



ENTERPRISE FENCING

All-Iron or Chain-Link

Protects and Beautifies

Homes Colleges Factories
Churches Hospitals Parks
Cemeteries Estates Asylums
Schools Public Bldgs. Etc., Etc.

and enhances their value

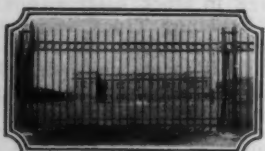
Enterprise Fences, once properly erected, retain their original beauty and strength for generations. They are a permanent asset on any property—enhancing its value, adding beauty, and giving protection.

All war-time restrictions have been removed and we now have ample stocks, ready to ship without delay. Prices are again moderate, and seem to have reached a point at which they will stay. Choose your fence now and get the advantages of its beauty and protection this summer.



Our free catalog illustrates and describes all our styles of fencing and gates. Write for it today. Tell us your needs.

ENTERPRISE IRON WORKS
2477 Yandes St. INDIANAPOLIS



SELF-CONTROL, and How to Secure It
By Paul Dubois, M.D. \$1.50 net; by mail, \$1.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Boys and Girls
Care for the Skin
with Cuticura

Druggists: Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each.

10,000 Miles
Guaranteed and
No Punctures

10 Day Free Trial

After ten years test by thousands of car users, Briston Pneumatic Tires have solved the pneumatic tire problem. Easy riding, absolutely proof against punctures, blow-outs, ruts, rips, cut, skidding, oil, gasoline, in short trouble-free. Written 10,000 miles guarantee. Some go 15 to 20,000.

TRY 'EM AT OUR EXPENSE
Make us prove it. Don't pay if not satisfied. Write to-day for details of most liberal, convincing "Free Trial" plan ever offered. Sent with illustrated descriptive book. The Briston Mfg. Co. Dept. 10 210 W. G. W. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

ago Schiff declared that it arises from a lessened water content of the body, a condition in which the entire organism suffers. The local reference to the mouth and throat, like the local reference of hunger to the stomach, was said to be due to association of experiences. In a review of the various conceptions regarding the physiologic basis of thirst, Cannon has championed the less generally accepted theory that thirst is a sensation of local origin. According to him the preeminent factor is the relative drying of the mucosa of the mouth and pharynx. This may result either from excessive use of the passage for breathing, as in prolonged speaking or singing; or it may be caused by deficient salivary secretion. The latter, according to Cannon, represents true thirst dependent on the fact that the salivary glands, which keep the buccal and pharyngeal mucosa moist, require water for their action. In contrast with other organs that may experience the same needs, the importance of the failure of the action of the salivary glands to the mechanism of the water-supply of the body lies, to quote Cannon, in the strategic position of these glands in relation to a surface that tends to become dry by the passage of air over it. If this surface is not kept moist, discomfort arises and with it an impulse to seek well-tried means of relief. Thus, Cannon concludes, the diminishing activity of the salivary glands becomes a delicate indicator of the bodily demand for fluid."

COLOR-TREATMENT FOR THE NERVOUS

AN attempt to utilize what is known as the "Kemp-Prosser color method" for the treatment of neurological cases has been made in the decoration of the Maudsley Hospital in London. Dr. E. N. Snowden, who reports on the plan in *The Lancet* (London, March 29), asserts that the effect of the decorations, which are chiefly in blues, yellows, greens, and purples, is soothing to the occupants of the rooms; but, taking all the evidence into account, he does not believe that it is any more so than that of any cheerful system of color-design on the walls. Doubtless, he remarks, "a happily decorated hospital must be a more cheerful place to live in than one that is decorated with the usual dull colors chosen for utility and economy."

Writes Dr. Snowden:

"The following is a brief description of Ward 4 and serves to illustrate the whole scheme. The ward consists of three rooms. Room A is decorated with a ceiling of sky-blue, with yellow walls (the so-called 'sunlight' yellow). The bedcovers and locker-curtains are green. It has blue flower-vases and screen-covers. The whole scheme of decoration is intended to represent spring, the yellow being said to be stimulating. Room B: The ceiling is blue, the walls yellow, the bedcovers and locker-curtains are purple, and the screen-covers are blue. This also is intended to be stimulating. Room C: The ceiling is blue, the walls are colored, the upper part pink with a yellow dado. A narrow green line divides these colors. It has blue bed- and screen-covers.



Which Way?

HOW often does this happen to you? You won't have to guess—you'll know the right way if you have

THE AUTOMOBILE BLUE BOOK

The Standard Road Guide of America

open on your lap.

Drop in at the next bookstore, supply store, garage or news-stand and examine a copy. Price \$3.00, or sent postpaid on receipt of \$3.15.

The Automobile Blue Book Publishing Company
New York Chicago
San Francisco



DEAF?
"I Now Hear Clearly"

You, Too, May Hear!

Inasmuch as 325,000 users of the "ACOUSTICON" have had the same satisfactory results as are apparent in the photograph above, we feel perfectly safe in urging every person who is hard of hearing, without a penny of expense, solely and entirely at our risk, to accept the

1919 Acousticon
For 10 Days' FREE TRIAL
NO DEPOSIT—NO EXPENSE

Since the perfecting of our new 1919 "ACOUSTICON," it is smaller, better and just as strong as ever. All you need do to write, saying that you are hard of hearing and will try the "ACOUSTICON." The trial will not cost you one cent, for we even pay delivery charges.

The "ACOUSTICON" has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated, so no matter what you have tried in the past, send for your free trial of the "ACOUSTICON" today and convince yourself—you alone to decide. Address

Dictograph Products Corporation
Successors to The General Acoustic Co.
1302 Candler Building, New York
Canadian Address: 821 New Mills Building, Montreal



Soft Coal and the Kewanee Boiler Solves the Coal Question

YOU big users of coal can upset the hard-coal monopoly if you want to and incidentally save 50 per cent on your fuel cost. The only reason that there is a hard-coal monopoly is because *you* permit it.

The solution of the coal question lies in the boiler and not in the coal. You have never allowed anybody to prove that assertion. You have used hard coal for years and the habit has been too strong for you.

But if you will *use soft coal in the right boiler*, you will save 50 per cent of your fuel cost without a particle of smoke or soot. Your dividends and profits will increase, of course, because soft coal costs just half.

The all-steel Kewanee Smokeless Firebox Boiler is doing all these things for countless big industries in the West—for big buildings of all descriptions—for hotels,

school-houses, churches, office buildings and what not.

If you will all install these Kewanee Smokeless Firebox Boilers, you will help to reduce the big freight traffic all over America. There will be mighty little hard-coal shipped to the West. Your railroads will cease to be congested and the use of soft coal in the Kewanee Smokeless Boiler *is the absolute solution of the coal question.*

You can't use soft coal in the boilers you have, unless they are Kewanee Boilers, but you can use any kind of fuel in the Kewanee and with all the effect you can hope for.

Write to the Old Man Behind the Boiler, or send for a representative, and get all the details. *These boilers are not adapted to residence heating.*



KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

Steel Heating Boilers, Radiators, Tanks,
Water Heating Garbage Burners

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO—Market and Washington Sts.
NEW YORK—47 W. 42nd St.
DES MOINES, 315 Hubbell Bldg.
KANSAS CITY—2014 Wyandotte St.

ST. LOUIS—1212 Chemical Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS—708 Builders Exchange.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—534 Southern Bldg.
SALT LAKE CITY—Scott Bldg.
MILWAUKEE—Majestic Bldg.

PITTSBURGH—945 Oliver Bldg.
DALLAS—Southwestern Life Bldg.
DETROIT—1925 Ford Bldg.
LOS ANGELES—Baker-Detwiler Bldg.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES—The Dominion Radiator Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alta., Vancouver, B. C.



If the places where Kremenitz Evening Jewelry is worn mean anything—

If the kind of men who wear it have any influence in forming your opinion—

Then you will admit the high standard of distinction it has gained by virtue of its quality and the exquisite patterns and designs.

All Kremenitz Plate—14 kt. Rolled Gold or Platinum—is stamped on the back of each article with the words "Kremenitz Plate", which means "If this article should prove unsatisfactory at any time for any reason, any Kremenitz dealer or we will replace it free".

Ask your dealer to show you his assortment and our catalog.

Kremenitz
JEWELRY

Kremenitz & Co.
Newark, N.J.



Mother of Pearl Set \$2.50

PLATINUM PLATE RIMS
HALF PEARL CENTERS



GOES IN LIKE
A NEEDLE



HOLDS LIKE AN ANCHOR

Welch's

"THE NATIONAL DRINK"

One of the joys of "home again." A real, honest-to-goodness American drink that has life and healthfulness in it. A purple-cool draught at the fountain. A refreshing glass at the club or on the shaded veranda at home.

Welch's has been an American institution for 50 years. The Welch flag of quality has never been struck. Just the pure juice of Welch premium Concord—that is Welch's now and always.

Welch's Grapelade

This is the pure grape spread that the boys in France liked so well. We sent it over by the million tins. Now you can get it here at home. In 15 ounce glass jars, 35c; in 8 ounce tumblers, 20c.

Ask the Fountain Man for a Grapelade Sundae

41131 J

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

This scheme is intended to assist concentration. There are three chief side rooms: (1) Yellow and green, stimulating effect; (2) purple and blue, soothing effect; (3) yellow and blue, stimulating effect. The corridor is yellow and green.

"The colors are well chosen and the whole effect of the wards is bright and pleasing, if somewhat unrestful to the ordinary observer. With regard to the effect of this scheme of decoration on the patients, careful inquiry from the medical officers, sisters, and patients has elicited the following facts:

"1. There is less crime (in the military sense) in Ward 4 than in any of the other wards. This fact is of importance and needs further trial and investigation, as it appears to be a strong point in favor of the color scheme. It may be mere coincidence. . . .

"2. A patient diagnosed as 'hysteria' was put into the purple side-room. In two days he became hopelessly depressed and was removed to Ward A, where he recovered.

"3. A patient with 'neurasthenia' was told that his headaches would be removed if he were living in the purple room, and he stated that this occurred.

"4. Two patients who were placed in Ward A (yellow) declared that they would go mad if they were left there. After two days this attitude of mind was changed to acquiescence with their surroundings. . . .

"5. A young officer who had been unable to sleep for many nights unless with the help of sedative drugs while in France was placed in a room in which purple predominated. He slept soundly all night without any drug. . . .

"6. The patients who occupy beds in the pink room show a tendency to sit there rather than in the other rooms.

"7. Medical officers who have had cases under treatment in this ward, and in other wards simultaneously, find that there is no difference in the results achieved. The patients do not get better more quickly in one than in the other, and the proportion of cured cases is the same.

"Taking all these facts into consideration, it does not appear that the particular scheme of decoration here described has any more effect than would be achieved by any cheerful decoration chosen by an expert in the blending of colors. It is generally recognized that the effect of color in our surroundings is a personal one, and, except in the widest sense, can not be imposed upon us by another person successfully."

Commenting on Dr. Snowden's report in its editorial columns, *The Lancet* notes that altho the immediate effect of environment on hospital patients has often been noticed, it is doubtful whether it lasts long. Whether good or bad, it is apt to wear off as the patient becomes accustomed to it. We read:

"In the first special hospital arranged in this country [Great Britain] for officers suffering from functional nervous disturbances the patients were at first placed in 'austere little rooms,' with plain, gray walls, devoid of pictures or ornaments, and with nothing to attract or distract the attention of the tired man. In such a quiet haven, we were then told, fatigue, as a rule, passed off rapidly and convalescence began. The effect of this environment on

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

the sick man's nervous system was thus duly recognized. But it is self-evident that this effect is a very varying quantity. The nature of the surroundings in which people work or play is of far more importance to some than to others, and the most susceptible people are not always those who are 'nervy,' or who possess the artistic temperament in high degree. It is doubtful, too, how long, even in extreme cases, the normal daily environment continues to be operative. The attendants at the National Gallery soon get over the effect of living among the old masters. Wall-papers with startling patterns have been known to irritate patients convalescing from acute illness, but it must be possible to live within the deplorable wall-papers seen in the tradesman's book of samples without the loss of reason, or our asylums would be fuller than they are. It is difficult to suppose that the widely advertised color scheme which is on its trial in a section of the Maudsley Hospital can be any exception to this law of rapid habituation to environment. Moreover, the effect of suggestion can not be overlooked; a patient with neurasthenia lost his headache after living in the purple room in which he had been told that his headache would disappear. The same thing would possibly have happened if the presence of Venetian blinds or the smell of hyacinths in the room had been the curative factor emphasized. We agree with Dr. Snowden's conclusion that a happily decorated hospital must be a more cheerful place to live in than one that is decorated with the usual dull colors chosen for utility and economy; but much more evidence of the curative value of a particular color scheme is required before any conclusion can be drawn upon its merits."

NOT SO MANY DEAD ONES AFTER ALL

IN a discussion of "Living and Dead Science in the Schools," quoted in our issue for March 15, it is charged that the greater part is "dead science," or, at least, that the teachers of the greater part of it are "dead." In a letter to THE DIGEST, Louis B. Woodward, a teacher of science in the State Normal School, Gorham, Me., takes exception to these statements and asserts that the writer has greatly overstated his case, "if, indeed, he has any case." He writes in substance:

"Ninety-nine per cent. of our science teachers do not teach pupils to see things! I wonder if President Hodgdon realizes the seriousness of this assertion. True, it may be that there are still some few teachers of the old school who insist that their pupils shall learn the law of universal gravitation and the laws of motion without making any practical application of them, but to assert boldly that so large a proportion of our teachers are doing this is a challenge to our patience, our ability, and our intelligence.

"President Hodgdon, it seems, makes a practise of 'answering his pupils' questions and discussing their observations,' while the next ninety-nine of his benighted brethren are teaching 'abstract facts and formulas' and passing their students on a required number of 'note-book computations.' Imagine the frame of mind of the

Don't blow coal through your steam pipes



Do YOU know the cost of letting steam coils, pipes and heaters drip and drizzle? These are authentic figures for the cost of even a small leak:

At 100 lb. pressure, enough steam escapes, through an aperture of 1-10 of a sq. inch, in a ten-hour day to equal 846 lbs. of coal, (Napier's formula). At \$5.00 a ton this loss totals \$30.18 per month.

Swartwout Hydromatic Steam Traps positively keep your coils, heaters and steam lines free from water. Intermittent in action, the opening of the trap allows the full force of the steam to drive through the pipes, preventing water from collecting on sides and in the pockets and hindering radiation. When the steam reaches the trap the valve is instantly closed and water-sealed—no steam can escape. The action is positive and simple—no wasteful drizzle nibbles constantly and expensively at your coal-pile.

Note the Ten Hydromatic Features

Swartwout Steam Specialties

Cast Iron Exhaust Heads
Steam and Oil Separators
Feed Water Heaters
Water Level Control Valves
Bulletins on request

1. Operates on gravity and buoyancy only.
2. Has only two moving parts.
3. Bucket operates in clean water on self-cleaning hinge.
4. Patented water-sealed valve.
5. No float to collapse.
6. Monel metal valve and seat.
7. Discharges water only—no steam.
8. No wire drawing of steam to cut the valve.
9. Adaptable to any pressure up to 250 lbs. by change of valves.
10. Guaranteed for ABSOLUTE satisfaction.

Other Swartwout Specialties

Rotary Ball-Bearing Ventilators
Standardized Ship Cows
Steel Core Ovens
Gas-Oil Burners
Lind Motor Bodies
Bulletins on request

Send for Bulletin No. 7

THE OHIO BLOWER CO.

CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A.

Trained engineers in branch offices and agencies from coast to coast will gladly consult with you





Why Worry About Punctures?

With a Shaler under the seat—when you start on your trip—punctures will be only the work of 5 minutes—

And you can be on your way, with no delay or annoyance—assured that your tube is perfectly repaired—that the patch will not come off.

In any weather—anywhere, on the road or in the garage—your Shaler 5-Minute Vulcanizer is always ready to vulcanize tube punctures in 5 minutes—all you need is a match.

Complete Outfit \$1.50 at All Dealers

Ask Your Dealer or Write for FREE Book, "Care and Repair of Tires"

C. A. SHALER COMPANY

1262 Fourth Street

Waupun, Wisconsin

SHALER

5-Minute Vulcanizer

PERSONAL POWER

a big practical book by Keith J. Thomas, shows you the way to happiness and success through mental concentration and the development of energy and will. Read it and make good. 12mo, cloth, \$1.75; by mail, \$1.87.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

For Tennis Players

Modern TENNIS

By P. A. Vaile, International Authority on Golf and Tennis. With an Introduction by Max Decugis, the famous French player.

Mr. Vaile is a master in the technique of the game. In this thorough volume he deals with every stroke and drive of the game. He illustrates his instructions with instantaneous photographs of great players in action: McLoughlin—Brookes—Wilding—Williams—Bundy—T. R. Pell, etc. For American tennis enthusiasts special interest attaches to his chapter on "How America May Regain the Davis Cup." Large 12mo, cloth. Profusely illustrated, \$2.00 net; by mail \$2.16.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-66 Fourth Ave., New York



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

parent who reads President Hodgdon's article—and believes it!

"President Hodgdon's story of the girl who said that the flames licked the coal from the shovel when it was held up to the furnace door is paralleled by one that I do not hesitate to state was my own experience. In an agriculture test I asked for facts about the railroad-worm. One young lady answered that it was an insect that fed along railroads. Now, if 99 per cent. of my students had given such answers as that I should have unhesitatingly decided that my teaching was as largely at fault. Can we not at the least give ourselves as high a rank for our teaching as our classes average in their accomplishment? The reason for the absurd answer is not difficult to find. It represented the 'taking of a chance' rather than leave the question unanswered, on the part of a pupil who did not learn her lesson when the railroad-worm was studied. She did not know the answer and she might guess right. It is no easier to get some pupils to learn science than it is to get others to learn arithmetic or history or English, and the pupil who does not know his lesson will in his guesswork give just as irrelevant and inconsistent answers in one subject as in another.

"There are valid reasons why to-day so large a number of our science teachers can not adhere as closely to abstractions as President Hodgdon would have us believe. We live in a day of science; our papers and our magazines teem with it. The late war and all its applications of modern science would have set the most phlegmatic teachers thinking, for the boys and girls will observe and will ask questions. The correlation of their questions with scientific principles is inevitable.

"And, finally, there are the text-books; and such wonderful text-books as we have to-day! If either teachers or pupils read them intelligently their minds must be stimulated, and they must observe and think. I have before me some half dozen of the later texts in chemistry, physics, and general science. From any of these, books I can select questions as practical as those used by President Hodgdon to illustrate his points. In fact, the illustrations he uses in his address are just the sort of questions and examples in which the modern science text abounds. He is himself the author of a rather good text on general science. Has he not seen any of the others and does he not know how numerous and how good they are? Give to a pupil a modern text-book on general science and make him study it faithfully, and there must necessarily follow question and answer, observation and inference. The teacher who insists upon abstraction alone must soon lose his job.

"President Hodgdon has failed in his post-mortem diagnosis, or else the identification-tag was missing. The individual he has disinterred is not the modern science teacher. That individual is much alive, and, despite the gentleman's gloomy statements to the contrary, is enjoying the flowers that bloom on earth and not fertilizing them from beneath. His address might have applied to the science teachers of a generation ago, altho I would hesitate so to desecrate their memories. Modern science, and its teaching, has been and is one of those 'great tides of the world' that 'rise in their majesty and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are

The Florsheim SHOE

FLORSHEIM Styles
of the Times interest every well-dressed man—they're correct—perfect-fitting—and of lasting quality. Florsheim dealers are showing the season's smart shapes.

Ten Dollars and up
Consider the wear not the price per pair. Look for the quality mark "Florsheim."

The Florsheim Shoe Co.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Write for booklet "Styles of the Times"

The Carlton—

Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new Ranger "Motorbikes" completely equipped with electric lights, horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the famous "Ranger" line of bicycles.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Send for big free catalog and particulars of our Factory-direct-to-Rider marvelous offers and terms.

Lamps, Horns, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. 1-172 CHICAGO



GUARANTEED for six months

or wear or new ones free—

Buy by mail and save \$1 on this handsome shirt, silk tie and fine pair socks, sent anywhere by parcel post, on receipt of \$2 and 25c postage.

DURATEX MONEY BACK

Shirt of finest white percale with neat stripes. Popular coat style, cuffs attached, hand laundered and very fashionable. Standard sizes, 14 to 17. Shirt separate \$1.50. The handsome silk tie at \$1. The pair of fine mercerized, full fashioned socks 50c (sizes 9 1/2 to 11 1/2).

Secure Wholesale Rates

This special offer of all three for \$3 and 15c postage is limited so choose your colors and send today with sizes for if all goods do not please you on arrival we'll gladly refund your money. Highest Bank References. To those sending for this sample offer our money saving and money making wholesale DISCOUNT and AGENCY plan and pocket outfit for everything in men's money-back guaranteed wear, furnishing goods will be sent free, otherwise the charge is 15c.

Wearer Agents Make Big Money
GODELL & CO., 403 DURATEX BLDG., NEW YORK
Largest mail order wholesale haberdashery in the world.



Another Surprising Feature
— the Automatic Selector!

HOW often you want to write names which are filed in with others! Picking them out is slow. Filing them back, and mis-filing wastes time. Keeping SEPARATE lists is worse. Names are duplicated—harder to keep lists "live."

But with the Automatic Selector Addressograph, one CENTRALIZED list is sufficient. Insert tabs in any of the 24 positions on plates to designate "kinds of goods," sex, rating, territory, expiration dates, etc.

Set Selector "pin" in Addressograph to make contact with tabs in desired position. Run all plates thru foot lever or motor Addressograph. Selector automatically causes plates to PRINT or SKIP printing as desired. Several thousand different selector classifications possible. Selector is simple and positively accurate. Easily adjusted so EVERY plate will print when desired.

Does Far More than Address Envelopes

From plates made by your clerk, Addressograph "typewrites" names, dates, symbols, addresses, etc. on EVERY form—see list below. It's 15 times faster than pen or typewriter. Error-proof.

FREE TRIAL, \$60 HAND ADDRESSOGRAPH.
Representative will demonstrate it at your desk, and if desired leave it for FREE TRIAL. No cost or obligation. Just mail coupon!

Hand, foot lever or motor models for speedy printing (THRU RIBBON) typewritten names, addresses, and other data on

Changes in Prices	Envelopes	Shop Orders
Dividend Forms	Circulars	Statements
Route Sheets	Checks	Letters to "Fill In"
Pay Forms	Record Sheets	Inventory Records
Wrappers	Labels	Tags, Etc.

Addressograph

TRADE MARK

Chicago

PRINTS FROM TYPE

New York

Sales Offices and Service Stations at these cities—or you can make address plates in your own office if preferred:

Albany	Denver	Newark	St. Paul
Allentown	Des Moines	New Orleans	Salt Lake City
Atlanta	Detroit	New York	San Antonio
Austin	Duluth	Omaha	San Francisco
Baltimore	El Paso	Oklahoma City	Seattle
Birmingham	Grand Rapids	Ottawa, Ont.	Shreveport
Boston	Hartford	Peoria	Spokane
Buffalo	Houston	Philadelphia	Syracuse
Butte	Indianapolis	Phoenix	Toledo
Cincinnati	Kansas City	Pittsburgh	Turkey
Cleveland	Los Angeles	Reno	Washington
Dallas	Milwaukee	Richmond	Wichita
Dayton	Minneapolis	Sacramento	Williamsport
	Montreal	St. Louis	Winnipeg, Man.

Mail to nearest office—or phone for representative if list opposite names your city.

We use forms checked below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filling in Letters | <input type="checkbox"/> Route Sheets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Record Sheets | <input type="checkbox"/> Shop Orders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Statements | <input type="checkbox"/> Envelopes, Circulars |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dividend Forms | <input type="checkbox"/> Tags, Labels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pay Forms | <input type="checkbox"/> Price Lists, Wrappers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Checks | <input type="checkbox"/> Inventory Records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Booklets, imprinted with dealers' names | |

ADDRESSOGRAPH COMPANY, (915M1) Chicago

Without cost or obligation, please give us:

- ☐ Facts about trial offer ☐ Demonstration in our office

Firm.....

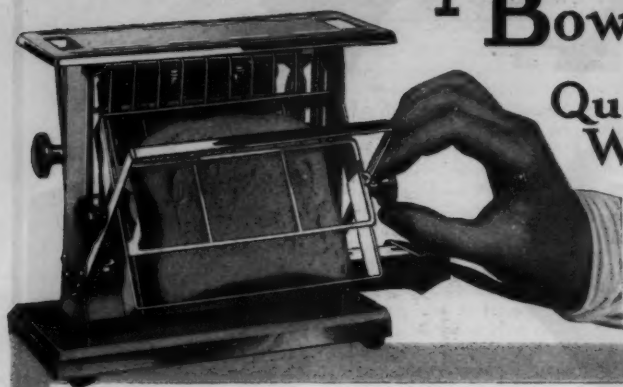
Official..... No. of names on list.....

Address.....

"We must all do our best to make the change from War Work to Peace Work as easy as possible. Cooperation is the big thing needed now."—U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Manning-Bowman

Quality Ware



Toaster:
Reversible Style,
\$7.00 up
Regular Style,
\$6.25 up

The Electric Toaster that Turns the Toast

When one side of the bread is toasted just right, turn the knob and the toast automatically turns over. This Reversible Toaster carries the 50-year old trademark of the manufacturer who developed the percolation principle of coffee making.



Urn Style Percolators
\$14.75 up

Means  Best



6 B. Iron, \$6.35



No. 1400
Grill, \$9.50



Chafing Dish,
\$16.00 up



Pot Percolator, Fluted,
No. 11093, \$13.00
Other Styles, \$9.35 up

BESIDES appearing on household helps for use with electricity, gas, alcohol or on an ordinary range, the name "Manning-Bowman" appears also as a guarantee on a complete line of temperature-retaining vessels, known everywhere by the trade-mark HOTAKOLD. Some of these are illustrated. They keep cold drinks cold for 72 hours and hot drinks hot for 24 to 36 hours, and are finished in nickel, silver, and colored enamels. For summer they are indispensable.

See Manning-Bowman goods and Hotakold Vessels at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers and novelty shops.



Manning, Bowman & Co.
Meriden, Conn.

Makers of Household and Table Appointments
in Nickel Plate, Copper and Aluminum



Tilted Carafe,
\$10.75 up

Bottles:
Pint,
\$2.25
to \$4
Quarts,
\$4 to
\$6.50



Carafe,
\$3.25



Jug,
\$3.75 and up



Lunch Set
\$3.25 to \$4.50

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

overwhelmed.' That tide has not yet reached its full height, but it is near the flood and the day is near when all of those who defy it will have been swept away."

STEALING ELECTRICITY

ELECTRIC current valued at \$10,000 is stolen annually at one large central station in the United States. Undetected thefts would, of course, add to this figure, and the total loss throughout the country must be in the millions. According to Thomas Robson Hay, of the Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, who writes on "Detection and Remedy of Current Theft" in *The Electrical Review* (New York), the full extent of the loss will probably never be accurately known. Inability to combat successfully the current-thief has forced many central stations, especially the larger ones, to ignore it, although fully realizing its immensity. In the majority of cases described by Mr. Hay appropriation of the current was unintentional, and in all probability its discovery and correction were as satisfactory to the consumer as to the company. In these cases, "theft" is too harsh a word to use. In others there is actual dishonesty. Writes Mr. Hay:

"Theft of current . . . may be by those who would resent any accusation of common thievery, or it may be perpetrated by those without scruples and who are noted for sharp and shady dealings. In most cases theft of current is practised by small shopkeepers, many of whom do business on a 'shoe-string,' or by residential customers who think they are keen enough to beat the company and get away with it without being detected.

"Perhaps the fundamental reason for such practise is psychologic, and its underlying cause is the generally popular conception that it is perfectly legitimate and proper to 'beat' a corporation when the occasion and opportunity for so doing are present. Most small users conceive of a corporation as an inanimate thing with plenty of money and perfectly able to donate small amounts of current. The individual amounts are, of course, small, but in the aggregate they will usually amount to an appreciable item.

"The usual offender considers himself as upright as any one. It is the opportunity that makes the thief. The old-fashioned cash-drawer open and the unprotected meter are too much for some people. The man who gets his current, or part of his current, for nothing believes himself no more guilty than when overlooked by the street-car conductor. Any one with a slight knowledge of electrical practise is often tempted to try his hand. He just wants to see if he can beat the game.

"The detection of the current-thief is made possible in a number of ways. The special meter-tester, the periodic meter-tester, and indicator-tester discover the greatest number of cases at the time they are making tests and inspections on the customer's premises by inspecting all wiring and connections about the meter. The meter-man and complaint-man may

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

also discover irregularities while changing meters.

"When an intentional theft is discovered the tester leaves the connection as found, in order not to arouse any suspicion that the irregularity has been detected. A detailed report is made by the meter division, or is discovered by the meter-installer or complaint-man, a report is made out by the district superintendent, and is forwarded to the contracting department. The contracting department will immediately issue an order to the district superintendent to place a check-meter in a dummy transformer case on a near-by pole, and connected in series with the meter of the suspected customer. In this way, it is possible to find out what the actual correct consumption is, and a direct basis for determining the amount of loss, and collecting the portion not registered by the regular meter, is afforded. The readings of the customer's meter and the check-meter are compared for a few months, and when it is discovered that a large discrepancy exists, an investigation is made at an unusual hour by two company employees, in order to collect all the evidence possible. There are other methods used, but the one mentioned is the most common."

The methods employed by current-thieves are somewhat rashly described by the writer in detail. We forbear to reproduce them here, as we have no desire to turn THE DIGEST into a "Current Thieves' Complete Guide." Omitting these directions, we read:

"The following is a record for one large central station of the actual cases investigated and from which judgments were secured:

31 cases of intentional theft, for which there was collected in a period of nine months.....	\$4,316.04
59 cases of unintentional theft, for which there was collected in a period of nine months.....	2,538.31

Total \$6,854.35

"Settlements for theft of current now average \$761.60 per month, or approximately \$10,000 per year.

"To detect such thefts, by means of the necessary evidence, and then to secure payments for the amount stolen, require tactful and careful handling on the part of the central station. The culprit must be made to realize the real measure of his offense and payment must be secured, where possible, without court proceedings. Otherwise the cost of collection may more than offset the amount collected. In carrying on the negotiations looking to the collection for amounts claimed as being due it is perfectly proper to contend that every kilowatt-hour of current stolen becomes a public nuisance and a handicap to the rendering of more satisfactory service, for the reason that collections from the given district are reduced by the value of the amount of current stolen. This amount when capitalized to improvements may make possible material betterments of service.

"In the last analysis it is not only the loss of revenue, but also its effect on the total amounts collected and its relative injustice to honest users that should recommend to all central-station plants an earnest and continued effort to put a stop to such practise."

ATWATER KENT

SCIENTIFIC IGNITION

THIRTEEN YEARS OF SPECIALIZATION
Thirteen years of development and research concentrated on the most vital part of the automobile have resulted in ATWATER KENT SCIENTIFIC IGNITION as it is today

ATWATER KENT IGNITION

on your car is a sure sign of quality. It means that the builder realizes the vital importance of efficient ignition and is using the best equipment he can find, regardless of price or precedent.



ATWATER KENT MFG. WORKS
Philadelphia



THIS is a photograph of 24,000 cards. Each of these cards represents a city, town or hamlet in which *Cosmopolitan* has readers. Some of the cards show that only a single member of the community is reading *Cosmopolitan*; other cards show thousands—tens of thousands—and the New York City card indicates nearly 100,000.

The World's *Greatest* Million

IT'S a million people! Eighty-nine thousand in New York City—twenty thousand in Boston—twenty thousand in San Francisco—twelve hundred in Peoria—fifteen hundred in Trenton—twenty-six in Hawley—and so on in more than twenty-four thousand great cities, towns and hamlets all over the United States—a million people!

A considerable portion of this million, each month, performs the *same* identical act, is moved by the *same* impulse, actuated by the *same* motive.

They walk up to the thousands of news-stands of America, and they say "I want a copy of *Cosmopolitan*." They lay down a quarter and, if the dealer isn't sold out of *Cosmopolitans*, they walk away with the best magazine that it is possible for the greatest publishing organization in the world to produce.

To publish in *Cosmopolitan*, month after month, the best work of the greatest writers

in the world—such writers as John Galsworthy, James Oliver Curwood, Peter B. Kyne, Fannie Hurst, Arthur Somers Roche, Rupert Hughes, Robert W. Chambers—is a remarkable achievement.

But here is the greatest achievement of all—unparalleled in the history of magazine publishing—the achievement that firmly establishes *Cosmopolitan's* supremacy—

It takes from their desks, from their plows, from their homes, from wherever they may be, at work or at play, a million Americans—

It influences them to engage themselves in a considerable amount of physical exertion every thirty days in order to get a copy of a magazine.

That is the greatest achievement of all!

It makes *Cosmopolitan's* million the world's *greatest* million because it is a million that knows the best—wants it—and is willing to go out of its way to get it.

Cosmopolitan's own supremacy insures supremacy for its advertisers.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Something to Keep.—Keep your temper. Nobody else wants it.—*Dearborn Independent*.

So It Goes.—The Lowry City Independent has an idea that the old fellow who became rich by burning the midnight oil doubtless now has a son who is prodigal with the midnight gas.—*Kansas City Times*.

The Kind That Sticks.—"You don't hear any talk nowadays about a more elastic currency."

"No; what we want to-day is a more adhesive currency."—*Boston Transcript*.

Why?—ONE.—"Yes, in a battle of tongues a woman can always hold her own."

THE OTHER.—"Perhaps she can. But why doesn't she?"—*The Sydney Bulletin*.

His Prototype.—"All I did," said the profiteer, "was to take advantage of an opportunity."

"Well," answered the patriot, "that's all Captain Kidd used to do."—*Boston Transcript*.

Case for the S. P. C. C.—"Every now and then somebody tries to send a baby through the post-office," laughed the clerk.

"Heartless parents! Don't they care whether their children are lost or not?"—*Washington Star*.

He Knew.—TEACHER—"Don't you know that punctuation means that you must pause?"

WILLIE—"Course I do. An auto driver punctuated his tire in front of our house Sunday and he paused for half an hour."—*Boston Transcript*.

Taking Stock in Him.—THE SUITOR—"I hope, sir, that you will consider me in the nature of an investment, even if I may not pay regular dividends."

THE GIRL'S FATHER—"My dear boy, don't talk of dividends. I shall be glad if you don't levy regular assessments on me."—*Life*.

They Couldn't Help It.—Two friends met in the Strand the morning after an airplane raid.

"Any damage done your way?" the first asked.

"Damage! Rather!" answered the other. "Father and mother were blown clean out of the window. The neighbors say it's the first time they've been seen to leave the house together in seventeen years."—*New York Globe*.

The Sign Language.—Ephum Johnson was up before Judge Shimmerplate on a cruelty to animals charge.

"Deed Ah wasn't abusing dat mule, judge," the old man demurred.

"Did you not strike it repeatedly with a club?"

"Yassah."

"And do you not know that you can accomplish more with animals by speaking to them?"

"Yassah; but this critter am different. He am so deaf he can't hear me when Ah speaks to him in de usual way, so Ah has to communicate wid him in de sign language."—*Charleston Mail*.

The Easy Life.—"You college men seem to take life pretty easy."

"Yes; even when we graduate we do it by degrees."—*Boston Transcript*.

Another Silver Heresy.—Too many men seem to think that optimism consists only of seeing the silver lining to the other man's cloud.—*Dearborn Independent*.

A Correction.—"Was Rome founded by Romeo?" inquired a pupil of the teacher.

"No, my boy," replied the wise man; "it was Juliet who was found dead by Romeo."—*Tit-Bits*.

Footing It.—REDD—"The doctor said he'd have me on my feet in a fortnight."

GREENE—"And did he?"

"Sure. I've had to sell my automobile."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Saving the Hens Trouble.—"Here, Binks, I wish you'd take my garden seeds and give them to your hens with my compliments. It will save them the trouble of coming over after them."—*Life*.

Strong Family Resemblance.—"Contentment," remarked Shinbone, "ain a mighty fine thing; de only trouble 'bout it is it's kin 'o habd to 'stinguish from jes' plain laziness."—*Boston Transcript*.

Jugs, Not Jags.—"Pack my box with five dozen liquor-jugs!" is the shortest sentence containing all the letters of the English alphabet, and there is no law against liquor-jugs so long as there is no liquor in them.—*Concord Monitor*.

Pity the Poor Kings.—The desperate straits of ex-royalty in Europe are instanced in the case of former Emperor Charles, who has taken refuge in a Swiss castle that is occupied by his mother-in-law.—*Kansas City Journal*.

Taking It Easy.—"Do you find that prohibition has deprest Crinson Gulch?"

"No," answered Caetus Joe. "We're more cheerful than usual. Everybody seems to think it's a great joke on all the rest of the boys."—*Washington Star*.

They Played Hard.—"Mother, I'm so lonesome. I've no one to play with," complained Albert.

"Well, go and play with Diekey."

"Oh, I played with him this morning an' I don't b'lieve he's well enough to come out yet."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Her Attitude.—HE—"If I was rich, darling, would you love me more than you do?"

SHE—"Well, I might not love you any more, but I should look forward to our wedding-day with a great deal more impatience than I do at present."—*Boston Transcript*.

Cumulative.—A story is told about a citizen whose daughter is about to be married, and who has been trying to get a line on what the expense of the rather elaborate ceremony will be. He approached a friend of his, seeking information.

"Morris," he said, "your oldest daughter was married about five years ago, wasn't she? Would you mind telling me about how much the wedding cost you?"

"Not at all, Sam," was the answer. "Altogether, about five thousand dollars a year."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

FREE TO YOU

FOR LIMITED TIME ONLY

Here Is Our Great Offer

We will deliver right into your hands your choice of any one of the

ELECTRIC CLEANERS

listed below and let you try the cleaner thoroughly in your own home before you pay a cent.

We Pay Express Charges Anywhere

Apex	Liberty
Big Ben	Little Ben
Cadillac	Ohio-A
Duntley, S.	Regina
Eclipse	Royal
Eureka	Sweeper-Vac
Frantz-Premier	Thor
Hoover	Torrington
Hot Point	Victor
Imperial	Western Electric

Only \$3.50 Down

If you decide to try after the trial you can pay down as your first payment only \$3.50 and the balance in very easy monthly payments. Our liberal easy payment plan gives you the privilege of owning and using and paying for it at your convenience—and no extra charge for easy payments.

Buying from us insures you a brand new, spick and span, latest Vacuum Cleaner from World's Largest Vacuum Cleaner Dealers. We are special agents for Western Electric and Imperial Electric Cleaners.

This great offer good for LIMITED TIME ONLY so, send coupon at once for complete price list and terms.

COUPON

VACUUM CLEANER SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
131 West 42nd St., New York City, Dept. 23 A.
Send me complete price list and information on your free trial easy payment plan.

Name.....

HOME STUDY BUSINESS COURSES



Over 20,000 men and women annually prepare for higher positions thru L.S.U. training. We offer specialized courses in Business Administration; Higher Accountancy; Cost Accounting; Auditing; Interstate Commerce and Railway Traffic; Commercial Law; Business Letter Writing; Law (preparing for bar examination in any state); Banking; Commercial Spanish; Bookkeeping and Elementary Accounting; Public Speaking; Business English. Train by mail in your spare time. Let our corps of 250 business and educational experts help you. Valuable consulting privileges free to members. Low cost; easy monthly payments. Write now, stating 1. a source in which interested and we will send free catalog telling how you can quickly qualify for an important, high-salaried position in your chosen field.

L.S.U. EXTENSION UNIVERSITY
"World's Greatest Extension University"
Dept. 552-RC Chicago, Ill.

KOR-KER PRESERVES TIRES



Gives 50% more mileage.
Seals punctures instantly.
Stops slow leaks.
Keeps tires fully inflated.

Thousands of users in 40 countries for 7 years.

Send for Literature
ALCEMO MFG. CO.

21 Bridge Street, Newark, New Jersey



Let Us All Quit

Those Unlawful and Unkindly Glare-Lights

More than a million motorists now greet others with a lawful glareless flood-light, due to Warner-Lenz.

A long list of great makers now light their every car in this kindly, legal way.

Old-type lights are so offensive that a thousand laws forbid them. And every instinct tells us they must go.

It is time for all to quit them. Let us all adopt a courteous, law-obeying light.

Vastly Better Light

Even selfishness demands this. The Warner-Lenz means vastly better light.

It means diffused light, such as daylight is. It means a flood-light, sweeping your whole field of vision.

It means lighted roadsides, ditches, curves and turns which shaft-lights cannot reach. It

means far-reaching, widespread, all-revealing light.

The Warner-Lenz makes your full light legal everywhere. There are no direct beams, no glare rays, so the light is not held down. Rise and fall of the car does not affect it, nor does turning of the lens in the lamp-rim.

Those are the reasons why Warner-Lenz holds the pinnacle place in this field.

Change your lenses to the Warner. Then you will have lawful light. You will have glareless light. Dimmers will never be necessary. Far and wide your whole scene will be lighted. Night driving will lose its tenseness.

Glareless light need not mean quelled light, or restricted, or held down. With Warner-Lenz it means the best light any car can have. Let your dealer insert them and see.

Standard Equipment on

Packard	White
Stutz	Westcott
Pontiac	Cass
Moon	Davis
Murray	McFarlan
Crawford	Daniels &
Fiat	Cunningham
Ohio Electric	Anderson
Marmon	Standard &
Lenox	Nash
Dorris	Doble Steam
	Ruck Falls

Motor Trucks
Lombard Tractor Vim

WARNER-LENZ

This is A. P. Warner of the Warner Auto-Meter Fame and
Inventor of the Magnetic Speedometer

\$3.50 to \$5.00 Per Set, According to Size

West of Rockies, 25c Per Pair Extra

Canadian Prices, \$4.50 to \$6.50

WARNER-PATTERSON CO., 900 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

387

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

May 7.—The Allied and Associated Powers and the German plenipotentiaries meet at Versailles.

The Peace Treaty provides for the payment of a large sum by Germany, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, and further provides for cession by Germany of several thousand square miles of territory to other Powers. It also reduces the German Army to a hundred thousand men and the Navy to six cruisers, the personnel not to exceed 15,000.

The Council of Three has agreed that New Zealand will act as mandatory for Samoa; Australia for the other German possessions south of the equator; and Japan for the islands north of the equator, reports Paris.

The Chinese Cabinet decides to instruct the Chinese delegates in Paris not to sign a peace treaty giving the German rights to Shantung to the Japanese, according to a Peking report.

Premier Orlando favors a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory until 1923, after which the city will revert to Italian sovereignty, according to Paris advices.

President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George agree to ask a pledge by the United States and Great Britain to aid France if she is attacked by Germany, according to advices from Paris.

May 8.—The Council of Four begins work on peace terms to be presented to the Austrian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian delegates, says Paris. An indemnity of one billion dollars will be demanded of Austria.

May 9.—The terms of the treaty to be presented to Austria provide that the Austrian Navy is to be abolished, all ships of that navy to be surrendered, according to a Paris report.

Germany decrees a week of mourning over the treaty, urging all states to place a ban on public amusement during that period, says a report from Berlin.

May 10.—In response to a note from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, suggesting modifications in the treaty, the Allies responded that they can admit of no discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of the Peace Treaty substantially as drafted, according to a dispatch from Paris.

May 11.—Six members of the German Peace Mission leave for Berlin, where they will discuss the peace situation with the German Government, says a dispatch from Versailles.

May 12.—In the event that Germany does not sign the Peace Treaty all military arrangements are said to have been made for the Allied armies to advance on Germany, according to a London dispatch. It is announced that Marshal Foch has left Paris for the Rhine frontier.

May 13.—An invitation has been extended by the Peace Conference to the Soviet Hungarian Government to name delegates for the signing of the Peace Treaty, according to Paris. The invitation has not as yet been accepted.

Philipp Scheidemann, German Chancellor, in a speech before the National Assembly in Berlin, urges the Germans to reject the Peace Treaty, according to advices from that city.

The Germans offer a new plan for a

League of Nations at the Peace Conference, says Paris. Among other things the German plan provides for disarmament and the creation of an International Parliament.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

May 7.—The Bolshevik army has begun an attack on Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, says London.

May 9.—The Omsk Government issues a statement indicating that all the details of its establishment have been completed, says a Washington report. The movement for the recognition of the Omsk Government by the Allies and the United States is supported generally in Paris, and it is announced that such action in the near future is looked for.

May 11.—Allied forces are preparing for military operations against Petrograd with Helsingfors as a base, says a Stockholm report. Fifty thousand troops are expected to take part in the operation.

The Murmansk force, operating west of the railroad, reports substantial advances, being now only fifteen miles from the headwaters of Lake Onega, says an Archangel report. It is further reported that discontent in the Bolshevik forces is increasing.

May 12.—Tentative arrangements are being made to begin the withdrawal of American troops from North Russia early in June, says a report from Archangel.

The United States and Allied governments have decided to lend the Inter-Allied Commission administering the Trans-Siberian Railroad \$20,000,000 for operating the line, according to advices from Washington.

May 13.—A new communistic party is said to be forming in Russia, which is drawing supporters from all classes and from many communities, says a dispatch from Washington.

FOREIGN

May 8.—Disturbances take place in China, national sentiment being aroused over the Peace Conference decision regarding Shantung, says a report from Peking. American Minister Reisch reports the cutting of all wires leading to Peking.

The Hungarian Communist Government refuses the armistice terms offered by Roumania and decides to fight to the utmost, says Copenhagen.

May 10.—Revolutionists who invaded Venezuela from Colombia in April have been completely defeated and have retired into Colombia, according to advices from Caracas.

May 12.—An agreement is reached by which the chief Allied Powers will jointly support loans to the Chinese Government for financial, administrative, and industrial development of that country, according to Paris.

May 13.—The first Minister of Finland to the United States, Armas Saastamoinen, arrives in New York.

DOMESTIC

May 7.—President Wilson issues a call by cable for an extra session of Congress to convene May 19, according to Washington dispatches.

Provision is made in the Paris treaty for the prompt withdrawal of the American Army of Occupation from Germany, according to advices from Paris to Washington.

A long petition is cabled to President

Porous, Elastic-Knit Cotton for Comfort

For this summer insure cool comfort by wearing Stephenson form fitting, elastic-knit Cotton Union Suits or Two-Piece Underwear.

Made on Double Spring Needle machines, this thin, light fabric permits easy body movement without binding; absorbs perspiration without getting sticky.

And it is cleaner to wear; your body is fully protected against dust without discomfort to you.



STEPHENSON
SOUTH BEND

Fabric knitted on Double Spring Needle machines is porous. It allows the body to breathe freely through the pores. Body moisture is rapidly evaporated and you do not have the feeling of "hot weather fatigue" that comes from a less porous fabric.

Stephenson Cotton Union Suits are made in full length sleeve and leg; quarter length sleeve and three quarter length leg and also in Athletic Style.

For men accustomed to the athletic type of Underwear, Stephenson Double Spring Needle Cotton Athletics afford a new idea in underwear comfort.

All styles of Stephenson Underwear made in Special Stouts for Heavy Setmen.

Overshirts for Sports or Work

Wool overshirts for Sports, Fishing, Tramping or Work are the choice of men who know.

Stephenson Wool Overshirts, made in all sizes, cost half as much as flannel and wear twice as long.

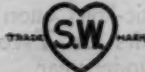
Ask your dealer to show you Stephenson Wool Overshirts.

STEPHENSON
UNDERWEAR MILLS
South Bend, Indiana



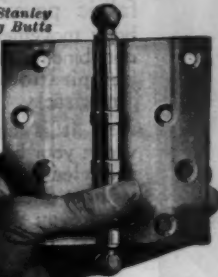
THE STANLEY WORKS

The oldest and largest manufacturers of wrought steel hardware in the world.



BALL bearings in a butt reduce wear to a minimum. They allow your doors to swing smoothly and noiselessly.

5000 pairs of Stanley Ball Bearing Butts are in constant use in the new Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.



Stanley Ball Bearing Butt Wrought Steel No. BB250-4x4

The first cost of a Ball Bearing Butt is its last.

Ball Bearing Butts do their work quietly day after day—though seldom noticed, they are perhaps the most often used item of hardware in a building.

Ask your architect.

THE STANLEY WORKS
New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.

New York 100 Lafayette St. Chicago, 75 East Lake St.

"Use Ball Bearing Butts for Permanence."

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



High School Course in Two Years

Lack of High School training bars you from a successful business career. This simplified and complete High School Course—specially prepared for home study by leading professors—meets all requirements for entrance to college and the leading professions.

30 Other Courses

No matter what your business inclinations may be, you can't hope to succeed without specialized training. Let us give you the practical training you need. Satisfaction guaranteed. Check and mail Coupon for Free Bulletin.

AMERICAN SCHOOL of Correspondence
Dept. B2405B, Chicago



SENDING THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Please send me booklet and tell me how I can fit myself for the position marked X.

ASC

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| High School Course | Shop Superintendent |
| Electrical Engineer | Lawyer |
| Telephone Engineer | Business Manager |
| Architect | Auditor |
| Draftsman | Certified Public Acc't |
| Building Contractor | Stenographer |
| Structural Engineer | Bookkeeper |
| Mechanical Engineer | Fire Ins. Adjuster |
| Civil Engineer | Sanitary Engineer |
| Steam Engineer | Automobile Engineer |

Name _____
Address _____

Wilson by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, representing 85,000 saloonkeepers, asking for the recall of the war-prohibition order of July 1, according to a dispatch from Atlantic City, where the liquor-dealers are holding their annual convention.

May 8.—Three naval seaplanes start from New York to Halifax on the first leg of their flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

A forecast issued by the Department of Agriculture estimates the 1919 wheat crop at approximately 900,000,000 bushels, according to a Washington report. The condition of the wheat crop is said to be the highest on record for May 1.

May 9.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, announces his intention to resign after the conclusion of peace, says Paris.

Commanders of American camps are instructed that the War Department desires to have discharged by June 15 all men drafted or enlisted for the emergency who are eligible for discharge, according to a Washington report.

May 10.—The fifth Liberty Loan was greatly oversubscribed, according to semi-official announcements. Ten million people are said to have taken bonds.

Two American naval seaplanes reach Trepassy, Newfoundland, from Halifax, the second leg of their transatlantic flight, according to advices from Trepassy.

May 11.—President Wilson in a proclamation recommends that the period from June 8 to June 14 be observed over the country as Boy Scout week for the purpose of strengthening the Boy Scout work, says a dispatch from Washington.

May 12.—General Pershing confirms the announcement that he will depart for the United States late in July or August, says a dispatch from Coblenz.

Practical Pity.—"Don't you sympathize with the people who complain of high prices?"

"I do," answered the food-profitteer. "It shall never be said that I was lacking in sympathy. I sympathize with them a great deal, and if I had my way I'd fix things so that I could sympathize with them twice as much."—*Boston Transcript.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer out-rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

NEW-SKIN

Its antiseptic, germ-proof film dries almost instantly but resists wear and washing for many days. It is a convenient "first aid" for cuts, scrapes and all minor skin injuries.

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

Be sure you get genuine New-Skin, not an inferior substitute. All Druggists—15 and 30 cents

NEWSKIN CO. NEW YORK

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. status and secure or attractive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Costonbos, A. C. P. A., former Comptroller and Inspector, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy facts.

Le Salle Extension University, Dept. 898-N.A.C., Chicago
"The World's Greatest Extension University"

To Lawyers and Physicians:

The question of responsibility, of the amount of blame that can be legally attached to those who are mentally abnormal for the crimes they commit, has been a vexed one ever since laws were first made. We now have the whole subject lucidly and exhaustively treated in an authoritative new volume.

THE UNSOUND MIND AND THE LAW

by George W. Jacoby, M.D., former President of the American Neurological Association, Consulting Neurologist to the German Hospital of New York, etc., author of "Suggestion and Psychodrama," etc.

Part I treats of the general relation between jurisprudence and psychiatry and of the varying degrees of responsibility up to the border-line of insanity.

Part II deals with the manifestations by which the most important psychoses and neuro-psychoses may be recognized by the expert psychiatrist.

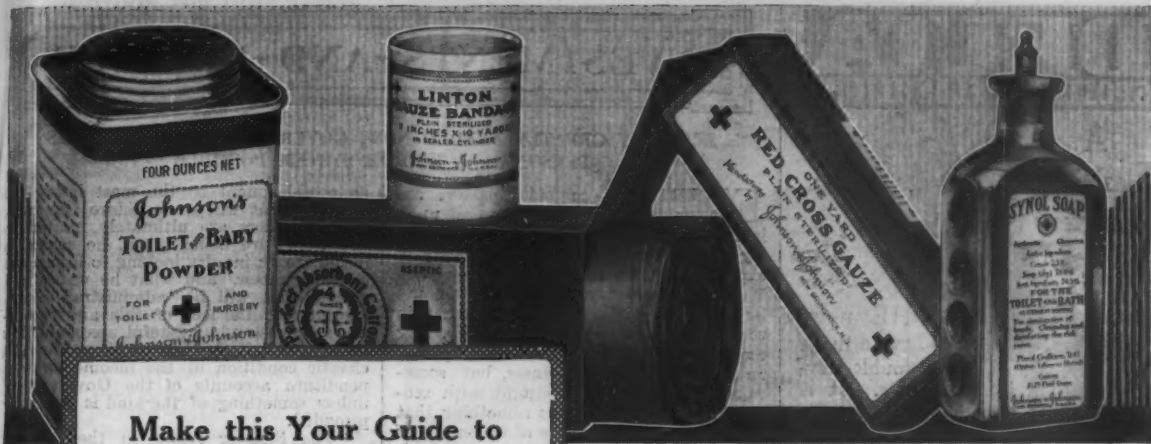
Part III is devoted to a careful consideration of hypnosis in relation to crime, of the limits to which hypnotic suggestion may be carried, and of sexual anomalies in general.

Part IV indicates the manner in which written or verbal expert opinions should be formed and rendered in cases which hinge upon the sanity or insanity of the accused.

To jurists, to alienists, and to all who are interested in medico-legal questions this book will prove invaluable.

8vo, cloth, 438 pages. \$3.00 net; by mail, \$3.16

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW YORK



Make this Your Guide to Comfort and Safety

Johnson's Toilet and Baby Powder soothes skin irritations, sunburn, chafing, prickly heat, etc.—refreshing after the morning bath—cooling and soothing after shaving—recommended as a dressing for Baby's tender skin. "Best For Baby—Best For You."

Red Cross Absorbent Cotton safeguards cuts, wounds, and scratches from infection—an efficient dressing for burns, blisters, boils, etc.—a powder puff for Baby's toilet. Housewives use it to filter milk and water, to make sanitary pads for cushions, tea cosies, etc.

Red Cross Gauze is safest for dressing cuts, wounds, burns, etc., in connection with Red Cross Cotton. Use it also for making sanitary napkins and articles for the sick-room—for covering dishes in fly time, for straining liquids—to quickly prepare a dustless duster, etc.

Lintol Gauze Bandage is soft and absorbent though very firm and strong. Use it directly over wounds—for binding and holding other dressings—and in applying solutions or lotions. Comes in sealed cylinders, thoroughly sterilized.

Synol Soap gives a mellow, antiseptic lather. Excellent for shampooing; relieves skin irritations and excessive perspiration. Use it for disinfecting the hands—as a cleansing agent for cuts, bruises, wounds, ulcers—and for general "first aid work." Synol Soap can be had in liquid or cake form.

(Keep the above list on hand—near the "first-aid" shelf or emergency cabinet—for convenient reference.)

The Hand of Science is at Your Service

You know the importance of quality and purity in articles that come in contact with human flesh. You know that there is ever-present danger of infections; that much illness is caused by improper care—by use of impure articles.

We have long realized the need of *pure* dressings and toilet preparations—for over thirty years we have been establishing records of *scientific purity* and *efficiency*. Johnson & Johnson's 400 superior articles are used by physicians, nurses, and mothers everywhere—by all who value *safety*.

We control our products' quality in many ways:

We go to extremes of research to first produce a formula—and often years of patient testing before we give it to the public.

A remarkable control laboratory reviews every bit of raw material—makes certain that it is of highest grade.

A trained corps of scientists inspects our manufacture; every process must be up to standard.

And the finished product is again tested with scheduled regularity.

For your own sake and your family's, we urge you to ask for Johnson's multi-tested products. You will find one for almost every "first-aid" or toilet need. Rely on the name Johnson & Johnson—your guide to the safety that only purity and quality can assure.

Your druggist sells the many Johnson & Johnson products for home use. He feels that their scientific accuracy and the care we take in their making reflect his own painstaking methods. Your druggist is rendering a constant and reliable service to your community. He merits your increased patronage.

Johnson & Johnson

World's Largest Makers of Surgical Dressings

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., U. S. A.

DELTA SPOTLIGHT-FLASHLIGHT

A Flashlight Discovery

Look for this
Marked Brand to
be insured
of all Delta
improvements.
Model 102



THE new-type flash light of double-service has come. It is two lights in one; a new center beam of the most brilliant white light for picking out objects 200 to 300 feet away and a diffused light that lights up all about you. Both lights shine at the same time.

Thus electrical science gives a hundred new uses to the flashlight—it makes it double-value.

Be sure you ask for the DELTA.

Fibre Models

Price with battery
postpaid

No. 100-2 cell
tubular \$1.50
No. 101-2 cell
Standard \$1.75
No. 102-2 cell
miners \$2.10
No. 103-2 cell
standard tube \$2.10
No. 104-2 cell
miners \$2.50

All Nickel-plated Models

No. 201-2 cell
tubular \$3.00
No. 202-2 cell
Standard \$3.75
No. 203-2 cell
miners \$3.25
No. 204-2 cell
miners \$3.25
In Canada slightly
higher.

It has many new features; improved click-switch and other electrical and mechanical improvements. Costs no more than others. Made in all sizes, fibre and nickel-plated brass cases.

At Your Dealers—Or Send Us
\$2.10 for Model 102 Shows Above

Delta Electric Company

General Office and Factory, Dept. 3
Marion, Indiana

Branches: San Francisco, Cal.;
Winnipeg, Can.

World's Standard Batteries and Elec-
tric Lamps for Hand Lamps, Cigarettes,
Bells, Buggies, etc.

Use DELTA GIANT Batteries

ALL SIZES

No. 10

Delta Lantern
heavy duty—uses
two No. 6 dry
batteries. (See
illustration.)
Red. With bat-
teries, post-
paid, \$3.50



ECONOMY renewable FUSES

insure maximum safety and minimum cost in safeguarding electrical circuits against the fire and accident hazards of overloads and short circuits. An inexpensive "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. The Economy is the pioneer renewable fuse. As compared with the use of one-time fuses, it cuts annual fuse maintenance costs approximately 80%.

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Kinsale and Orleans Bts., CHICAGO, U.S.A.
Sole manufacturers of "ARELESS"—the New
Renewable Fuse with the 100% Guaranteed
Indicator.

Economy Fuses are also made in Canada at Montreal

7 First Lien Mortgage GOLD BONDS

secured by income-bearing, improved Apartment properties, located in the larger cities of the rich and growing South. Existing conditions make interest rate higher than in the North. Secure this higher rate now. When the rate recedes it is then too late. Bonds free from normal Federal Income Tax up to 4%. Bonds repayable annually. Interest payable monthly, in advance.

Ask for booklet "REASONS WHY" and "MILLER SERVICE," how this insures and protects the bond buyer's investment interests.

G. L. MILLER & COMPANY, Inc.
1019 Hurst Building, Also Miami, Florida
Atlanta, Ga.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

ECONOMY GREATLY NEEDED NOW, GOVERNMENTAL AS WELL AS PERSONAL—A BUDGET SYSTEM POSSIBLE

EXPERTS in economic matters are beginning strongly to urge upon individuals and governments in this country the need of much greater economy in expenditure than is now being practised. We have not yet given to the word economy its proper significance, says a writer in the *New York Journal of Commerce*. By economy he does not mean stinginess, meanness, or close-fistedness, but something that "is not inconsistent with sensible liberality," for it is something that "signifies a reasonable use of the means at command, without extravagance that is wasteful." Ours has been a costly experience during the past few years—our experience as well as that of Europe—and it will take many years for us to pay the cost of it.

Many billions have been drawn from the earnings of the people "and added to the cost of their daily living, while drawing heavily from the means of maintaining it." At the same time, this experience "has piled more billions of debt upon the Government which it will take even more billions from the people to pay off." Payment for this debt "will have to come out of the profits and the earnings of the people, thereby lessening what they will have for use in their own living." The writer is no pessimist, but believes that "by a reasonable and sensible economy the people can more than make this cost up and really gain in the final result." He says further:

"During the struggle that has been going on the Government has been most extravagant in expenditures and lacking in sound economy in raising the means to meet them. That may be regarded as pardonable now, on account of the lack of proper experience and training on that line and the pressure brought to bear for speedily and rapidly meeting the terrible cost of what had to be met. But the Government had been extravagant in expenses and utterly lacking in an economic way of meeting them for many years before. It is time for reform in that respect.

"This was the one great and progressive nation that had no 'budget system' for estimating costs of what was to be done by the Government, and properly limiting and directing its expenditures. Efforts in recent years to have one established got little support and utterly failed, in spite of demonstration of the waste of a fourth to a third of what was appropriated by Congress on recommendation of a dozen different committees, which came to no agreement between themselves and gave no demonstration of the need of what they proposed to have expended.

"The looseness did not stop there. There were amendments to revenue and appropriation bills in committees and by motions in sessions of the houses of Congress, which contributed to waste without restraint or public understanding. In the present situation there surely ought to be an end of that.

"Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is to be chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in the new Congress, which is to meet in special session. He has publicly announced that he considers a budget system of such paramount importance that he will introduce a bill creating one as soon as Congress meets. He is quoted as saying that in his opinion

its establishment is 'the most important question that will come before Congress, and all others are ultimately related to it.' Steps are being taken, he says, 'to formulate an inquiry looking to legislation on this matter,' and what he wants is a system that will be 'administrative and legislative'; the lack of this and the extravagance and wasteful expenditures developed by the war will produce 'a chaotic condition in the income and expenditure accounts of the Government' unless something of the kind is promptly provided.

"The Senator refers to the familiar fact about which nothing is new except the enormous scale upon which it has developed that no official connected with the Government is in position to give any intimation of the expenditures which will be called for during the coming year. Different Cabinet officers submit their individual recommendations without any concert of action. The Pennsylvania Senator expresses the belief, which ought to be general in the new Congress, that 'economy and retrenchment should be the watchword from now,' and, 'if care is exercised and waste abolished,' taxes will be reduced as they must be, 'or unfortunate business consequences will result.'

The *Journal of Commerce* writer believes it is not alone in the Federal Government that a policy of economy should be adopted. One is equally needed "in the legislative and administrative conduct in States and in local communities, especially in large cities, where extravagance and waste have long been prevalent, too often with corrupt gains for those connected with Government service and local politics." The existence of such condition, "unless speedily and soundly corrected," he declares will be liable to have serious effect in the recovery of industries and trade and the return of the country to wide-spread prosperous conditions. The same principle applies also to personal extravagance and waste, which directly affect public administration and local affairs. Families and individuals constitute the units and factors that make communities, States, and the nation.

As for the Federal Government, the writer believes that Congress, if it so chooses, "could cut down the total national outlay to the prewar basis of expenditure plus the added debt charge growing out of the war, with such additions as may be necessary to provide temporarily for bureaus and services that have become greatly expanded and can not immediately be restored to a normal peace footing." All these things should not mean more than an outlay of \$2,500,000,000 a year, and every effort should be made to reach that figure, and if possible a lower one. Congress would in that way be able to keep the promise made in the war-revenue bill of a reduction in income taxation for the coming fiscal year, and it would be able to avoid new borrowing except, perhaps, to meet passing emergencies so soon as the last of the purely war expenditures could be disposed of. The writer believes this to be "a reasonable program" and that an announcement of a disposition to adhere, to something like it "would be received with extreme satisfaction throughout the land."

THE OUTLOOK FOR IMMIGRATION AND LOWER WAGES

For the present, if not for some time to come, high wages will help to maintain demands for goods, and this demand will maintain industrial earnings and large industrial earnings will support the stock market. So points out *Moody's Investment Service*, which adds that, in spite of these facts, "corporations generally want to see lower wages because they can not continue to pay the present scale without soon losing most of their margins of profit." The labor-supply has been badly cut down by suspension of immigration due to the war, but now, however, "we seem to be on the turning point," according to this authority, "and it is probable that not long after the treaty of peace is signed we shall witness a substantial increase in the labor-supply here, brought about by heavy immigration." There is an expectation in some quarters, however, that instead there will be "a heavy emigration; and this notion is supported by the relatively large emigration which is now going on." But the writer believes this movement will be temporary "and probably represents nothing more than the return of refugees, such as occurred after the end of the Napoleonic wars and in other similar cases." Immigration, on the other hand, "seems bound to become large and remain so because the industrial position of the nations of the world is such as to cause a heavy flow in this direction." The writer continues:

"The principle back of all migrations is the seeking of larger opportunities, especially for unskilled labor. It is principally unskilled labor that migrates; for professional men and skilled workers are usually kept at home by personal ties and business success. Migrations have always moved in the direction of larger opportunities for low-class labor. That these opportunities exist here now may be seen in the following:

Country	Per Capita Income	Railway Miles per 10,000 Population
United Kingdom.....	\$233	5.13
France.....	203	6.37
Germany.....	225	5.71
Russia.....	45	2.46
Austria.....	75	4.98
Italy.....	82	3.09
Spain.....	70	4.72
Belgium.....	157	3.87
Holland.....	190	3.77
Denmark.....	170	8.30
Norway and Sweden.....	175	11.80
Switzerland.....	280	7.83
United States.....	395	26.15
Canada.....	309	34.45
Australia.....	315	41.93
Argentina.....	80	28.08

"These figures in a way show where the opportunities lie. The first column is the estimated per capita income of nations at the present time and the second column shows the railway mileage in 1912. The latter figure is significant, because a large railway mileage in proportion to population means great undeveloped areas and a big opening for common laborers. After looking at these figures, it seems natural, indeed, that before the war the big movement of immigration was into the United States, Canada, Argentina, other South-American countries, and Australia. There was plenty of room for common labor in all these countries, and there is still. This is true even in Argentina, for altho the per capita income is low, it is made so by the large proportion of low-class native or half-breed population, while, at the same time, the average income of the white population is high.

"There is more reason than ever why common labor should leave Europe; and it is from Europe, and especially from Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy, that the heavy emigration has been coming. War-taxes are bound to be enormously heavy and to have a depressing effect upon

O-o-h! but the Major was peeved! Look at the brush. Can you blame him?



The Rubberset Co., Newark, N. J.
Gentlemen:

Catun, Canal Zone.
November 6, 1917.

I enclose to you under separate cover a shaving brush of your manufacture with which I have become extremely dissatisfied. I purchased this brush from the subsistence store on board the U. S. A. T. Buford, somewhere on the Pacific during March, 1908, and paid 35c for it. During the interval that has elapsed since I have averaged to use it about three times a week. As you can see, it is slightly worn, though still, apparently, almost new.

My face suits me very well, and is, on the whole, the best one I have or ever had, though my friends, who are not so well placed as I to appreciate it, often knock (verbally) it. However, my sister recommends very highly as an abrasive, so there may be some reason for the wear upon the brush. However, I leave it to you if it is not fair to expect a 35c brush to wear out in at least five years. I did, anyhow, and five years ago I purchased a new brush so as to put the old one into honorable retirement.

However, the d — — thing refused to wear out, so, since 1913, I have had to lug two brushes all over the earth, to say nothing of the capital tied up in the second one. As you can well understand, this was a drawback, but I endured it very well until the war was upon us, with its urgent necessity for economy.

Therefore, as scrapping is now a general rule, I scrapped my old brush, but you can easily comprehend my annoyance at the entire affair when you see the almost perfect condition of this brush after almost ten years of service. But what can one do about it? I ask to know, being bewildered. Hoping you are the same, I am


Very respectfully,
(Signed) G. W. EDGERLY, Major, N. A.

THIS IS NO.3 OF A SERIES
OF UNSOLICITED ADS—
NOT WRITTEN BY OUR
ADVERTISING MAN—

(We are breaking the rule, in this instance, of publishing these letters without comment. We have no greater asset than our friends, no possessions more prized than the esteem of countless thousands of Rubberset users, scattered to the farthest nooks and corners of the world. The successful "closing" of the biggest of orders fails to bring into our hearts the cheery glow that is awakened by these chance-letters from afar.)

Some way or another, in the midst of war's alarms, we have lost track of Major Edgerly. We heard of him in New Hampshire, in a post in Georgia, and then, perhaps, he got busy with Fritz—"over there." And if he, or any of his friends, see this and will drop a line to W. M. Neal, Sales Manager, at 56 Ferry St., Newark, N. J., and tell of his present whereabouts and welfare (they will be doing us a real and sincerely appreciated favor.)

RUBBERSET
LATHER HAIR TOOTH
TRADE MARK
BRUSHES
PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
every bristle quipped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!



**Shooting the Rapids
In 1819**

**Shooting the Rapids
of the Historic
St. Lawrence - 1819**

What was formerly a skillful and dangerous journey in 1819 is now an exhilarating and safe pleasure-trip, because palatial steel steamers have replaced the bark canoe of the Indian voyageur and the route is through the same historic and picturesque waters. All the charms of old-world travel haunts are to be found in this "Niagara to the Sea" journey.

The trip includes almost 1000 miles of lakes, rivers and rapids, including the Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of the marvelous rapids, the historic associations of Montreal, Quaint old Quebec, with its famous miracle-working shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and the renowned Saguenay River, with its stupendous Capes, "Trinity" and "Eternity," higher than Gibraltar.

Up-to-date Canada Steamship Hotels at Murray Bay and Tadousac, Quebec. Golf links and a salt-water swimming pool at Murray Bay.

Send 2c postage for illustrated booklet, map and guide, to JOHN F. PIERCE, Asst. Traffic Mgr., Canada Steamship Lines, 115 R. & O. Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

A thousand miles of travel — A thousand thrills of pleasure

The HARVEST

Bountiful harvests follow only as a result of careful soil preparation.

Subsoiling and ditching with Atlas Farm Powder bring about the release of natural elements for growth in any soil. By stumping and boulder blasting the same powerful agent quickly and cheaply turns into productive land the acres that would remain unprofitable.

"Better Farming," a 128-page book written especially for the farmer, explains how to accomplish these results easily and in entire safety with Atlas Farm Powder. Its suggestions for clearing and draining land, restoring fertility to fields and orchards and saving time and money in other kinds of work, are worth many dollars. A copy will be mailed to you free.

ATLAS POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.

Branch Offices: Allentown, Pa.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston; Chicago; Des Moines, Ia.; Houghton, Mich.; Joplin, Mo.; Kansas City; Knoxville; McAlester, Okla.; Memphis; Nashville; New Orleans; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis; St. Paul; St. Petersburg, Fla.; St. Thomas, V.I.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A proper explosive for every blasting requirement



labor for many years to come. In Germany there will be the added burden of the indemnities—so that European workers will be tempted more than ever to seek larger opportunities. That the United States will get its full prewar proportion of the immigration is indicated by the fact that we have become a capitalist nation.

"Before the war the common labor that migrated in such volume to Canada and to South-American countries was paid its wages with funds that came largely from European capital. Now, however, Europe has other uses for its capital and our competitors for the favor of the emigrant are sure to be relatively short of funds, and therefore to show a relatively poor demand for common labor as compared with the demand in the United States. Because of these factors we look for a heavy immigration with all that this means. For one thing, it means lower wages, especially for common labor. It also means lower operating costs and better control of operating ratios. It is bound to mean, too, some decrease in the present extraordinary power of labor-unions."

AS TO THE FUTURE OF RAILROADS

An upturn in prices for railroad stocks, beginning late in April and continuing into May, had for main cause, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, a growing impression that higher rates would be allowed the roads in the near future, while banking support was reported for proposals to keep the industry self-supporting. In spite of the advances made in prices, quotations, however, had been still considerably below those which were reached after the signing of the armistice. Other points in the comments of *The Wall Street Journal* were as follows:

"So far, the movement is backed chiefly by railroad executives, but it has already been endorsed by commercial bankers in and out of New York, who consider it necessary in the public interest that the railroads shall not only be kept self-supporting while under Federal control, but shall be in a position to earn an adequate return on their invested capital when returned to private management.

"The difference between the market course of railroad stocks and those of industrial enterprises since the beginning of this year has been striking. The average price of twenty industrials used in the Dow-Jones market averages is now three points above the high of last fall and is thirteen points above the low of this year, made early in February. The rails, on the contrary, are still [that is, they were at the end of April] eight points below the highest average they reached on the signing of the armistice last November and are even a point lower than the best average price of this year, which they made on March 11. The following table gives the closing prices for April 22, for some of the more active railroad stocks, together with the net change for the day, the low price of 1919, and the high and low of 1918:

	April 22	Low	High	Low
	Close	Gain	1919	1918
Atchafalaya.....	92½	½	90	99½
Baltimore & Ohio.....	46½	½	44	48½
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	61½	2½	53½	62½
C. & M. & St. Paul.....	37½	½	34½	37½
Erie.....	16½	½	15½	20½
Great Northern.....	91½	1½	89½	100½
Kansas City Sou.....	22½	½	18½	24½
Lehigh Valley.....	54½	½	53½	65½
Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	8½	2	4½	6½
Missouri Pacific.....	25	1½	22½	31½
N. Y. Central.....	74½	1½	69½	84½
New Haven.....	29½	1½	25½	45½
Norfolk & West.....	105½	1½	100	112½
Northern Pacific.....	92½	1½	88½	105
Pennsylvania.....	44	½	43½	50½
Reading.....	83½	¾	75	96½
St. Louis-San Fr.....	109½	174
Southern Railway.....	28½	1½	25	34½
Southern Pacific.....	106½	1½	103½	110
Texas & Pacific.....	39½	2½	27½	39½
Union Pacific.....	120½	3½	124½	137½

"Of these twenty-one stocks, only six are appreciably above the low price of the

In Ger-
garden of
workers
to seek
United
oportion
the fact
ation.
n labor
Canada
was paid
largely
however,
ital and
of the
short of
relatively
as com-
United
we look
that this
s lower
por. It
and bet-
It is
e in the
labor-

ROADS
stocks,
staining
ecording
growing
I be al-
e, while
roposals
ng. In
prices,
will con-
reached
Other
ll Street

chiefly
already
kers in
sider it
that the
elf-sup-
rol, but
dequate
hen re-

market
e of in-
ning of
average
in the
y three
and is
is year,
on the
at the
e high-
ning of
nd are
average
ade on
ves the
of the
or with
y price
8:
gh
18
81
481
49
374
14
86
1514
538
43
20
675
27
102
8114
431
704
94
294
892
14
1004
ly six
of the

year, namely: Chesapeake & Ohio, Kansas City Southern, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Reading, Southern Pacific, and Texas Pacific. Four of these six have advanced on account of the great oil development in Texas. Only two in the entire list are above last year's high price.

"In support of the proposal to make a further increase in freight-rates, it is pointed out that in Eastern territory, where the general level of rates has been increased more than elsewhere in the country, the average advance of the past two years has not exceeded 50 per cent. and that in Southern and Western territory the war-time advance has been approximately 25 per cent. Wage-scales and commodity prices have, in the same time, advanced between 60 and 100 per cent., with the result that in comparative purchasing power the charges paid for transportation of freight are lower than they were in 1914. Some leading railroad executives have suggested that a general freight-rate increase of 10 per cent. could be made without seriously burdening industry—that such an increase would be a relatively smaller advance than one of the same percentage would have been three or four years ago, owing to the higher general price level.

"Freight earnings of the Class 1 railroads in 1918 were \$3,450,000,000. Allowing for a shrinkage in traffic of, say, 20 per cent., a 10 per cent. general advance in rates would produce \$275,000,000 additional revenue. This would not cover the deficit on government operation of the railroads indicated for this year by the results for January and February, but it is expected even by railroad men having nothing to do with Federal operation that the deficit will be kept well below the indicated figure. Something is expected from the general retrenchment inaugurated by the Federal Railroad Administration during the first two months of this year."

Few of the railroads had been earning their "standard return." Of forty-eight systems, only eight showed a surplus over Federal compensation for the first quarter of 1919. The net operating income of all roads for March and the first quarter of 1919 compared badly with that for the same periods of 1918 and still worse with the average of test-years. It appeared that earnings of Class 1 roads and switching and terminal railroads, for which alone statistics were available in the first quarter of 1919, were \$186,000,000 less than the Federal compensation accruing to the companies for the same period. Director-General Hines gave the Railroad Administration deficit for the period as \$192,000,000, which figure included expenses of central administration, not included in detailed returns, besides deficits on smaller railroads and waterways under Federal control. These earnings were \$130,000,000 less than the average for the first quarter in the three test-years on which Federal compensation has been based, and were \$31,000,000 under those of the same quarter of 1918. Following are figures which compare net operating income for each of the first three months of 1919 with the corresponding figures for 1918, and averages for the test-years:

	1918	1919	3-Year Average
March.....	\$10,924,000	\$63,175,000	\$68,000,000
February.....	10,100,300	11,577,000	47,000,000
January.....	18,783,700	*4,997,000	55,000,000
First quarter..	\$39,808,000	\$79,955,000	\$170,000,000

* Operating deficit.

Director-General Hines had given the Federal deficit for 1918 as \$226,000,000, which included central administration expenses and other items. Taking the net operating income of the Class 1 and switching and terminal companies for 1918, the Federal deficit was approximately \$210,-

The Algonquin

ST. ANDREWS

BY THE SEA

New Brunswick

The Newport of Canada

With a fascinating international Social life the summer through.

Shut in from the rigors of the outer sea, and sheltered by the wooded islands of Passamaquoddy Bay, St. Andrews nestles close within its picturesque harbor. Every seaside sport in perfection. The finest Golf courses (John Peacock's own) outside of Scotland. Tennis, Bowling on the Green; wonderful wooded drives; perfect motor roads from Boston, and cities south and west.

The Algonquin accommodates three hundred. It is fireproof, modern, and most artistic, with every convenience; tempting cuisine, and the perfect appointments and service of a Canadian Pacific Hotel.

Season June 20th to September 15th.
Reservations should be made NOW.

For full information, address:
CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
1231 Broadway, N.Y. 140 S. Clark St., Chicago
or Montreal, Canada



HARTMANN

TRADE-MARK



THREE big points about Hartmann Trunks, beauty, roominess, and endurance.

FOR Hartmann Trunks are made as only Hartmann knows how—thoroughly.

Wardrobe Trunks with the name Hartmann
A catalog sent you on request

Hartmann Trunk Company, Racine, Wis.

000,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 1918. The *Wall Street Journal* writer continued:

"For the first fifteen months of Federal control, the operating deficit for the Government, according to the Director-General's figures, totals \$418,000,000. But this figure does not include \$6,000,000 of the retroactive award recently made the four brotherhoods, nor the deficit on express business, which appears to be, roughly, \$16,000,000 for the period. Hence the actual deficit to March 31 last is in the neighborhood of \$440,000,000.

"For the year ended March 31, 1919, only eight of the more important roads and systems earned the amount of Federal compensation due the respective owning companies. Four failed to earn their operating expenses and State taxes. The remainder in a list of forty-eight roads tabulated below yielded the Government on their operation something less, in most cases substantially less, than the annual Federal compensation for which the Government is liable. These roads are here classified as surplus roads, those which earned more than their compensation; deficit roads, which earned less than their compensation, and operating deficit roads, the net earnings of which failed to cover operating expenses and local taxes:

Surplus Roads	Federal Compensation	Net Op. Income	Government
C. C. & St. Louis	\$10,945,738	\$14,986,172	\$5,000,434
Del., Lack. & West'n	\$18,749,477	\$16,217,322	\$467,845
Michigan Central	\$8,105,727	\$15,020,330	\$6,914,603
Pere Marquette	\$3,748,196	\$4,711,571	\$963,375
Southern Railway	\$18,728,536	\$24,689,572	\$5,961,036
Southern Pacific	\$36,416,110	\$51,657,067	\$15,240,957

Deficit Roads	Federal Compensation	Net Op. Income	Government
Atholton	\$42,810,311	\$40,723,301	\$2,087,010
Baltimore & Ohio	\$25,894,216	\$3,936,166	\$19,958,050
Boston & Maine	\$9,478,075	\$2,397,717	\$7,080,358
Buff. Roch. & Pitts.	\$3,276,410	\$672,980	\$2,603,430
Central of New Jersey	\$9,352,201	\$5,784,966	\$3,567,235
Chicago & Alton	\$3,178,315	\$1,822,241	\$1,356,074
Chi. Burlington & Q.	\$3,390,679	\$2,435,355	\$955,324
Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	\$15,883,991	\$7,011,979	\$8,872,012
C. M. & St. Paul	\$7,946,771	\$2,837,119	\$5,109,652
Chi. & North West'n	\$23,364,028	\$12,515,058	\$10,848,970
Colorado & Southern	\$4,724,964	\$4,502,785	\$222,179
Denver & Rio Grande	\$8,319,377	\$4,664,229	\$3,655,148
Delaware & Hudson	\$7,409,600	\$3,645,338	\$3,764,262
Great Northern	\$26,771,561	\$12,875,575	\$13,895,986
Illinois Central	\$16,282,374	\$9,988,140	\$6,294,234
Kan. City Southern	\$3,216,696	\$1,956,644	\$1,260,052
Lehigh Valley	\$11,321,233	\$7,521,300	\$3,799,933

Deficit Roads	Federal Compensation	Net Op. Income	Government
Louisville & Nash.	\$17,310,494	\$17,000,566	\$309,928
Mo., Kan. & Texas	\$6,476,604	\$3,969,407	\$2,506,197
Missouri Pacific	\$14,206,614	\$8,548,298	\$5,658,316
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	\$10,573,291	\$3,848,980	\$6,724,311
New York Central	\$5,392,630	\$9,460,313	\$3,942,317
New Haven	\$17,095,884	\$5,329,393	\$11,766,491
Norfolk & Western	\$20,640,890	\$10,033,882	\$10,607,008
Northern Pacific	\$20,030,060	\$27,365,471	\$2,664,588
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	\$3,182,069	\$2,825,485	\$356,584
Pennsylvania	\$67,738,147	\$30,372,991	\$37,365,156
P. C. C. & St. L.	\$11,234,084	\$3,519,291	\$7,714,813
Reading	\$15,868,331	\$6,627,923	\$9,240,408
Seaboard Air Line	\$6,497,025	\$3,276,871	\$3,220,154
St. L. Southwestern	\$3,910,914	\$1,685,942	\$2,224,972
Southern Pacific	\$47,559,969	\$43,810,479	\$3,749,510
St. Louis-San Fran.	\$13,363,178	\$11,174,158	\$2,189,020
Texas & Pacific	\$4,107,432	\$2,570,323	\$1,537,109
Virginia	\$2,247,603	\$1,147,202	\$1,100,401
Wabash	\$5,857,772	\$3,779,690	\$2,078,082

Operating Deficit Roads	Federal Compensation	Net Op. Income	Government
Chicago Great West.	\$2,953,450	\$106,150	\$3,069,609
Erie	\$15,729,068	\$718,336	\$16,447,404
Min. & St. Louis	\$2,639,857	\$487,970	\$3,127,836
Western Maryland	\$3,079,593	\$1,225,342	\$4,304,935

"Compensation fixed by contract.
 "Certified 'standard return,' based on average net operating income of three test-years.
 "Operating deficit, to be made up by the Government, in addition to paying owning company its compensation.

"The largest excess earner is the Union Pacific, but the largest proportionately was the Michigan Central, net earnings of which were more than 80 per cent. in excess of the company's compensation. New York Central fell more than \$5,000,000 short of earning its compensation, but this was more than offset by the surpluses of the Michigan Central and the Big Four, so that the three principal New York Central lines together earned \$6,600,000 more than their compensation. Pennsylvania, on the lines east and west, and including the Panhandle, earned but \$34,000,000 of their combined compensation of \$79,000,000. Practically all of the large systems operating east of Buffalo or Pittsburgh earned much less than their compensation, or the average of the three test-years."

A Business Agreement.—"Why did you quit your job? Did you have a disagreement with the boss?"

"Oh, no, not at all. I told him I had to have more money or I would quit, and he said that was mutually satisfactory."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. A. M., Toronto, Canada.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word *attribute* for noun and verb."

Attribute, the verb, is pronounced a-trib'yut—as a in fat; i as in hit; yu pronounced like you; and *attribute*, the noun, is pronounced at'-ri-but—as a in fat; t as in habit; u as in feud.

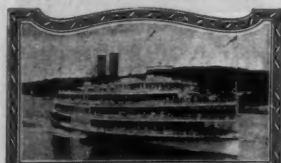
"J. A. W., Milwaukee, Wis.—"Recently I came across the following sentence: 'This woman has made the situation to be vastly different than the news dispatches would have us believe.' Kindly explain the use of *than* in this connection."

Different than is a survival of a use originated by Digby, who flourished in 1644. Shakespeare no sooner established *different from* ("Comedy of Errors," act v, sc. 1, line 46) in 1590 than Dekker introduced *different to* in 1603. He was followed by Heywood with *different against* in 1624, and then came Digby with *different than* (1644). He gave way to the Earl of Monmouth, who in 1649 introduced *different with*; but thanks to Addison *different from* was restored (*Spectator*, No. 159) in 1711, and held its own till Fielding revived *different to* in 1737, to be followed in 1769 by Goldsmith with *different than*. Coleridge followed the example set by the Earl of Monmouth, and in his "Life" (1790) wrote: "The *different* property of the country... with that of countries under English rule," to be set aside by Cardinal Newman who, notwithstanding the purity of his style, gave preference to *different than* in his "Loss and Gain," published in 1848. Then came Thackeray with a preference for *different to* ("Esmond," Vol. II, ch. 2, p. 169) in 1852, to be set right by the eminent educator, Mark Pattison, who in 1869 piloted us back to *different from*, which is the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY's preference.

"J. B. B., Govans, Md.—" (1) Will you give me the distinction between an *alien* and a *foreigner*? (2) How should one address an envelope to an unmarried woman having the degree of Ph.D.? (3) Is there an authority for the use of *less* when referring to numbers, as, 'There were less than five hundred men in the hall'?"

(1) Dr. James C. Fernald in his "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," says: "A naturalized citizen is not an *alien*, tho a *foreigner* by birth, and perhaps a *stranger* in the place where he resides. A person of foreign

Travel and Resort Directory



Hudson River by Daylight

In planning your summer vacation be sure to include the delightful daylight sail between New York and Albany.

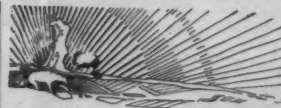
Direct rail connections to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West.

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

SEASON OPENS MAY 24th
 Service Daily, including Sunday

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.



ALASKA TOURS

The Fjords, Inside Passage, The Glaciers, White Pass, Beautiful Lake Atlin, The Mighty Yukon, and

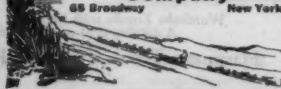
The Midnight Sun

Sail from Vancouver June 7. The Alaska Tour sail June 28, July 16, July 26. Visit en route the National Parks or the Canadian Rockies. Apply to

The AMERICAN EXPRESS Travel Department

Travel Service of all sorts in any direction—Monthly Bulletin of general travel information—Those "spendable everywhere"

AMERICAN EXPRESS Travelers Cheques
 The International Currency
 Illustrated Booklet on Request
 American Express Company
 65 Broadway New York



SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT, by Prof. F. E. DALTON and L. C. DALTON, the noted experts, teaches you all the principal strokes, how to float, dive, etc. Get it to-day and double your summer enjoyment.
 Newly revised and illustrated; by mail, \$1.35.
 FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE
 "The Book for Inventors and Manufacturers."
 FREE. Write LACEY & LACEY,
 661 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 ESTABLISHED 1869

PATENTS. Write for Free Illustrated Guide Book, "How To Obtain a Patent." Send model or sketch and description for our free opinion of its patentable nature. Highest References. Prompt Attention. Reasonable Terms. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 739 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS. Send sketch or model for preliminary examination. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Booklet free. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS—Send sketch of your invention for advice regarding patent protection. 20 Years Experience. Hand-book on Patents sent FREE. TALBERT & TALBERT, Patent Lawyers, 4733 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Washington, D. C., New York and Chicago. Established over half a century. Send description and sketch for information on patentability gratis. Trade-marks registered.

INVENTORS—DESIRING TO SECURE Patents should write for our guide book, "How to Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. RANDOLPH & CO., Washington, D. C.

DON'T LOSE YOUR RIGHTS to patent protection. Sign and witness form "Evidence of Conception." This form, book and information sent free. LANCASTER & ALLWINE, 211 Oursay Building, Washington, D. C.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for their benefit.

MISCELLANEOUS

FORD CAR REPAIR BOOK sent free. This valuable, complete, well-illustrated book explains in a simple way the Causes and Cures of Overheating; Repeating Ford Timer; Curing Piston Ring Troubles; Carburetor Adjustment and Repairing; Connecting Rods; Transmission Troubles; Care and Repair of Rear Axle Stopping Axle Grease Leaks; also covers practically every other phase of Ford Car repairing. Another feature is a chart showing exactly how much to pay for work done by repairman. If you will send 25c for a three months' trial subscription to *Ford Owner Magazine*, we will give this Ford Car repair book FREE. FORD OWNER MAGAZINE, 461 Montgomery Building, Milwaukee.

NEW PATRIOTIC PLAYS, Recitations, Entertainments for War-time. Benefits, Vaudeville Sketches, Monologues, Dialogues, Minstrel Jokes, Tableaux, Drills, Musical Pieces, Make-up Goods. Large Catalog Free. T. S. DENISON & CO., Dept. 34, Chicago.

Salesman—City or Traveling. Experience unnecessary. Send for list of openings and full particulars. Prepare in spare time to earn the big salaries—\$2,500 to \$10,000 a year. Employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n., Dept. 140-E, Chicago.

AMERICAN CITIZENS, 18 TO 60, INCLUDING WOMEN, investigate immediately your rights to government employment. Let me send you Form R.R. 2070 for free advice. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

OWN YOUR OWN ORANGE GROVE in beautiful Fruitland Park. Let us tell you how melons, peaches, cotton, your first crops, should help pay for your grove. Board of Trade, 103 Trade Bldg., Fruitland Park, Fla.

Wanted: Ambitious Workers to start Collection Bureaus. Be independent—make big income yearly. We train and refer business to you. "Scientific Facts" FREE. Nat'l Coll'n Bureau, Dept. 3, 85 Maynard, Columbus, O.

"MODERN" Duplicator—a business getter. \$1.50 up. 50 to 75 copies from pen, pencil, typewriter. No glue or gelatine. 35,000 firms use it. 30 Days' trial. You need one. Booklet free. J. G. Durkin & Reeves Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Are You Fit or Fat?

Loss your fat without losing your health and feel good while doing it, by wearing Professor Charles Munter's



NULIFE ABDO-VIBRO BELT COMPELS DEEP BREATHING

Feels like rubber, supports like a bandage, does not slide up or down. Reduces the abdomen. Straightens round shoulders. Expands the chest. Supports the back and spine. Develops the lungs. Improves the circulation. Makes you stand, sit, walk and grow erect.

NULIFE gives an internal massage with nature's tonic—fresh air

Send us \$3.00 today with your height, weight and waist measurement taken over your undergarments, with your abdomen drawn in and state sex; we will send you our NULIFE ABDO-VIBRO BELT by parcel post prepaid and guarantee it to do all we claim of it or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Address DEPT. 52 NULIFE COMPANY 122-124 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Write for booklet "The Benefits of Deep Breathing". Sent free upon request.

Agents and representatives wanted in every city; no experience necessary.

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY By Paul Dubois, M.D. 12mo. Cloth, 64 pages. 60 cents. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pub., NEW YORK

IN-GOOD Handy Metal Case

For autoist, bather, mechanic, fisherman, in fact, every individual or family. The IN-GOOD looks like leather but is really made of strong, rolled steel. Absolutely sanitary, can be washed inside or out. Ideal for wet bathing suits, for picnic lunches, for tool kits, for fishing trips, etc.

If your dealer doesn't carry, send \$2.50 (foreign \$3.50) cash with order, and we will mail you an IN-GOOD postpaid. Dealers and Jobbers: This is a big seller. Write for proposition. Address, St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Working Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Size, 13"x9½"x4" Weight, 2 lbs. 6 ounces

birth not naturalized is an alien, tho he may have been, a resident in the country a large part of a lifetime, and ceased to be a stranger to its people or institutions. He is an alien in one country if his allegiance is to another. The people of any country still residing in their own land are, strictly speaking, foreigners to the people of all other countries, rather than aliens; but alien and foreigner are often used synonymously." (2) In general correspondence, the practise is not to use the degree to which you refer. (3) Few is sometimes improperly used for little. Measurement by count is expressed by few, measurement by quantity by little; as, "The loss of a few soldiers will make but little difference to the result." "The fewer his acquaintance, the fewer (not the less) his enemies." Few, fewer, fewest, are correctly used in describing articles the aggregate of which is expressed in numbers; little, less, and least are used of objects that are spoken of in bulk.—A Desk-Book of Errors in English.

"H. E. W." Cloquet, Minn.—"Can you tell me the author and the work containing the quotation 'The light that never was on sea or land'?"

The full quotation is—

"The light that never was, on sea or land;
The consecration, and the Poet's dream."
—WORDSWORTH. *Suggested by a Picture of Pelee Castle in a Storm.* St. 4.

"H. B." Charleston, S. C.—"Who is the author of the following verse, and what is a literal translation of the italicized words?"

"The dew is on the lotus: rise, Great Sun.
And lift my leaf and mix me with the wave.
Om Mani Padme Hum, the sunrise comes—
The dewdrop slips into the shining sea!"

The author of the lines is Sir Edwin Arnold, the name of the poem being "The Light of Asia." Om Mani Padme Hum is a Buddhist mantra, or invocation. It means "Oh! the Jewel in the Lotus."

"F. E. P." Spokane, Wash.—"What is the correct pronunciation of Don Quixote?"

Don Quixote is pronounced don kwik's-ot-o as in not, i as in hit, a as in final; or (Sp.) don ki-ho'te —o's as in go, i as in police, a as in prey.

"F. F. D." Tampico, Mex.—"Kindly tell me if there is such a word in the English language as evaluate, and give its meaning."

There is. The word is rarely used, but means "to fix the value of; estimate the force of; appraise." In mathematics its meaning is "to find a numerical expression for."

"H. J. W." Dorchester, Mass.—"On what syllable does the accent come in the word hospitable? I have heard it accented on the first and second syllables."

The word hospitable is stressed on the first syllable —hos'pi-ta-ble. The pronunciation hos-plit'a-ble is erroneous. See Vizetelly's "Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced."

"J. M. S." Hopewell, Va.—"What is the meaning of the words Quo Vadis?"

Quo Vadis is Latin and means, literally, "Whither goest thou?"

"J. M. P." Sioux City, Iowa.—"(1) Please give the correct pronunciation of the proper noun Callimachus, also stating who that person was. (2) Kindly throw some light on the proper name Euclid."

(1) Callimachus is pronounced ka-lim'a-kus— a as in fat, i as in hit, a as in final, u as in but, and was the name of (a) a Greek sculptor and architect of the fifth century B.C., the reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital; and (b) a Greek poet and grammarian of the third century B.C.; librarian of Alexandrian library; born at Cyrene, Africa. (2) Euclid was the name of (a) Euclid of Alexandria, a mathematician who was born and resided in Alexandria, Egypt, about 350-300 B.C. He is known as the "father of geometry," hence, the name is sometimes used impersonally for the science of geometry or its principles. (b) Euclid of Megara, a Greek Eleatic philosopher, who founded the Dialectic school in the fifth century B.C. (c) An Athenian archon eponymos (403 B.C.) under whom the new or Ionian alphabet was introduced.

"G. S. B." Fort Dodge, Iowa.—"Is the expression, 'I'll sure be there,' meaning without doubt I will be there, ungrammatical?"

The use of sure in this case is colloquial. Say, "I'll surely be there," or, better still, "I will surely be there."



Even better than money

"A. B. A." Cheques are better than actual money for the traveler for several reasons: They are more convenient to carry—less bulky. They are safer, because no one can use them until you have countersigned them. Your countersignature on an "A. B. A." Cheque in the presence of the person accepting the cheque, is the only identification required.

They do not have to be changed into another kind of money when you go from one country into another. They are like dollars in the United States and Canada; like pounds, shillings and pence in the United Kingdom and the British Colonies; like francs in France, lire in Italy, and so on. In other words they are accepted internationally for payment of goods and services—"The safest, handiest travel funds."

Get them at your bank, or write Bankers Trust Company, New York, for booklet and information as to where they may be had in your vicinity.

"A. B. A." American Bankers Association Cheques

PARSIFAL An Intimate Appreciative Description of this Masterpiece. By R. H. HAWES. Cloth, 40 cents. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

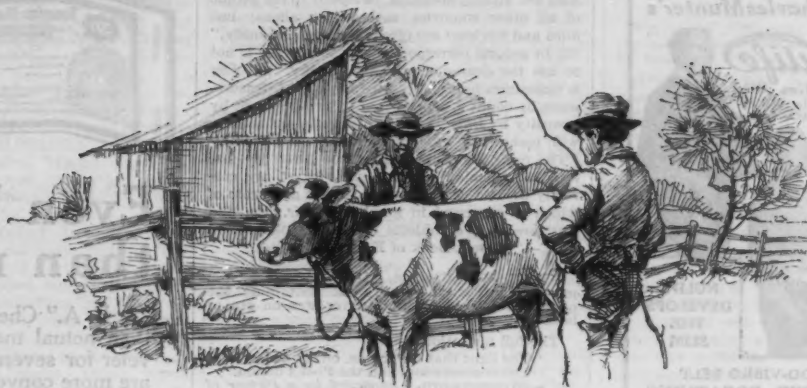
LAW STUDY AT HOME
Become a lawyer. Legally trained men win high positions and big incomes in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Law—\$2,500 to \$10,000 Annually. We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you for bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our guarantee bond if dissatisfied. Degrees of LL.B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Fourteen volumes free. "Law Guide" and "Law Study" books free. Send for them now. LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 592-LC, Chicago

JUST OUT A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln by the Hon. Ralph Shirley

Here is a book which is peculiarly timely at the present moment in view of the many comparisons recently drawn between the problems faced by Lincoln at the end of the Civil War and those confronting the statesmen of today in their settlement with the Central Powers. This compact and informing volume gives the essential details of Lincoln's early struggles and later successes and of the master part he played as President in preserving the Union. To the general reader it is of interest as a careful study by an English writer of a critical period in our national life, and to schools and colleges it is of considerable value on account of its conciseness and simplicity of treatment.

12mo. Cloth, with ten full-page illustrations. \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.37

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York



How an \$18 deal on a heifer grew into a great nation-wide business

Fifty years ago there lived on Cape Cod a young man whose sole capital was \$18 and an abundance of energy.

His money he invested in a heifer—his energy in dressing the heifer and selling the meat to hungry Cape Codders.

The young man was Gustavus F. Swift, and out of his \$18 deal eventually grew a great nation-wide organization.

* * *

It is an organization built up gradually from its modest \$18 beginning by putting cash into the business, and by saving and reinvesting each year a part of the profits, which amount to only a fraction of a cent per pound.

The shareholders have been content with reasonable dividends, and have been willing to allow the re-

mainder of the profits to be used to expand the business and the service, as the country has grown.

The fractions of cents that have been saved from annual profits have helped to build new packing plants as the demand for meat grew—fractions of cents have financed new branch houses to supply vital needs of distribution—fractions of cents have built refrigerator cars to make fresh meat regularly available everywhere.

It is difficult to imagine any other method of building up a vital business which would involve so little hardship to the people of the country.

If Swift & Company were to eliminate its entire earnings—these fractions of cents that have built packing plants, branch houses and refrigerator cars—the price of meat would be practically unaffected.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 25,000 shareholders





"Mine's Best"

"Oh, I know mine is best," Dorothy says. "Just *taste* it, Bobbie!"

And Bobbie says, "It's good, but mine's best."

For Dorothy's party mamma has made up six lovely dishes of

JELL-O

each of a different flavor, and all so good that three little girls and three little boys hold one opinion: "Mine's best."

Children know what is good to eat. Who ever heard of a child that did not like Jell-O, or ever saw two youngsters who could agree as to which flavor is best—all being so good?

The Jell-O Book tells how to make many new desserts and salads in the easy Jell-O way, which cuts out work and worry and most of the expense. A copy of the book will be mailed free to any woman who will send us her name and address.

Jell-O is put up in six pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate, and sold 2 for 25 cents.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY,
Le Roy, N. Y., and Bridgeburg, Ont.



LIFE SAVERS

THE CANDY MINT WITH THE HOLE

Life Savers of Business

Business is hole-ly a matter of getting folks to agree. Keep Life Savers in your watch pocket and when your co-workers seem to be getting out of gear, slip your man a little hole-some sweetness.

He will agree with you instantly on the goodness of the clear-cut, snappy flavors of Life Savers.

PEP-O-MINT
CL-O-VE

WINT-O-GREEN
LIC-O-RICE

Substitutes may cost the dealer less. They cost you the same as the real thing—Life Savers.

MINT PRODUCTS COMPANY
New York Montreal

5¢



